"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; moderate south winds.
Full weather report see Page 19.

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ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

SAYS RELATIVES EXHUMED BODY OF MRS. BINGHAM

Husband's Counsel Reports Autopsy Performed and Vital Organs Taken.

DONE SECRETLY AT NIGHT

Detective William J. Burns and Several Physicians Said to Have Been Present.

ORGANS SENT TO NEW YORK

If Suspicion Becomes Audible Charge "It Will Be Met with Facts," Says Bingham's Counsel.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 23.—Exhumation of the body of Mrs. Robert Worth Bingham, formerly Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, and the participation of William J. Burns in the case were announced here tonight in a statement issued by attorneys for former Judge Bingham after they had heard from the personal representative sent by them to Wilmington, N. C.

According to the statement, which says Mrs. Bingham's relatives were responsible, the body was exhumed at Wilmington Tuesday, in the presence of Burns and several physicians, an autopsy held, and the vital organs sent to New York for examination. It was not until after this had been done that a guard was placed on the grave, according to the attorneys. The statement concludes by saying that "when whispered suspicion becomes an audible charge, such charge will be met with facts."

Helm Bruce, counsel for heirs other than Judge Bingham, still maintains that he knows nothing of the exhumation.

The statement given out by Judge Bingham's attorneys reads:

"On Friday morning last (Sept. 21) the press was full of rumors to the effect that the body of the late Mrs. Robert Worth Bingham was to be disinterred. Her grave is in the cemetery at Wilmington, N. C.

"Neither Judge Bingham nor any of his friends knew anything whatever about the matter, and the same is true of Helm Bruce, counsel for the executors and legatees under Mrs. Bingham's will. The dispatches stated that the Health Officer of Wilmington would make no statement and would not even affirm or deny that he had granted any permit for disinterment.

"On Saturday a friend of Judge Bingham was in Wilmington to ascertain exactly the condition of affairs. It now appears that at 3 o'clock on last Tuesday morning, Sept. 18, the disinterment took place, that an autopsy was performed in the presence of William J. Burns and several physicians; that vital parts of the body were removed, and that these parts were turned over to some one and taken to New York. It is needless to say that all of this was surreptitious, and was a secret closely guarded until the object was accomplished.

"It is presumed that the disinterred body was reburied. It was then that with a blare of trumpets the supposed necessity arose of jealously protecting the grave from violation.

"It belongs to the public to form its own opinion of this ghastly drama.

"Mrs. Bingham was attended in her last illness by Dr. M. L. Ravitch, Dr. W. F. Boggess, and Dr. S. A. Steinberg. On Thursday, July 12, two weeks before her death, Mrs. Bingham had a severe attack. Her brother, William R. Kenan, was summoned by Judge Bingham, and came. He conferred fully with Dr. Ravitch concerning Mrs. Bingham's condition, and approved everything that was being done.

"On Sunday, July 22, Mrs. Bingham's condition was such that Judge Bingham wrote her sisters that he thought that they should come. Responsive to this, her sister, Mrs. Wise, came, arriving Wednesday evening, July 25. Mrs. Bingham was then fully conscious, and remained so until Thursday night. Mrs. Wise remained with her until the end came on Friday.

"There were two trained nurses. Their official charts and records are in the custody of Dr. Boggess. These records will be kept in a secure place and produced when a proper occasion arises.

"When, if ever, whispered suspicion shall become an audible charge, such charge will be met with facts."

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 23.—When Judge Bingham's statement was shown to him tonight, Dr. C. T. Nesbitt, County Superintendent of Health, admitted that no court order had been presented to him directing the disinterment of Mrs. Bingham's body, but again declined to say whether a permit for such a proceeding had been issued.

Dr. Nesbitt declared he would not say that he did not issue the permit nor that he did, that permits of such nature were merely sanitary measures, did not constitute a public record, and were usually issued where public health was not endangered when requests came from relatives.

The Superintendent of the cemetery would make no statement whatever.

No statement will be made here now by the Kenan family.

Developments in the Case.

First reports that the body of Mrs. Bingham had been exhumed came from Wilmington on Thursday. On the following day Shepard Bryan of Atlanta, Ga., attorney for former Judge Bingham, started for Wilmington and arrived on Saturday to represent his client's interests. In the meantime the ex-Judge's attorneys in Louisville had issued a statement that they would seek to find if the body had been disinterred, and if so at whose instance, by what authority, and why without consulting her husband.

Meanwhile a report had been circu-

Continued on Page 8.

Germans Seize Males in Bruges Between Ages of 14 and 60

HAVRE, Sept. 23.—The German military authorities at Bruges, Belgium, are conscripting forcibly all the boys and men of that city between the ages of 14 and 60 to work in munition factories and shipyards. The rich and the poor, shopkeepers and workmen, all are being taken, only the school teachers, doctors, and priests escaping.

The Germans virtually conducted raids in the city, according to reports received here, seizing men in their homes, in the streets, and in all public places. The Provincial Committee has been ordered by the Germans to release 75 per cent. of its staff.

Bruges is the capital of the Province of West Flanders, lying fifty-five miles northwest of Brussels and fourteen miles east of Ostend. The population in 1914 was about 55,000.

HOOVER URGES ALL TO SAVE SUGAR

Appeals to the Nation to Cut Down the Normal Consumption by One-third.

MUST SUPPLY THE FRENCH

They Will Be Entirely Without It for Two Months if We Do Not Economize.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23. — France needs 100,000 tons of sugar the coming month and Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, has asked everyone to cut down the quantity used under normal conditions by one-third, so that the amount required for export may be spared without working a hardship in this country. In a statement today Mr. Hoover said:

"We have received a request from the French Government that we allow them to export from the United States 100,000 tons of sugar during the next month, and probably more at a later period. Our own situation is that we have just sufficient sugar to maintain our normal consumption until the first of January, when the new West Indian crop becomes available to all.

"Our consumption is at the rate of ninety pounds per person per year—a little under four ounces per day per person. The French people are on a ration of sugar equal to only twenty-one pounds per annum per person—or at the rate of less than one ounce per day per person—a little more than the weight of a silver dollar each day. The English and Italian rations are also not over one ounce per day.

"The French people will be entirely without sugar for over two months if we refuse to part with enough from our stocks to keep them supplied with even this small allowance, as it is not available from any other quarter.

"Sugar even to a greater amount than the French ration is a human necessity. If our people will reduce by one-third their purchases and consumption of candy and of sugar for other uses than preserving fruit, which we do not wish to interfere with, we can save the French situation.

"In the interest of the French people, and of the loyalty we owe them, we should divide our food for the maintenance of our common cause. I ask the American people to do this. It is unthinkable that we refuse their request.

"HERBERT HOOVER."

LA FOLLETTE ATTACKS WAR AND GOVERNMENT

Tells Ohio Socialists Declaration Against Germany Didn't Represent the People.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Denouncing war in general and the United States Democratic Government in particular, United States Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin addressed a large gathering in the Coliseum this afternoon, under the auspices of "The People's Church," made up of Socialists headed by Professor Scott Nearing.

Mr. La Follette attacked the American press, declaring that American newspapers are for the most part controlled by the "war party," the financial interests of the country.

He declared that his remarks in St. Paul last week were misconstrued, and that he was being deliberately misquoted throughout the country.

"I am one citizen of the United States who is ready to go against the wall to preserve democracy," said Senator La Follette.

Mr. La Follette declared that the President of the United States swayed Congress to such an extent that the declaration of war was not the representative opinion of a democratic Government. He advocated war in defense only, and in case of aggression to submit the question to the people of the nation in the form of a referendum.

In discussing the war tax feature in connection with the prosecution of the war, the Senator asserted that "wealth has won and the people lost."

Senator La Follette said that he hoped to be able to serve the people of this country from twenty-five to thirty years longer, and he prayed that his life, strength, and health be spared, so that he might fight for the principles of democracy and assure liberty and freedom to posterity.

The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

U-BOAT SINKINGS CUT TO 62,000 TONS IN A WEEK

Record for Period Ending Sept. 16 Lowest Since "Frightfulness" Began.

CONVOYS THE CHIEF FACTOR

Credit Largely Due to American Destroyers, Although New "Dazzle" System Helps.

CHEERED BY HAIG'S VICTORY

British Optimism Increased by Evidence of Weakening in the Two Kaisers' Notes.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—This is the most cheerful week-end that England has had in a long time. Drooping spirits have had a sharp rebound, and there is every appearance that the recovery is on a solid basis. The German and Austrian notes, while not taken seriously as a peace move, are construed as a symptom of weakening and a measure to prepare the public of the Central Empires for altered war prospects. "They see the handwriting on the wall," is a comment often heard and expresses the prevailing view.

These notes must be construed in the light of military developments which are of the utmost significance. On land and sea Germany has suffered a serious check. After the first six months of the submarine campaign, averaging a weekly destruction, including sinkings by raiders, of almost 150,000 tons, July and August showed an average of slightly more than 116,000 tons a week.

As indicated in dispatches, the naval authorities were gratified, but not satisfied, with this reduction, recognizing the fact that, while destruction aggregating 450,000 tons a month was less bad than that of 600,000, it was still much greater than the situation would stand, as it was exceeding the building rate by approximately 300,000 tons a month.

The first week in September showed a further improvement, and then came the second week with a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. The figures, when translated into tons, show much the smallest loss in any week since the "frightfulness" began last February. The figures for the week ending Sept. 16 were 62,000 tons, as against a weekly average for August of 118,000 tons, for July of 115,000, and for the first six months of 135,000 tons, exclusive of losses by raiders.

A week, or even a month, is too short a period to make the basis of serious calculations, but the sustained reduction, together with the known facts in connection with the defensive campaign, justify a high degree of optimism. Berlin knows that the Allies are now countering effectively against the undersea attack upon which Germany has mainly built her hopes.

Convoys Largely Responsible.

The actual figures of recent losses have not been published here; therefore, the press has made much of the improvement and has erroneously attributed the bulk of it to smoke-boxes and other new devices. I can state positively that the improvement is due to the tightening and perfecting of the convoy system. In this work and its results America can take pardonable pride. We gave up the "eyes of our fleet" (the destroyers) to what appeared to be the paramount necessity of protecting Atlantic shipping. In this matter Secretary Daniels showed a bold initiative and is entitled to credit for his part in the strategy that halted the German attempt to cut the jugular of Allied Europe.

The U-boat was at the height of its prosperity when our destroyers, followed by innumerable other American craft, were sent to British waters. Meanwhile additional vessels have been dispatched as they could be got hold of, and experience pointed our needs. And we have

Continued on Page 6.

Germans Now Seeking to Buy Mineral Deposits in England

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Dr. Christopher Addison, Minister without Portfolio, in charge of reconstruction, speaking at Huddersfield last night, referred to the activity of the Germans, who, he said, were endeavoring to obtain supplies of materials for munitions and building from different parts of the world.

The Germans, he said, had been making, and still were making, efforts to acquire control of great mineral deposits, even attempting to purchase them in England during the war.

KORNILOFF PLOT LAID TO KERENSKY

Premier Accused of Planning March on Petrograd to Crush Bolsheviki Extremists.

MIXUP CAUSED BY LVOFF

Revelations Cause Great Sensation in Russia and Cabinet's Position Is in Peril.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 23.—The Korniloff mystery, arising out of the recent revolt, has developed dimensions which threaten the existence of the Cabinet, particularly the position of Premier Kerensky. The newspapers representing the Left and the Right parties demand an explanation from the Government, while the Bolshevik organs openly accuse the Premier, in the words of the Nabotchi Poot, of being in a conspiracy with Korniloff "to crush the Petrograd proletariat and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates with the help of a cavalry corps sent against Petrograd." The newspaper asks why, if the published documents are forged, no denial has been issued.

Maxim Gorky's paper, Novala Zhizn, which, being unfriendly toward Kerensky, must be taken with reserve, declares that the affair is causing a sensation in the ranks of the Government, and that M. Terestchenko, the Foreign Minister, yesterday conversed by telephone with M. Kerensky about this matter, whereupon Kerensky postponed his return to Petrograd. The newspaper adds that the members of the Government had decided that M. Kerensky ought to make a statement on the subject.

A more serious indication of trouble is that the Bolshevik group in the bureau of the Central Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has carried by an overwhelming majority a resolution demanding an explanation. The resolution refers to "revelations concerning the actions of members and agents of the Provisional Government in connection with the preparation in General Korniloff's headquarters of a conspiracy against the revolution," and continues:

Say Dictatorship Was Planned.

"The plan was to announce an individual or collective dictatorship, at the same time declaring Petrograd under martial law, then mercilessly to break up the Petrograd revolutionary and working class organizations, under the pretext of crushing an imaginary Bolshevik plot."

The signatories of the resolution demand that the members of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, who were then Cabinet Ministers, Skobeleff, (Labor); Avskentieff, (Interior,) and Tcherneff, (Agriculture,) make a statement of all the facts known to them.

General Savinkoff, ex-Director of the War Department and later Commander of the Petrograd troops sent against General Korniloff, declares that he was dispatched to General Korniloff by Premier Kerensky, who had resolved to proclaim martial law, with a mission to ask the Russian Commander in Chief to send to Petrograd a cavalry corps and the "Savage" Division under command of a General other than General Krymoff, who was in bad political repute. General Korniloff broke the agreement by sending both Krymoff and the "Savage" Division toward the capital.

The Rech says that General Korniloff drew up a plan for the salvation of the

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Berlin Sends Message Repudiating Luxburg and Halts Argentine Deputies' Vote on Break

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 23.—Just as the Argentine Chamber of Deputies early this morning was preparing to vote on the question of breaking diplomatic relations with Germany an official communication was received from the Berlin Foreign Office.

The note disapproved of the ideas expressed by Count von Luxburg, the German Minister here, regarding Germany's "cruiser warfare." The word "cruiser" left some doubt in the minds of Government officials as to whether or not Germany intended to modify her submarine campaign.

A declaration of war by Argentina on Germany, however, was postponed by the receipt of the German note.

Foreign Minister Pueyrredon later gave out two notes which he had received from Dr. Luis B. Molina, the Argentine Minister at Berlin. The first reads:

"I confirm my telegram of Sept. 21, and am transmitting the exact text of the note from the German Government in reply to your communication. As you will see, the satisfaction cannot be more ample or definite. This note was delivered personally to me by the Imperial Chancellor, who has just returned from Munich and who repeats the sentiments of the note in a most expressive and definite manner. There is no doubt, therefore, that the German Empire condemns the conduct of Luxburg, whose opinions were purely personal, and it disapproves absolutely. You may be sure the German Government will faithfully keep its promises."

The second message received from the Argentine Minister says:

"I have to inform you of the untruth of the report sent out by the enemies of Germany that the Kaiser has sent Luxburg a message approving his conduct and has offered another diplomatic post to him. The Government has denied the report by wireless."

The Chamber of Deputies will meet tomorrow afternoon to take definite action on the messages from Minister Molina.

Deputies Veyga and Arce opposed each other in a duel with swords today as a result of words passed in Saturday's debate in the Chamber on the German situation. Veyga, whose remark caused the challenge, was wounded in the arm. Deputy Arce considers that his honor has been satisfied.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A dispatch from Buenos Aires to Reuter's Limited, says that Argentina has received a note from Germany which has given complete satisfaction to the Argentine Government.

TO OFFER BELGIUM FOR LOST COLONIES AND ALLIED PLEDGE

Michaelis to Make Proposal in Speech Thursday, According to Munich Journal.

GROUND FULLY PREPARED

Learned by Discreet Inquiries Peace Was Hopeless Without Giving Invaded Kingdom.

ALLIES MUST CUT DEMANDS

American Capital Barred from Devastated Region, Papal Nuncio Was Told.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 23.—Dr. Michaelis, the German Imperial Chancellor, will discuss the Belgian question and German peace conditions in a speech Thursday, according to the Neuste Nachrichten of Munich.

The Chancellor will declare, the newspaper says, that Germany is ready to re-establish Belgian independence if the Entente Powers agree to restore the German colonies and to give up "their policy of territorial and economic conquest."

The correspondent at Vienna of the Berliner Tageblatt says:

"The replies of Turkey and Bulgaria will be forwarded to the Pope today. Turkey demands that her territory shall not be violated. Bulgaria demands that her frontiers shall be regulated in accordance with the principles of nationality."

Belgium as a German Pawn.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 23.—One feature of the German press comment on the Kaiser's reply to the Pope's peace proposal stands out prominently, namely, the unanimity with which the German papers draw a comparison between Germany's conciliatory tone and President Wilson's reply to the Pope. Thus, the Lokal-Anzeiger declares that Germany's reply will encourage the Pope to take further steps, whereas President Wilson's reply made further efforts appear hopeless. The same note is struck by all the annexationist papers, especially those, like the Cologne Volkszeitung, which, in other articles, violently attack the United States.

Thus one object of Germany's note is clear, namely, to encourage American pacifists, especially the Hearst group, in their belief that America alone, anyhow chiefly the American Government, stands in the way of peace. A second object also appears clearly, namely, to endeavor to persuade the French pacifists that England must be forced to disgorge what are termed ill-gotten gains, as the German colonies and Mesopotamia, in order that France may recover the districts now occupied by the Germans and Belgium be restored.

There is nowhere the faintest suggestion that Belgium will be restored as an unconditional preliminary to peace negotiations, although the Germans are perfectly well aware that this is indispensable. They have made the most elaborate attempts to obtain information on this point in Holland for the last two months, and THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has very good reason to believe that their neutral informants have left them no reasonable doubt regarding the opinion on this point of the whole civilized world.

Germany's actual proposals regarding Belgium as made known to the Papal Nuncio at Munich by Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann are nowhere detailed, although probably they are contained in various semi-official communications. One feature of these requirements is emphasized by the Cologne Volkszeitung, namely, that on the conclusion of hostilities Belgium shall not be restored by American capital. The paper argues at length that the uncompromising attitude recently adopted by the Belgian ex-Minister Derbroqueville is mainly due to the certainty that American capital will be put into Belgium after the war. The paper says such a condition of affairs would be intolerable, as America, England, and France would control trade and industry.

Significantly, a similar point is made by the radical Georg Gothein, one of the three compilers of the Reichstag peace resolution. He declares that German trade via Antwerp must be facilitated immediately on the conclusion of fighting, and says cheap rates must be guaranteed for German goods via that route. The German idea of the restoration of Belgium thus involves the prevention either of economic or political rapprochement with Germany's present enemies and in particular the prevention of Belgium's obtaining capital for her restoration where it would probably be obtainable most readily and with the least selfish motive.

THE FRENCH CONDEMN REPLIES AS HOLLOW

Ignoring of Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, and Poland Emphasized in Paris Press Comment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The French verdict on the Austro-German replies to the Pope may be summed up in the words, "Nothing new." All comment beyond that is little more than an attempt to indicate and explain the reason why the Central Powers, somewhat contrary to the general expectation here, have per-

Continued on Page 2.

DEADLY GERMS AND BOMBS WERE PLANTED BY GERMANS IN RUMANIAN LEGATION WHEN THEY LEFT IT IN AMERICAN HANDS

Directions in German Found in the Buried Box of Microbes Left in Legation Garden at Bucharest

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—When the Rumanian authorities, with William W. Andrews, the American Chargé in Bucharest, searched in the garden of the German Legation, already under the protection of the United States because war had begun between Rumania and the Central Powers, they found there boxes of explosives and microbes. On the box of disease germs, which bore the seal of the German Consulate at Kronstadt, were the following inscriptions:

Through messenger! Quite secret! Not to be roughly handled!
For M. Kostoff, Bucharest.

The Colonel and Military Attaché at the Imperial Bulgarian Legation at Bucharest, M. Semargieff.

Under this first envelope there was another envelope of white paper, and written on it in red pencil:

Quite secret! Through T. E. L. A.!!
To the Royal Colonel and Military Attaché, Herr von——

The name was scratched out with an ink eraser; but examination revealed the traces of the letters H-a-m—t-l-n, (Hammerstein?)

In the inside of this box, above a layer of cotton wool, this typewritten note in German was found:

Inclosed 4 small bottles for horses and 4 for cattle. Utilization as formerly stipulated. Each phial suffices for 200 head. If possible, to be administered directly into the animals' mouths, otherwise into their fodder. We ask for a small report about successes obtained there, and in case of good results the presence for one day of M. K— would be required.

BAKER REVIEWS RAINBOW DIVISION

Sees 27,000 Reorganized and Hardened Guardsmen Ready for Final Training.

MANY STATES REPRESENTED

Secretary Calls Them a Cross-Section of America and Proof of Our Unity.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP MILLS, near Mineola, Sept 23.—America's already famous "Rainbow Division," drawn from twenty-six States and the District of Columbia, which, as Secretary of War Newton D. Baker expressed it this afternoon, is representative in the noblest sense of that word of the unity of the American people in the great struggle now before the country, passed in review before the Secretary, the Chief of the General Staff, and its own division commander this morning. More than 28,000 young men, every one of them a picked National Guardsman, swept with West Point-like precision past the head of the War Department, and when it was all over Secretary Baker turned to Major Gen. William A. Mann, commander of the Rainbow, and told him how proud he was of that splendid body of young American manhood. The picture presented as those thousands of khaki-clad fighters passed by he described as the most impressive and inspiring he had ever witnessed.

The number of men in line was greater than the total strength of the regular army at the beginning of the Spanish War in 1898. Then the regulars numbered just 25,000 men, or just 2,000 fewer than the maximum strength of the Rainbow Division. Likewise never before in the history of the United States have so many men from the South been seen in line north of the Potomac, and it was the first time New Yorkers have ever had an opportunity to view at close range the fighting men from the Pacific Coast, and the great agricultural regions of the Middle West.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the Rainbow Division will be among the first of the guard organizations to cross the Atlantic for service alongside its allied comrades in France, and so today's review may prove to be the Rainbow Division's farewell for months if not years, to the United States.

Gayety of Peace Parades Gone.

An air of solemnity pervaded the great throng which witnessed the review and there was not a civilian among those thousands who did not note the serious faces in that long line of American fighters. The happy, carefree smiles that mark the parades of peaceful times were missing. The men, officers and privates alike, marched with snap and vim and set faces. They looked straight ahead, save for the moment when at eyes right they passed the automobile from which Secretary Baker, Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of the General Staff; Major Gen. Mann, their own commander, and Colonel Douglas MacArthur, the Division Chief of Staff, reviewed them.

Secretary Baker and General Bliss, accompanied by their aids, arrived at Garden City a few minutes before 10 o'clock. At the station waited the escort, in this instance the Division Headquarters Troop, which was before the declaration of war the Second Troop of Louisiana Cavalry. Also in waiting was General Mann and his entire division staff. The route from Garden City to Division Headquarters, from in front of which Secretary Baker reviewed the troops, was lined with soldiers. Artillerymen, infantrymen, engineers, and signalmen stood single file and at atten-

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SENATE UNLIKELY TO START INQUIRY

Members Believe It Would Shed No Light on Attempts to Influence Congress.

THINK SUSPICION BASELESS

Overman Will Consult Lansing, Who Is Expected to Oppose Investigation Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—There is little chance of a Congressional investigation of German plots unless specific evidence is presented against members of the Senate or House. Several Senators who consented today to discuss the situation brought on by the recent remarks of Representative Heflin of Alabama, were all opposed to an inquiry being made at this time.

There was some resentment apparent against the intimation by the Congressman from Alabama that a dozen or more of the legislators probably had engaged in anti-war activities for self-advantage, but it was felt that an error would be made if an investigation were ordered because of this kind of suspicion.

It is probable that Senator Overman of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate's Special Lobby Committee, will call on Secretary of State Lansing tomorrow to obtain the viewpoint of the State Department, and it is generally believed that Mr. Lansing will oppose an inquiry now. Several officials, it is said, feel that an investigating committee not only would find nothing worthy of discussion, but would provide Germany with an excuse for published statements that the Government was suspicious of its own legislators and had found it necessary to examine them.

As yet the special lobby committee has not been called together, and both branches of Congress are moving slowly in order, as far as possible, to avoid all bitterness and unfortunate discussion which might feature direct steps leading to an investigation.

Senator Reed of Missouri, a member of the Lobby Committee, discussed the veiled charges which have been made with a Times reporter today.

"It is inconceivable to me," said the Senator, "that any member of the American Congress has either before or since the opening of hostilities with Germany connived to defeat the best interests of his own Government in its relations with foreign countries, enemy or otherwise. I do not believe that an investigation should be even thought of until some one is prepared to present evidence which will justify a closer examination of the persons charged with sedition, treason or other crime of similar character.

"It must be realized that up to the time the United States entered the war there was a strong element in the United States opposed to war. The war came upon us suddenly. It was easier for some to accept the dictum that the hour for America to take hostile sides in the strife had struck than for others. The men who were slower than others to come to the opinion that America's place in the war had been defined by circumstances were not professional pacifists, of necessity; they were not even of necessity pro-German. Their conduct was a matter for their own judgment to approve.

"But we are in the war now. The Congress stands behind the executive branch of the Government as no legislative organization before has ever stood behind its Government. The people of the United States are in the war to win it. They are substantially a unit behind the American Government and more of a unit, more staunch and more sturdily behind every action, every

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BUCHAREST PLOTTING BARED

Lansing Shows How Germans Exploited Our Protection There.

PLOT AIMED AT RUMANIA

Anthrax and Glanders Microbes Imported to Poison Cattle of Neutral Neighbor.

FOUND BURIED IN GARDEN

Explosives and Poison Sent from Berlin and Bore Official Seals and Directions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Before the National capital had found time to recover from the amazing story of German intrigue disclosed in the Government's publication this morning of the activities of Count von Bernstorff and Wolf von Igel, a new chapter of German criminality was revealed tonight, when Secretary Lansing made public documentary evidence of a plot of German military and diplomatic agents to use deadly microbes and powerful explosives against Rumania.

The evidence given out by the State Department shows that before Rumania had declared war against Austria-Hungary, and was observing strict neutrality, German official agents clandestinely introduced into Bucharest, the capital of Rumania, packages containing explosives powerful enough to wreck public works and vials containing deadly microbes, destined to infect domestic animals and susceptible of provoking terrible epidemics among the human population of the country. The vials contained anthrax microbes and the bacilli of glanders.

The Rumanian Government is satisfied from its evidence that "in time of peace members of the German Legation, covered by their immunity, prepared in concert with the Bulgarian Legation the perpetration on the territory of a neutral and friendly State of plots directed against the safety of this State and against the lives of its subjects."

After its discovery of the plot the Rumanian Government called in William Whiting Andrews, the Chargé d'Affaires of the American Legation at Bucharest, who witnessed the digging up of the boxes of explosives and the packages containing the vials of microbes from the grounds of the German Legation, to which they had been secretly moved from the German Consulate in Bucharest on the eve of Rumania's declaration of war.

The explosives and microbes had been sent into Rumania secretly by German diplomatic couriers and hidden in the Consulate while Rumania was at peace.

Abused Our Protection.

Just before Rumania broke relations they were removed to the Legation. Some of the objects were even taken to the German Legation after the American Legation at Bucharest had taken over the protection of German interests. Dr. Bernhardt, former confidential agent of the German Minister, and servants of the German Legation confessed that this had been done. In this respect the action of Germany's agent was a shameful abuse of the protection which the United States Government was giving to German interests in Bucharest. At the time the United States was at peace with Germany, and had agreed to take charge of Germany's legation in the Rumanian capital.

"The protection of the United States was in this manner shamefully abused and exploited," says the official report of Chargé d'Affaires Andrews to the State Department, made public tonight with the evidence; "in this instance, at least, the German Government cannot have recourse to its usual system of denial."

Some of the German diplomatic or military agents prominent in this plot against the safety of Rumania and the lives of its subjects were Werner von Rheinbaben, Counselor of the German Legation; Rudolph Kruger, Chancellor of the legation, and Colonel von Hammerstein, attached to the German Legation as Military Attaché.

They appear from the evidence to have been assisted by Constantin Kostoff, Delegate of the Bulgarian Railways in Rumania, and Colonel Samargieff, the Bulgarian Military Attaché. Kostoff, the man to whom the packages of explosives figuring in the plot were sent under the seal of the German Consulate at Kronstadt by secret courier, to be delivered to Colonel von Hammerstein, was two days before Rumania's declaration of war suddenly presented to the Rumanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the quality of Attaché to the Bulgarian Legation at Bucharest.

The plot appears to have been frustrated by the extreme vigilance of the Rumanian Government and its action in severing relations with the allied powers of Austria-Hungary. This forced the various German and Bulgarian principals in the plot to leave Rumanian ter-

ritory. The Rumanian Government had become aware that these packages were being secretly taken to the German Consulate, and that some of them had been shifted to the German Legation, and knew the packages had not been removed.

Investigations made after Rumania had entered the war, and while the United States Government was in charge of the premises, bore out the Rumanian Government's suspicions that something was wrong, but it was not until after the boxes of explosives and the microbe vials were exhumed in the presence of the American diplomatic representatives and their contents subjected to laboratory tests, that the character of the plot was ascertained.

Eight of the vials were filled with anthrax microbes. A typewritten note in the box containing these vials stated that "each vial is sufficient for 200 head." This same note indicated that the contents of the vials were to be used while Rumania was still at peace, for the note asked the German Legation to "please make a little report on the success obtained therein" and to indicate the results to "Mr. K." There were also six other vials, each containing a yellow liquid which was found on laboratory examination to be the microbes of glanders.

Secretary Lansing made public the official report to the State Department by the American Legation at Bucharest, since removed to Jassy, the new temporary capital of the Rumanians, the official protest made by the Rumanian Minister of Foreign Relations, and various exhibits attached to that protest.

Proof Submitted by Andrews.

The evidence in the possession of the State Department was received from the American Legation at Jassy, the temporary capital of Rumania, under date of Feb. 9, 1917. In communicating it to Secretary Lansing, the following dispatch was written by William Whiting Andrews, the American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, at Jassy:

American Legation, Branch at Jassy, Rumania, Feb. 9, 1917.
The Honorable, the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: I have the honor to inclose some documents received some time ago from the Rumanian Government, together with translation thereof, and which I was unable to send you before owing to the impossibility of finding adequate assistance to handle the amount of work coming to the legation, chiefly on behalf of German interests, and until the termination of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany.

While the phraseology employed in the composition of these documents is such as to imply a wish on the part of the legation to have the garden investigated, rather than the opposite, which was really the case, yet the facts in the main are correct.

Upon my return from the examination at which I was present, and which resulted in the discovery of the explosives and of the box of microbes, both of which presented every external appearance of having been a considerable time in the earth, and both of which the legation servants admitted having placed there, the former confidential agent of the German Minister, Dr. Bernhardt, who had been left at the legation at the German Minister's request to assist in the care of German interests, admitted his knowledge of the explosives placed in the garden; told me that more was in the garden than had been found; that a still larger quantity had been buried in the house of the legation; and that still worse things than this box of microbes were contained in the legation, and insinuated that they would have been found even in the cabinets of dossiers which I had sealed. Dr. Bernhardt also stated that all these objects had been brought to the German Legation after our legation had accepted the protection of German interests, which agreed with the statement of the servants. A similar confession was made to the Minister by this man.

The protection of the United States was in this manner shamefully abused and exploited. In this instance, at least, the German Government cannot have recourse to its usual system of denial.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM WHITING ANDREWS, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Foreign Minister's Charge.

The most remarkable page in this uncovered chapter of German intrigue and frightfulness is the letter of Porumbaru, the Rumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, as delivered to Mr. Andrews, and by him transmitted to the State Department, with the rest of the evidence. Porumbaru's formal statement of the case against the Germans reads as follows:

Bucharest, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, enclosures 8.

Mr. Minister—I have the honor to bring the following facts to the knowledge of Your Excellency:

The attention of the Royal Government had for some time past been attracted by certain doings of the German Consulate at Bucharest, which seemed suspicious. Repeatedly parcels and boxes had been brought with display of great precaution into the building of the German Consulate, which had not been taken out again until the evening before our declaration of war, (14-27 August,) when a certain number of them were transported to the German Legation, which at Bucharest occupies another building, situated at quite a distance from the Consulate mentioned further above. The Royal authorities, being convinced that the boxes in question had not been taken away by the members of the diplomatic mission of Germany on their departure, and that, accordingly, they still were in the building of the legation, the Government ordered the Prefect of Police of Bucharest to take the necessary steps in order to find these boxes and examine their contents. Accordingly, the Prefect of Police communicated with the Minister of the United States of America, who is in charge of the interests of the German subjects in Rumania, as well as of the German Legation premises. His Excellency very kindly authorized Mr. W. Andrews, Secretary of Legation, to proceed, together with the Prefect, to the necessary researches.

On the day of 22 September (old style, 5 Oct. new style) Mr. Andrews and the Prefect of Police having gone to the German Legation, found there the so-named Michael Markus, caretaker of the premises, and Andrei Maftei, servant, both of them authorized to inhabit the legation buildings; upon being interrogated they made no difficulty whatever, but admitted that the same day of, or the day before the general mobilization of the Royal Army, which was published at the same time as our declaration of war to Austria, the attaché of legation, Lucian Adolph, had given Markus a parcel wrapped up in white paper and sealed with the seal of the German Consulate at Kronstadt (Brasso), giving him the order to bury this parcel in the garden of the legation; and as Markus, not having time enough, could not finish the burying of the parcel, Adolph finally finished burying the parcel by himself. This same man, Markus, admitted also that the boxes transmitted from the German Consulate to the legation had remained there in one of the rooms in the basement until the day before the departure of the members of the diplomatic mission, when the counsellor to the legaton, Werner von Rheinbaben, ordered Markus to bury them also in the garden. As this order could not be carried out immediately, Markus and Maftei proceeded later on, after the departure of the diplomatic mission, to bury these cases under the direction of Rudolph Kruger, Chancellor of the legation, now attached to the American Legation, who advised the two men to handle the cases with all precautions. Markus and Maftei declared to have no knowledge of the contents of the boxes nor of the parcel in question.

Explosives Labeled "Very Secret."

The researches carried out in the garden on the spots indicated by the two men indicated above led to the discovery of (1) fifty fuses "Bickford," each two meters long, each of them provided with a percussion cap made of two grams of fulminate of mercury; (2) fifty boxes containing each one cartridge enveloped in tin, with a German label on it, and filled with one kgr. of a substance which, after being analyzed, was found to be "trinitrotoluene" saturated with "mononitrotoluene," that is to say, fifty cartridges containing in all 50 kgr. of the said material, and (3) a box of rectangular form, bearing in red sealing wax the seal of the German Consulate at Kronstadt (Brasso) and the following inscription:

"For Mr. Kostoff. By courier. Very secret. At Bucharest. Fragile! For Colonel Samargieff, Military Attaché of Bulgaria." Under this first envelope there was another one, of white paper, bearing in red pencil the inscription: "Very secret. Through the intermediary of Tola. For the Military Attaché, Colonel von ——."

The name had been scratched out with an ink eraser; a very attentive examination, however, enables one to recognize the traces of the letters H-a-m-t-i-n (Hammerstein?)

In the inside of the box above a layer of cotton-wool the following note was found, typewritten:

"Enclosed, four vials for horses and four for cattle. To be employed as formerly arranged. Each vial is sufficient for 200 head. To be introduced, if possible, directly into the animals' throats; if not, into their fodder. Please make a little report on the success obtained there; in case of good results the presence of Mr. Kostoff for one day here would be desirable."

Microbes of Glanders.

Under the layer of cotton-wool there were in all six small white wooden boxes, each of which contained a glass vial with a yellow liquid. Examined at the Bacteriological Institute at Bucharest, it was recognized that the phials contained cultivations of the microbes of anthrax and glanders.

Enclosed herewith, in certified translations:

1. Procès-verbal, dated 22 Sept., (o. st., 5 Oct. n. st.,) 1916, dealing with the researches made on the said day in the garden of the German legation.
2. Procès-verbal, drawn up the same day, quoting the admissions of Markus and Maftei.
3. The report of the Prefect of Police of Bucharest under No. 134,498, dated 26 Sept., (o. st., 9 Oct. n. st.,) 1916.
4. Letter No. 10,324, dated 24 Sept., (o. st., 7 Oct. n. st.,) 1916, addressed by the direction of the Military Powder Factory (Pyrotechnie) to the Public Safety Offices.
5. Bulletin of analysis No. 31, 1916, delivered by the laboratory of the Pyrotechnie.
6. Letter No. 10,472, dated 27 Sept., (o. st., 10 Oct. n. st.,) addressed by the office of the Military Powder Factory to the Prefect of Police at Bucharest.
7. Letter dated 28 Sept., (11 Oct.,) (No. 361,) addressed by the Director of the Bacteriological Institute, Professor V. Babes, to the Prefect of Police of the capital.
8. Letter No. 374, 1916, addressed by the same to the Prefect of Police.

Smuggled In Officially.

It has, therefore been possible to prove, unfortunately in an indisputable way, that before our declaration of war to Austria-Hungary—that is to say, at a time when, observing a strict neutrality, and when the Royal Rumanian Government was keeping up normal relations with the German Empire—the personnel of the Imperial Legation, violating all rules of neutrality and all duties of diplomatic missions, introduced clandestinely into the capital of the kingdom considerable quantities of an extremely powerful explosive and cultivations of microbes destined to infect domestic animals, and in consequence susceptible of provoking terrible epidemics also among the human population.

There can hardly be any doubt about the way by which these substances were introduced into Rumanian territory the very stringent police measures at all frontier stations taken by the Royal Rumanian Government since the outbreak of the war, and continually made stricter since, prove sufficiently that these explosives and cultivations of microbes cannot have reached this country otherwise than by diplomatic courier; this is also proved by the official seal of the German Consulate at Brasso found on the microbe box.

The names of the persons to whom this parcel containing the phials was successively addressed make it possible to ascertain the time of the importation of the mentioned cultivations into Rumania. The Bulgarian Military Attaché, Colonel Samargieff, took possession of his post on 28 Sept., (o. st.; 11 Oct. n. st.,) 1913; Constantin Kostoff, delegate of the Bulgarian railways, at the direction of our railways, worked in this quality (capacity) in Rumania from 7-20 January, 1915, to 12-25 August, 1916, when suddenly, two days before our declaration of war, he was presented to the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the quality (capacity) of attaché of the Bulgarian Legation; Colonel von Hammerstein was attached to the Imperial German Legation in the capacity of Military Attaché on 2-15 May, 1916, all three left Rumanian territory on 21 August, (o. st.; 3 Sept. n. st.,) 1916, and on 23 August, (o. st.; 5 Sept. n. st.,)-1916, as a result of the rupture of our relations with the allied powers of Austria-Hungary.

No Doubt of the Purpose.

On the other hand, there can be no doubt of the final object of the importation into Rumania of the said substances, as well as about the use to which they were assigned, for it is entirely understood that these explosives and the microbes could not possibly have been introduced secretly later on from Rumania into Russia, as there are no German diplomatic couriers between these two countries; they were also not destined to be transmitted to the Balkan allies of Germany, for in that case they could have been sent directly and without any difficulty whatever to the German Legations at Sofia and Constantinople. It, therefore, is evident that the explosives and the microbes were destined to be used in Rumania, very probably in time of peace, because the legation was asked to make a little report about the "success" obtained and to indicate the obtained results to "Mr. K."

From all this it results that in time of peace members of the German Legation, covered by their immunity, prepared in concert with the Bulgarian Legation the perpetration on the territory of a neutral and friendly state of plots directed against the safety of this State, and against the lives of its subjects. In bringing what precedes to the knowledge of Your Excellency, the Royal Government makes it its duty to protest against these criminal practices, and especially against the use of the microbes, an illegal weapon, and certainly worse than poison, the use of which was formally forbidden by the Fourth Convention of The Hague, as well as against this violation of the duties and of the loyalty which international law imposes upon diplomatic missions as an exchange for the privileges which are guaranteed to them.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurance of my high consideration.
The Minister,
(Signed) PORUMBARU.

Tested on Guinea Pigs.

One of the inclosures accompanying the communication of the Rumanian Foreign Minister (Inclosure No. 7) gives the results of bacteriological examination of the matter found in the phials, showing that one of the phials contained a strong cultivation of anthrax microbes, while the second contained a liquid probably the bacilli of glanders. This inclosure follows:

Bucharest, Rumania, Sept. 28, 1916.
Institute of Pathology and of Bacteriology, No. 361.
Mr. Prefect:

In answer to your letter, No. 134,008, dated Sept. 24, (Oct. 7,) as an enclosure to which you kindly sent me in order to analyze two closed phials each containing a yellow liquid, I have the honor to inform you that, having proceeded to the analysis of these, I obtained the following results:

The liquid found in the first phial, the cork of which was wrapped up in red paper fixed to the bottle by a cord tied round its neck, contained, examined through the microscope, a considerable quantity of oblong bacilli, thin and of undulated filament.

I made subcutaneous injections with this liquid to two guinea pigs, which died after thirty hours; and I raised cultivations of it on gelatine and potatoes; on these grounds there developed a great quantity of colonies, which were recognized through the microscope to be the bacilli of anthrax. The organs and the blood of the guinea pigs referred to further above contain also a great quantity of microbes, which all present the character of anthrax, and the same observation has been made on the sections of their organs, (liver, kidney, &c.,) so that I can confirm that this first phial contained a strong cultivation of anthrax microbes.

The liquid contained in the second phial, the cork and neck of which were wrapped up in white paper, treated in the same manner, presents, examined through the microscope, fine, thin microbes as well as fine short filaments, which resemble the bacillus of glanders. Having made cultivations on potatoes I today ascertained, on the third day of raising, that on one of the potatoes there developed bacilli and filaments in the form of colonies having a slimy and transparent aspect, but in great quantity dry, thin, and adherent to the surface of the potato. It is possible that this bacillus is that of glanders; I have made injections of this liquid to horses and I shall communicate you the result thereof as soon as these experiments have come to an end.

The Manager,
(Signed) DR. BABES.

Identified as Glanders.

A subsequent report by Dr. Babes makes the positive statement that the second vial had been identified positively as containing glanders bacilli. This report, which was the eighth inclosure attached to the Rumanian Foreign Minister's report, was as follows:

Bucharest, Rumania, Oct. 5-18, 1916.
Institute of Pathology and Bacteriology, No. 374.
The Prefect of Police:

Sir: As a continuation to my letter, No. 361, of Sept. 28, I have the honor to bring to your knowledge that, having definitely terminated the researches as regards the vials containing cultivations of microbes, received as inclosure with your letter No. [illegible], dated Sept. 24, I have ascertained the following:

1. The vial wrapped up in red paper contained cultivations of the anthrax bacillus, which has been identified with the aid of cultivations and vaccinations carried out on guinea pigs.
2. The vial covered with white paper contained cultivations of the bacillus of glanders, which has been identified by cultivations and by vaccinations made with it to animals.

The Director,
(Signed) DR. BABES.

Six other inclosures attached to the communication from the Rumanian Foreign Minister complete the documentary evidence in the case. Three of these are signed by Corbesco, Prefect of Police at Bucharest, and give a detailed account of the examination of the premises of the German Legation and of the caretaker and servants. The fourth, fifth, and sixth exhibits give the result of the examinations of the explosives.

Rumanian Police Report.

The text of the first of the official reports made by the Rumanian Prefect of Police, explaining the discovery of the microbes and other evidence, follows:

Inclosure No. 1.
Translated from the Rumanian.
PROCES-VERBAL.

This twenty-second day of September, (o. st.,) 5th day of October, (n. st.,) 1916, at Bucharest.

We, Georges Corbesco, Prefect of Police of Bucharest, as the Chief of Police and Public Safety, assisted by Mr. J. Rafael, Inspector in Chief of the Public Safety;

And we, W. Andrews, First Secretary of the Legation of the United States of America, designated by H. E. Mr. Charles Voppicka, United States Minister, to assist in the search made in the interest of public safety by the Prefect of Police in the garden of the German Legation.

We went together at 11 A. M. to the premises of the German Legation at Bucharest, Calea Victoriei 188, where we found to be present Michael Markus, caretaker, and Andrei Maftei, servant, both authorized to live in town and in the premises of the German Legation as caretakers by special request of the Chief of the Mission formulated on his departure, and transmitted to the Royal Government through the American Legation.

We, Prefect of Police, having exposed to Michael Markus the object of our visit and our desire to search the garden of the legation, the above named did not deny that one had buried in the legation garden a parcel and several boxes, of the contents of which he had no knowledge.

According to our wish he brought a spade and having dug in the lawn of the garden running along the side of the Cozma Street, between the eighth and ninth trees, counting from the corner of the house, at a depth of about fifty centimeters, were brought to daylight fifty Bickford fuses, besides fifty metal boxes of a rectangular form, all of them having the dimensions, forms, and colors, &c., of the fuse and the box hereto attached, upon which we have placed our visa and our signatures.

In another place of the garden, along the wall, which separates the legation garden of the neighboring house in the Cozma Street, under large pieces of firewood, which Mr. Markus displaced, another search brought to light a box of rectangular form, wrapped up in white paper and bearing the seal of the Imperial German Consulate at Kronstadt (Hungary) in red sealing wax, as well as the following inscriptions:

Through messenger! Quite secret! Not to be roughly handled!
For Mr. Kostoff, Bucharest.
The Colonel and Military Attache at the Imperial Bulgarian Legation at Bucharest.
Mr. SEMARGIEFF.

Under this first envelope there was another envelope of white paper and written on it in red pencil:

Quite secret! Through T. E. L. A.!! To the Royal Colonel and Military Attache Herr von ——.

The name having been scratched out with an ink eraser; a very close examination revealed, however, the traces of the letters H-a-m-t-i-n (Hammerstein)?

In the inside of this box above a layer of cotton wool a typewritten note was found in German language reading as follows:

Inclosedfour small bottles for horses and four for cattle. Utilization as formerly stipulated: Each phial suffices for 200 head. If possible to be administered directly into the animals' mouths, otherwise into their fodder. We ask for a small report about successes obtained there and in case of good results the presence for one day of Mr. K. would be required.

Under this layer of cotton-wool there were in all six little wooden white cases vized and sealed by us as originals. In each of these there was a glass phial, containing a yellowish liquid, the composition of which remains to be proved exactly by way of an analysis.

We, the Prefect of Police, after the end of the search, having asked Messrs. Markus and Maftei to explain about these objects in the above indicated conditions, both of them made verbal declarations, after which Mr. Andrews, not consenting to their being interrogated at the Prefecture of Police, we asked them to present themselves today at 4 P. M. at the American Legation, so as to repeat their declarations in writing.

After this we took the necessary measures to have the boxes, vials, &c., above referred to, to be photographed and analyzed.

Accordingly, the present proces-verbal was drawn up.
The Prefect of Police,
(Signed) CORBESCO.

Told to Bury the Boxes.

The next document contains the statements of the caretakers and the servant at the legation, and is as follows:

Enclosure No. 2.
Translation from the Rumanian.
Proces-verbal.

This 22d day of Sept., (o. st., 5th day of Oct., n. st.,) 1916.

We, George Corbesco, Prefect of Police of Bucharest, in the building of the Legation of the United States of America and in presence of Mr. Andrews, First Secretary of this legation, proceeding to the interrogation of Michael Markus, caretaker of the German Legation premises at Bucharest, and Andrei Maftei, servant at the same legation, have received and taken down the following declarations:

"I am called Michael Markus, a German subject, living at Bucharest in the building of the German Legation, in whose service I have been for the last twenty-two years. I herewith state about the facts on which you interrogate me, i. e., what I know about the discovery of the fifty fuses and the fifty boxes containing explosives, as well as about the box with the seal of the German Consulate at Kronstadt, all of which were found hidden in the garden of the German Legation at Bucharest, that I know the following:

"The day before, or the day of the departure from Bucharest of the German diplomatic mission, Mr. de Rheinbaben, counselor of the legation, gave me the order to burn the flags and everything that remained not locked away. The boxes containing the things mentioned further above were in a room in the basement, to which place they had been brought from the German Consulate one day before the publication of the decree of mobilization of the Rumanian Army. Having drawn the attention of Mr. de Rheinbaben to these boxes, he told me that they would have to be buried.

"After the departure of the mission I asked Mr. Kruger, Chancellor of the legation, what I ought to do with these boxes. He also answered that they would have to be interred. So Mr. Kruger, Andrei Maftei, and I took them and buried them in a ditch made by us in the place where you found them.

"I did not know what these boxes contained. I only know that Mr. Kruger cautioned me to handle them with care. As to the box wrapped up in paper and bearing the seal of the Imperial German Consulate, I remember that the evening before the mobilization, or even the same day, Mr. Adolph (I do not recollect his family name, but I know that he was Assistant Military Attaché, attached to Colonel von Hammerstein) gave me that box, telling me to bury it in the garden. I helped for some moments to dig a hole, but, being very busy with other duties, Mr. Adolph finished digging the hole himself. He did not tell me what the box he held in his hand contained. I do not know from where or by whom this box had been brought, which I saw for the first time on the day Mr. Adolph asked me to bury it in the garden.

"After having re-read this declaration and signified that I maintained what I have said therein, I have signed this. (Signed)
"MICHAEL MARKUS."

Interrogating after that Andrei Maftei, native of Transylvania, on the same subject, the latter declared the following:

"My name is Andrei Maftei, native of Transylvania. I have been in the service of the German Legation until the day when Dr. Bernhard left the legation in order to inhabit Temisana Street, No. 8.

"As to the explosives, I know that the departure of the mission—I do not know the day—Mr. Markus told me to take the box and to carry it into the garden, where it was buried by Mr. Markus and Mr. Kruger; after that I went to look after my own business. I know nothing else, either about this box or about the white parcel which has a red seal, and which has been found by you in the garden next to the fence under a lot of wood.

"After having re-read this declaration and declared that I maintain what is said therein, the above-named apposed his signature. (Signed)
"ANDREI MAFTEI."

Having taken and consigned these declarations signed personally by the two declarants in presence of Mr. Andrews, First Secretary of the Legation of the United States of America, to whom they were translated into French, we have signed this document.

The Prefect of Police,
(Signed) CORBESCO.

Presented to Vopicka.

A further report by Prefect Corbesco follows:

Number 134,498 Sept. 26, 1916.
Prefecture of Police, Bucharest.
Mr. Minister:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of the proces-verbal which I drew upon the occasion of the research in the garden of the German Legation at Bucharest, Calea Victoriei, No. 188, in the presence of Mr. Andrews, First Secretary of the American Legation, appointed to carry out this task by his Minister at the request of the Foreign Office.

As the proces-verbal shows, the discovery of the explosives and the parcel containing the phials with microbes, buried in the legation garden, took place in the presence of Mr. W. Andrews as well as Michael Markus, caretaker of the German legation buildings and Andrei Maftei, servant at the above mentioned legation. Mr. Andrews signed "Ne Varietur" the paper which enveloped the box containing the phials and which showed the seal of the Imperial German Consulate at Kronstadt, as well as the addresses of the persons it was destined for. He also signed the little notice which, written in German, was found in the interior of the box and which explained how to use the liquid contained in the phials. As to myself, I affixed the seal of the Prefecture of Police on the boxes containing the explosive cartridges, on the parcel of the fuses and the boxes containing the phials and I have sent part of these objects to the laboratories in order to have them analyzed.

Annexed to this I beg to find duly translated and certified the report, No. 10472-1916, and the bulletin of analysis No. 31, 1916, of the military powder factory (pyrotechnie) concerning the explosives, and I shall also forward to you in due time the bulletin of analysis of the liquid contained in the phials.

Yesterday, Sept. 25th, 1916, I presented myself as formerly arranged at the legation of the United States of America in order to let Mr. Andrews sign the two proces-verbaux relating the discoveries made together on the 22nd of September, 1916. His Excellency, the Minister of the United States of America, asked me, however, to postpone this formality, telling me that he had asked his Government to inform him if Mr. Andrews was authorized to sign a document drawn up by a Rumanian authority. I answered his Excellency, Mr. Vopicka, that I would report this to my chiefs, and I asked his Excellency to kindly consent to the interrogation of Mr. Kruger, a former functionary of the German Legation, now attached to the United States Legation as, according to the declarations of Markus and Maftei, Kruger had assisted and helped at the burying of the explosives. His Excellency reserved an answer, telling me that he first would ask the opinion of his Government.

The Prefect of Police,
(Signed) CORBESCO.

Bombs Analyzed.

The fourth exhibit details the result of the examination of the boxes of cartridges made by the Rumanian Army powder factory. It reads:

Kingdom of Rumania.
Pyrotechnie of the Army.
Bucharest, Sept. 24, 1916.
No. 10,324.

The powder factory of the army, to the Direction of the Public Safety:

As regards the objects sent on the 22d of September, 1916, to the Pyrotechnie of the Army by the Prefecture of Police of the capital in order to be examined, I have the honor to send you the Bulletin of Analysis, No. 31, 1916, delivered by our laboratory, and from which the first is an extract.

The 50 boxes of sheet iron are cartridges of mines in the dimensions of 20, 5, 7 c/m., having each three compartments for detonators. These cartridges bear the label:

"Donarit I Kavaleria, Spreng Patronen, Sprengstoff A G Carbonit, Hamburg-Schlebusch."

They are charged with trinitrotoluene, soaked with mononitrotoluene.

The 50 fuses, each two meters long, are the common fuses used for explosions, each containing a percussion cap of two grams of fulminate of mercury, with an arrangement for the protection of the inflammable side.

The cartridges, as well as the fuses, with their percussion caps, are in perfect working order, notwithstanding their exterior bad appearance.

The Manager of the Pyrotechnie.
(Signed) Lt. Col. PHILIPESCU.
For the Chief of the bookkeeping department, Chief of office first class.
(Signed) I. HEJEU.

A Powerful Explosive.

Powder Factory of the Army,
Laboratory Service,
Bucharest, Sept. 24, 1916.
Bulletin No. 18.

Today, the 24th day of September, 1916, the undersigned, chief chemist of the powder factory of the army, having proceeded, according to the letter No. 133 168 of the Prefecture of Police of the capital, to the examination of one of the cartridges made of sheetiron and having the dimensions of 20, 5, 7 cm., containing three compartments for percussion caps and bearing the label "Donarit I. Kavalleri-Spreng-Patronen, Sprengstoff A. G. Carbonit Hamburg-Schlebusch."

I ascertained the following:

The contents are composed of one kilogram of trinitrotoluene soaked in mononitrotoluene, a powerful explosive.

It is certified that this box is one of the fifty boxes sent with the above-mentioned letter.

At the same time there have been sent us for analysis a number of fifty fuses, each two meters long, provided with India rubber and a percussion cap of two grams of fulminate of mercury, with an apparatus to protect the inflammable part.

The duration of burning of these fuses is three and a half minutes. The boxes containing the explosives, as well as the fuses, are in perfect working order, notwithstanding their outward appearance of bad conservation.

We therefore have signed this bulletin.

For the Chief of the Laboratory Department. The Chief Chemist,
Dr. G. SPACU,
Lieut. Col. PHILIPESCO.

After receiving these reports from [illegible] Lieut. Col. Philipesco, the manager of the powder factory, and Chief Pecuraru of the laboratory department joined in a report to the Prefect of Police stating that tests with the mine cartridges showed that they could be used in provoking terrific damage to public works. This exhibit follows:

Kingdom of Rumania, Powder Factory of the Army.
No. 10,472.
10th October, 1916.
The Powder Factory of the Army to the Prefecture of Police of the Capital.

The explosive discovered at the German Legation, which the Prefecture of Police has sent us in order to be examined, consists of:

(1) Fifty cartridges formed of rectangular boxes of sheet iron in the dimensions of 20, 7. 5 c/m; three of the principal sides each has a percussion cap in order to permit the percussion of the cartridge to take place in any position. These mine cartridges, each of the weight of one kgr., bear the label:

"Donarit I Kavalerie Spreng patronen, Sprengstoff A. G. Carbonit, Hamburg-Schlebusch."

The explosive contained in these boxes is of the series of breaking explosives, having as basis the nitrate of ammonium and the trinitrotoluene (Trotyl) with its less nitrated derivations.

As a force of destruction this explosive is of the class of dynamite with "Kieselguhr," one kgr. developing 700 big calories.

As effect of destruction, suffice it to mention that 200 grams of this explosive—that is to say, the fifth part of the contents of one of the boxes—placed under a railway line causes its destruction on the length of one meter. The fifty kgr. could provoke the destruction of a pillar of a bridge or of a large building, could serve for the mining of a road, &c.

(2) Fifty fuses, each two meters long and provided with a percussion cap of two grams of fulminate of mercury.

These fuses are of those generally used to provoke an explosion on dry or damp ground.

Although the mine cartridges, as well as the percussion caps and the fuses, present a bad aspect on account of their having stayed in the ground, they are in perfect working order.

The Manager of the Powder Factory,
(Signed) Lieut. Col. PHILIPESCO.
The Chief of the Laboratory Department, Sub-Lieutenant, Chief Chemist,
(Signed) A. PECURARU.

BRAUN PUTS BLAME ON AN EX-ASSOCIATE

Asserts J. P. Bryan Sold Stock in Fair Play Magazine to von Bernstorff.

BOUGHT IT BACK, HE SAYS

Rumanian Editor, Questioned About Senate Expose, Pleads Ignorance of English.

Marcus Braun, east side Hungarian politician, was asked yesterday to explain the revelation in the Senate on Saturday that he and the Fair Play Publishing Company, of which he was President, received $5,500 in checks from the German Embassy. He said that Count von Bernstorff had paid about $10,000 for stock in the company. Asked about the propriety of the German Ambassador's holding stock in a magazine that boasted of its Americanism, he said that Joseph P. Bryan, who was associated with him in the publication, sold the stock to von Bernstorff while he (Braun) was in Europe in 1915.

Braun declared he was angry when he discovered the sale by his former associate, to whom he referred as "that fellow Bryan."

"Some one connected with the Fatherland sent Bryan to me," he continued. "When I got back from Europe and found what he had done, I bought the stock back from the German Ambassador. I don't know why Bryan sold it to him. I didn't tell him to do it. But, of course, the editorial policy of Fair Play was never subject to the dictation of Count von Bernstorff. Why, when the Germans sank the Lusitania, no one roasted them more than I did, not even any of the newspapers. The magazine was always pro-American. That's why I didn't wish the German Ambassador to have stock in it."

When in the Fall of 1915 there was an exposé of the fact that the German Ambassador had paid $5,000 to Fair Play, Braun said that he had not sold the stock for which he said the check was in payment, and regretted that it had been done. There was also published at that time a letter signed by the Fair Play Publishing Company containing extreme anti-American sentiments. Braun said Bryan wrote that letter.

Senator King on Saturday exhibited a receipt, signed with Braun's name, for $1,500 from the German Embassy, and the von Igel papers showed besides payments of $2,000 and $1,000 to Fair Play, a payment of $1,500 to Braun. Braun asserted he had not signed the receipts, but Bryan had. He said also that he did not know where Bryan could be found.

Other matters laid before the Senate by the Utah member related to the subsidization of foreign-language newspapers in this country by the Austrian Embassy. One of those mentioned was the Desteaptate Romane, a Rumanian weekly published by the Rise-Rumanian Publishing Company of 224 West Thirty-fourth Street. The following document was presented by Senator King:

Lenox, Mass., Sept. 26, 1915.
No. 3,245-11. Rumanian Newspaper, Desteaptate Romane. To report No. 14,-470—Confidential. Check for $400.
To the Imperial and Royal Consul General, New York, N. Y.:
In reference to the above report the Imperial and Royal Consulate General will please find inclosed a check for $400, with the request to send here a receipt for the supplementary amount of $200. For the Imp. and Royal Embassy,
E. ZWIEDINEK.

Jancu Roman, editor of this paper, was found yesterday in his office at 424 Seventh Avenue, above a second-hand clothing store. Asked about the dispatch from Washington, he said:

"I do not speak English. Therefore, you see, it is impossible for me to make an explanation. Come tomorrow or Tuesday. I cannot speak English—not today.

"I shall print in my paper Tuesday a full statement," he added. "You can read it then. I am writing it now."

"Did you or did you not get the $400 from the Austrian Embassy, and, if you did get it, what was it for?" was asked.

"I cannot speak English," he replied. "But, $400, $200, or nothing, I did not get it. I got nothing from the Austrian Embassy. Not a cent, I tell you. But come again tomorrow. I will have a man who can talk English. He will explain all."

Wladislaw A. Mazur, editor of the Telegram Codzienny, which was mentioned as having received $700 subsidy fro mthe Austrian Embassy, could not be found at his office, 90 East Tenth Street, or at his home, 224 East Eleventh Street. Of this paper, the Austrian report said:

Telegram Codzienny fulfilled all that has been expected of it. * * * This paper is being published by its proprietor, W. Mazur, with great care, for which reason its political influence is becoming always greater.

Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, who was quoted as the author of advice to Berlin as to how England could be crippled by Germany, had nothing to add yesterday to his statement of Saturday night, in which he charged that the quotation as given out in Washington by the Committee on Public Information was a forgery.

NO COHALAN CHARGES.

Lawyers Say No Evidence for Removal Has Been Presented.

Officials of the State and City Bar Associations and a number of leading lawyers expressed the opinion yesterday that no action could be taken against Justice Daniel F. Cohalan of the Supreme Court, in view of his denial that he had asked that there be sent to Berlin the message quoted in the seized von Igel papers, in which it was suggested how Germany might cripple England and thus aid an Irish revolution.

The method of procedure in the removal of Justices is by charges laid before the Legislature. A Justice can be removed by a two-thirds vote of both the Senate and Assembly.

One official of a bar association, who would have to do with the making of charges by his association, said:

"So far as this matter is concerned certainly no body of lawyers would advocate the bringing of charges, or bring charges, upon the evidence which has been presented. The evidence of an unsigned message communicated admittedly by a second person would be very poor evidence. This would be true had the man concerned remained silent. Now that Justice Cohalan has denied his complicity, certainly further evidence will have to be forthcoming before I would advocate laying charges against him."

Another leader of the bar said that even if it were proved that Justice Cohalan had sent the message advising the Kaiser how to harm England, it would be a matter of grave doubt whether he could be removed for it.

"I have been looking over the neutrality laws," he said, "and it is my opinion that inasmuch as we were not at war at the time Justice Cohalan is said to have sent the message, it is probably true that he did not violate the neutrality of the United States, from a legal point of view. We may have our personal opinions, but I am speaking from the standpoint of a trial lawyer.

"Now, so much for the Federal end. Turning to the State law, we find that a Justice may be removed by the Legislature for 'improper' conduct. But in the case of Hooker it was held by the courts that 'improper' conduct was only such conduct as would be due cause for impeachment, or, in other words, malfeasance in office. I believe it would be hard to persuade a court to hold that even if Justice Cohalan was the author of the quoted message that it made him guilty of malfeasance in office."

SENATE UNLIKELY TO START INQUIRY

Continued from Page 1.

demand of their President, than any other instance in world history provides."

Senator King of Utah said the United States should take drastic action against any guilty of sedition and treason.

"The single thing to do is to drive forward relentlessly with Federal efforts to expose the crowd of pacifists, cowards, spineless degenerates, and treacherous malcontents who have thronged this country. They must be execrated, thrown into public contempt, and wherever it shall develop that they have been guilty of absolutely traitorous action they should be placed against a blank wall and shot to death without delay.

"I cannot credit the suspicions. I do not think a Congressional investigation will serve the ends of the Government," Senator King continued. "I do not think it would add to the successful prosecution of the war or the elaboration of the policies which already we have outlined. The people of the United States very generally understand that both Austria and Germany were building a net of intrigue all over the land, and by their conspiracies were striving to debauch any one and every one with whom they could get into touch. The essential thing to do is, as I have said before, to go ahead with the exposure of the proponents of treason wherever found."

DENIES VON IGEL DEALINGS.

Dr. Niven of All-American Alliance Avows Loyalty.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Asserting that he never had any dealings with Wolf von Igel, and had little to do with the Libau Employment Agency, mentioned in the Washington exposé, Dr. Maxim Niven, organizer of the All-American Alliance, said today:

"The All-American Alliance is strictly impartial in its work. Each person who comes to me for aid is required to be either an American citizen or to swear to me that he will be loyal to the United States.

"I do not know Wolf von Igel, have never had any correspondence with him, and never received any money from him. My alliance is maintained strictly by the subscription of its members. I know nothing of any payment of $60.

"Of course, among those who came for aid were many German-Americans. Some said they had left munitions plants because they could not conscientiously work there, but they were accorded no different treatment than any one else.

"Hans Libau of New York directed to me from December, 1915, to March, 1916, employment-seeking residents of Chicago to the All-American Alliance, but those applicants were subject to the loyalty requirements, as was every one else. Never has the All-American Alliance and never had I had anything to do with illegal acts, nor have we received moneys for political propaganda."

TRIED TO TRAP BERNSTORFF.

Hartford Man Says That Is Why He Wrote the Envoy.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 23. — "To get the goods on Bernstorff and turn him over for prosecution to the United States Government" is the reason given by Timothy J. Dowling of 107 Franklin Avenue, this city, for writing letters to the diplomat telling him how Connecticut and Illinois munition plants might be destroyed. Dowling emphasized his patriotic motives today after he had recovered from reading his name in the Washington disclosures of German intrigue. Ever since he lost part of his right leg at Altoona, fifteen years ago, Dowling has done little work, although he was recently on the night shift at the Colt Works here.

In his admission of correspondence with Bernstorff, he says, the plan was conceived by Frank McConnell, a detective, who died near Buffalo in April. He says:

"McConnell got me and Frank Burns and Frank Collins because we all used to operate for the Snyder, Schindler, and other detective agencies in New York City. He told me how to write the letters which I sent, giving my Hartford address. Altogether we wrote five letters to Bernstorff and got four replies. It was several weeks before we received the first reply, which was carefully worded, but said that naturally the Ambassador wanted to stop the manufacture and flow of munitions to the Allies. Whenever we got some fresh news, we would write, and some of the replies came from his Summer home at Rye, N. Y. In all the letters written by Bernstorff and which I either destroyed or gave to McConnell, the Ambassador expressed a willingness to consider my plans, but said he must have direct authority from Berlin.

"The Count did not dare trust the code cables in asking Berlin to take the responsibility for my plan, and we were kept waiting for the necessary letter from Berlin, which we thought might have come on the Deutschland's third trip or perhaps was sunk or seized on the Bremen. Up to the eleventh hour when Bernstorff sailed for home we were waiting for him to trap himself so that he might be held here."

ROOSEVELT ON GERMAN GOLD.

Corruption Campaign Here Known Long Ago, He Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—Under the heading, "Blood, Iron, and Gold," Theodore Roosevelt, in the Kansas City Star today, says:

"Bismarck announced that his policy for Germany was one of blood and iron. The men who now guide, and for some decades have guided, German international policy have added gold as the third weapon in Germany's armory.

"To a policy based on callous disregard of death and suffering and the brutal use of force, they have added the habitual and extensive employment of corruption as a means for weakening their foes and bending other nations to their service.

"The Administration at Washington recently made public the proof that Ambassador Bernstorff, on behalf of the German Government, was, up to the very last moment of his stay, engaged in efforts to bribe with German money American organizations or individuals who could be used to further Germany's purpose by protesting against war, demanding peace at any price, opposing the measures necessary for war, denouncing the allied nations, preaching unpreparedness, or some other of the methods habitual with pro-German Senators, Congressmen, editors, heads of peace societies, and the like.

"No well-informed man was surprised at the revelation. Every reasonably well-informed man, who has known about matters at Washington, has known that for nearly three years German money and Government power ha been used for the corruption of American newspapers and pacifist organizations and for the pay of German and the bribery of native scoundrels to wreck our industries with dynamite and in all ways debauch our political life. The Government, from the highest official down, knew all these facts over two years ago. The New York World published the names of some of the editors and other individuals who had received money, and the amounts received. The Austrian Ambassador Dumba and two of the German attachés, Boy-Ed and von Papen, were dismissed for inspiring and countenancing the intrigues. It was absolutely impossible that what they did was not ordered and supervised by Bernstorff, under the direction of the Berlin Government.

"It was deeply to our discredit that we did not then show the courage and manliness to break at once with Germany, instead of hiding our heads in the sand so as to avoid seeing the guilt of the German Government, and punishing the minor instruments of wrongdoing who under no conceivable circumstances would or could have acted save as their superiors bade them act. Germany has hitherto been able to do but little against us with blood and iron; gold has been her weapon, and her agents have been the foes of our own household.

"Every man in this country, who is now playing the pro-German game should be made to feel that he must overcome a presumption of guilty motive. There are misguided pro-Germans who are uninfluenced by corrupt motives, just as there were in the civil war copperheads, who were merely misguided and not conscious wrongdoers. But these men are in mighty unpleasant company.

"The pacifist, the man who wishes a peace without victory, the supporters of Senator La Follette or Senator Stone; the man who in any way now aids Germany may be honest; but he who in another way now aids Germany may be honest, but he stands cheek by jowl with hired traitors, and he is serving the cause of the malignant and unscrupulous enemies of his country."

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Camp Library Week Starts To-day!
BOOKS FOR THE BOYS IN KHAKI AND THE BOYS IN BLUE
A MILLION DOLLARS IS NEEDED FOR A MILLION BOOKS FOR OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN CAMP AND ON THE FIRING LINE
What must be raised:

Manhattan	$125,000 or more
Brooklyn	100,000 or more
Bronx	30,000 or more
Queens	20,000 or more
Richmond	5,000 or more

Send your Dollar, or more, to-day to Treasurer, Library War Council,
SAM A. LEWISOHN,
61 Broadway, New York
or care this newspaper
FRANK A. VANDERLIP,
Chairman

Statement of Condition
On September 8th, 1917

RESOURCES

Cash on hand and in banks,		$53,858,790.42
Exchanges for Clearing House,		4,337,577.84
Demand Loans,		75,909,794.47
Time Loans and Bills Purchased,		98,316,807.78
N. Y. State and Municipal Bonds,		14,399,654.45
Other Bonds and Stocks,		49,253,637.22
Bonds and Mortgages,		3,967,000.00
Real Estate	$4,386,634.07	
Less Sinking Fund	286,897.50	4,099,736.57
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable,		2,664,186.79
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	$20,228,148.56	
Less Anticipated	36,720.81	20,191,427.75
		$326,998,613.29

LIABILITIES

Capital,		$11,250,000.00
Surplus Fund,		11,250,000.00
Undivided Profits,		4,133,858.03
Unpaid Dividend,		12,650.67
Deposits,		283,486,374.62
Certified and other Outstanding Checks,		1,267,316.13
Accrued Interest Payable,		1,138,738.09
Reserved for Taxes,		192,661.71
Outstanding Acceptances	$20,228,148.56	
Less our Acceptances in portfolio	5,961,154.52	14,266,994.04
		$326,998,613.29

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GERMANS PIN HOPES ON REPLY TO POPE

Vorwaerts Thinks Proposals of Kaiser Dispel Suspicion of Prussian Militarism.

FREE BELGIUM SUGGESTED

But Discordant Views Are Sounded Also—Reventlow Refuses to Consider Question.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 23, (via London.)—With the exception of the extreme Pan-German organs, the German press seems pleased with the Government's answer to the Pope. The Vorwärts says that only malicious intention can insinuate that it might discourage the papal peace action, which the German people, and especially the Social Democracy, watch with undisguised sympathy. Furthermore, the Forwärts says:

"No doubt it will be said in the enemy's countries that the pacifism of the note is merely a mask behind which hides the hideous face of Prussian militarism. But this is not so, because what the note says about reduction of armament and international courts of arbitration is really the true ideal of the Reichstag majority and especially of the social democracy.

"The German Government takes pains to point to the conformity of its own views with those of his Holiness and the German Reichstag majority's peace resolution of July 19. After much hesitation and oscillation, it is a clear profession of the principles expressed in that resolution, and says that the Government who after this would continue to operate with such interpellations as 'as I understand it' would simply make itself ridiculous."

The Tageblatt, too, is quite satisfied with the note, and thinks it no fault that it mentions neither Belgium nor the territorial question. The paper says:

"That is not necessary after it has been affirmed that the German Government indorses the Pope's ideas and the principles expressed in the Reichstag peace resolution. The situation, indeed, is quite clear. If the enemy doesn't decline the return of German colonies, Germany will restore Belgium's independence on condition perhaps that the Flemish part of the population be not again oppressed by the Walloons.

"If we annexed Belgium we would forever have to fight for her possession. Belgium would be like a captive with whom the whole of the civilized world would sympathize, and this would forever threaten with a coalition equipped with the means and products of more than half the globe."

The Tagebiatt thinks the German Government will not await further action by the Pope and probably expects to be asked by him for further information regarding Belgium and other occupied territory.

Approves Note's Limitations.

The Vossische Zeitung thinks the very limitations of the note is an advantage, for to meddle with war maps at present by registering various demands and wishes would only mean to pour oil into the flames of dispute.

"Those are questions that can only be decided once the peace delegates are seated round the green table," the paper says. "We know only too well the attitude of public opinion in various countries to most of these questions. France only recently asserted her right to Alsace-Lorraine through the mouth of her Prime Minister, and she has not yet disavowed her claims to the shore of the Rhine. England has not pronounced yet to return German colonies or restore Turkish rights in Mesopotamia.

"In dealing with these questions at the Green table, it would soon be seen if the new spirit mentioned by the Pope is indeed to be found with our enemies. It will also depend on this new spirit whether in future national life will not merely be based on might, but also on right. Both the question of restriction of armament and that of international courts of arbitration should not be treated merely theoretically, but should be considered seriously as something to create for the benefit of the whole world.

"Only people who have not the slightest idea of political necessities and elementary principles of right, men who, intoxicated by phrases, lose sight of the real issues, could wish or believe in any other solution of the problem. Last Tuesday a final decision was arrived at, but if it had not been pronounced till then it was in everybody's mind long before.

"No, we don't want Belgium. It would have been much better if politicians of our 'economical associations,' confused admirers of world power, silver-tongued tribunes hungry for popularity, brave heroes of the pen, and professors had not filled the world with the noise of their cupidity. We have no right to deprive any foreign nation of its independence. This is not only the moral but also the political aspect of the question.

The Kreuz Zeitung seems to have expected something more concrete, and even less to its liking, and states with badly concealed satisfaction that since the proposition of arbitration courts and restriction of armament are made dependent on conditions the note did not mean German indorsement of the Papal peace conditions.

Sees a Dangerous Road.

"Despite this reservation," it continues, "we consider it a dangerous road that the German Government is entering, considering our geographical position. However, no immediate danger is likely to be encountered in that direction, since the enemy is evidently not prepared yet to sit down and talk peace.

"He willingly takes the responsibility of continuing the war. That clearly proves how much love for peace there is in the enemy's countries that our Reichstag's majority sought to awaken and strengthen two months ago. Shall we realize at last that with peace offers of that kind no progress can be made, and that only our sword can make the enemy consent to peace?"

Count zu Reventlow's Deutsche Tageszeitung still sees in the Pope's peace action only English intrigue, and will hear nothing of restriction of armament and international arbitration, just because of Germany's geographical position. On the whole, Reventlow sees in the German answer to the Papel note merely an act of politeness and a wish to honor the Pontiff.

The Lokalanzeiger has no hope that the enemy will be inclined to make peace, as President Wilson's note and the new French Prime Minister's initial speech made only too clear.

"The war program of the French Cabinet and President Wilson's note mean harsh rejection of the Papal proposition," the paper says, "but by this German note that reached the Vatican yesterday it will be proved to the whole world that truly it is not Germany's fault if the Papal action fails."

The Pan German Tagliche Rundschau has not one word of comment.

One Discordant Note.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 23.—Almost without exception the newspapers of Germany continue to voice approval of the Kaiser's reply to the Pope's peace note. So far as known here, only one, the Deutsche Zeitung of Berlin, has insinuated that the German reply is not sincere.

"The mountain labored long," the Deutsche Zeitung says, "and brought forth a ridiculous mouse. Rarely has a speaking word found such a suitable application as in connection with the German reply to the Pope, when one compares the world's expectation of the material contents of the note with the tangible results. An ambiguous and significant smile creeps across the face of this world—Germany and its allied world and the hostile as well as the neutral world."

Way Open for Concrete Questions.

A Berlin dispatch printed in several German newspapers suggests that the German reply leaves the way open for the Pope to put concrete questions to the German Government regarding its position on peace conditions, to which an answer will be given in each separate case.

"Germany and her allies stand so invincible in battle strength that no new Entente helper can break them," says the Kölnische Zeitung. "It is just as certain that they do not need to agree to any peace of renunciation. Peace by understanding is their parole, and any attempt to interpret the reply as a sign of weakness must fail. Never in European history has so strong a power so spoken. It is the speech of a new spirit that shall in the future reign in the relations between States, if the Entente peoples will it so."

The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette rejoices at the disappointment of those who expected the announcement of an unconditional restoration of Belgium. Continuing, the paper says: "On the whole, the answer, without rejecting the Pope's peace hand, strikes a note which had been rendered imperative by the reserve required after many vain peace offers."

"We regret that the German Government did not prefer an open and forceful declination of the Papal proposal to a conditional approval," says the Pan German Neueste Nachrichten of Berlin, "basing the same on the fact that England and her vassals have not plainly proposed to conduct their future policy toward Germany in a spirit of justice and a desire for peace.

"Aside from that, we cannot possibly conceive of any adequate security for the efficacy of limited armament and courts of arbitration. On this point the whole Papal proposal and the beautiful diplomatic job of our Chancellor come to naught. The German note will not bring us a day nearer to peace. The fault of this will not be with the German Government."

Berlin Papers Impressed.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 22.—It is generally pointed out by the Berlin press that Germany's reply to the Papal peace proposals impresses by virtue of its dignified tone and spirit in contradiction to President Wilson's reply to the Pope, and also on account of the absence of all vilification of Germany's enemies.

"It must be admitted," the Zeitung am Mittag says, "that the German reply heaps fiery coals on the heads of our enemies. After President Wilson's nastiness and the presumption of the French Foreign Minister, M. Ribot, and his colleague, we have here a document which, marked by dignity and reserve, is alone dictated by an appreciation of the brotherhood of men.

"We declare ourselves ready to enter into negotiations on the basis of the Papal mediation proposal. We say so quite frankly. We approve the ideas of right before might, of freedom of the seas, of the association of a society of nations, of disarmament to a feasible extent, and of an arbitration court. We are seeking peace—a permanent peace—along these lines.

"Once upon a time, months ago, this also was President Wilson's program. He for the present has abandoned it, because, as he says, a transformation of German sentiment and viewpoint must first set in. This argument has now also collapsed."

The Morgen Post and the Berliner Allgemeine Zeitung join the Germania in pointing out that the German Government has unreservedly placed itself on record as approving the Reichstag's peace resolution, and that no doubts are possible that it is actuated by the same peace desires as is the great majority of the German people.

The Boersen Zeitung observes that a careful perusal of the note reveals very definite declarations of concessions. All now, the newspaper says, depends on the good-will of the belligerent Governments, and it adds:

"If this will is present, the German reply will offer an acceptable foundation for an understanding. This may be asserted with all positiveness, in view of the fact that it is an open secret that, in addition to the German official reply, other declarations will be forthcoming, or already have been made, which will clear up one of the fundamental questions of the coming peace."

BELIEVE GASPARRI WAS MISQUOTED

Catholic Clergy Here Discredit Reported Interview with Papal Secretary on Peace Terms.

VATICAN ETHICS VIOLATED

Wouldn't Criticise President's Views So Informally — Church Supports Draft, Father McMahon Shows.

Members of the Catholic clergy in this city who were asked yesterday to discuss the report that Pope Benedict in a new peace note would condemn conscription and by example oppose the Catholic Church to the drafting of armies, pointed out that if there was any foundation for the report, the Pontiff meant the ban to apply to the world at large, and not to any particular nation; to be the working principle of and a lasting medium for international disarmament.

Regarding the interview with Cardinal Gasparri, in which the Papal Secretary of State is alleged to have stated that President Wilson's proposal to reduce armaments and impose international arbitration by force was a "dream," the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon asserted that the interview "bore internal evidence of having been concocted." Father McMahon is President of the Catholic Library Association and pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Convent Avenue and 142d Street.

Another Catholic clergyman, a member of the Society of Jesus, who asked that his name be withheld, asserted that he was positive Cardinal Gasparri did not give the interview in the phraseology in which it was printed, and added that he doubted whether he said it at all.

"I cannot conceive," he said, "of an utterance of this kind coming from one of the keenest diplomatic minds in Rome. I know Cardinal Gasparri to be the type of man he is, and the principles which govern statements issued from the Vatican. The etiquette of the Papal household is very strict, and it does not seem at all possible or probable that a Secretary of State would communicate his views and the views of the Holy Father so freely and informally on the position assumed by the President of the United States.

"The Cardinal is alleged to have said, 'An international army to enforce the verdicts of the Court of Arbitration? In which country would it be located without being influenced by local politics and prejudices? The moon would be the only place.' That statement was never made by the Papal Secretary of State. No member of the Papal diplomatic household is given to frivolous utterances of this kind."

Conscription in America.

Father McMahon, who, on several occasions, has been the spokesman for Catholic opinion on questions arising out of the war, said the Catholic Church was not opposed to conscription in America, for example, or to a country's right to call its citizens to arms in the most expeditious way in time of urgent need. The Catholic Church takes the attitude that it is ethical for a nation to summon its citizens to arms, he asserted, and the call creates a duty on the part of citizens to respond. He said he did not know of one Catholic priest in this country who had publicly disapproved of the method employed by the United States to provide the nation with the man power to wage war.

"The contention of President Wilson," said Father McMahon, "is that we cannot accept any guarantees from the German Government—not the German people, in view of the revelations of the last few days this point is made all the stronger.

"The alleged interview with Cardinal Gasparri speaks of 'an accord among the civilized nations, including neutrals, to suppress obligatory military service, to institute an arbitration tribunal, and, as a guarantee, to direct a general boycott against nations which may again attempt to introduce conscription or which may refuse to submit international questions to arbitration or accept its decisions.' This statement is contradicted by the facts.

"If the Holy Father does advocate the abandonment of conscription he means it to apply to the burden which has been upon Europe all these years, the maintenance of national armies recruited by the draft method. Instead of being opposed to conscription in this country, the Catholic authorities are doing all in their power to aid the process of securing the men. We have given over our parochial schools for the use of the exemption boards.

Father McMahon called attention to an article he had written for the parish bulletin. It read:

Slackers and Draft Evaders.

"We hope that there are no slackers or disloyal citizens in our parish. The slacker is guilty of sin; for we are bound to answer our country's call. Any injustice or fraud, therefore, in evading the draft by seeking exemption by deceitful or dishonest methods is a sin. We have heard of some, fortunately very few, in this parish who sought to have their sons exempted fraudulently, but the sons had more decency than the parents in some cases, and in others conscientious citizens frustrated these dastardly exhibitions of cowardice.

"In spite of the magnificent response of our Catholic people to the call of our country, the disloyalty of a comparative handful of noisy, self-seeking, white-livered, ease-loving, mean-spirited, traitorous malingerers amongst us is going to bring us into disrepute and is bound to rise up against us after the war. This is no time for an exhibition of race or religious prejudice. We are in the war for the protection of civilization. It is not a question of any nation, of any people. It is a question of humanity, of justice, of right. Any one who places his own racial prejudice above that cause is a coward and has the heart of a slave—is unworthy to associate with freemen.

"For the information of this class of Catholics, if any such be among our people, which God forbid, we take pleasure in calling to their attention the calm but unequivocal teaching of Cardinal Mercier, which is the teaching of the Catholic Church, as has been made clear by the recent utterances of Pope Benedict XV."

There followed a quotation from a letter of Cardinal Mercier, in which the venerable Belgian prelate called attention to the fact that there were Catholics abroad who never had found in their hearts a word of reprobation for the German armies when they massacred the innocent inhabitants of Dinant, Virton, Ardenne, Tamines, Aerschot, and Louvain. A footnote, signed by Father McMahon, followed the Cardinal's letter. It was as follows:

"There are some such in our parish. There are many such of Irish or German extraction throughout the country. The iniquitous doctrine is preached from Catholic pulpits, and was taught boys in at least two Catholic colleges to which we were urged to send our youth. Names and institutions furnished on request."

FOE OF VENIZELOS ON TRIAL BY CHURCH

Metropolitan of Athens Faces Synod for Pronouncing Anathema Against the Premier.

ATHENS, Aug. 25, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Metropolitan of Athens, head of the Greek Orthodox Church, is to be placed on trial before a special court of the Holy Synod of Greece for having pronounced the anathema against Premier Venizelos. With Venizelos restored to power by the abdication of King Constantine, the Minister of Cults dispossessed the Metropolitan from his functions, and called upon the Holy Synod to try their chief and all other ecclesiastics who had taken similar action against Venizelos. The Holy Synod nominated the names of eighteen Archbishops and Bishops as members of the court, the Government reduced the number to thirteen, and this tribunal is now proceeding to the trial of the high functionaries.

This is one of the strong measures adopted by the new Venizelos régime to clean out from the administration all influence favorable to the late King, not excepting the clergy and the courts. The importance of the Metropolitan in giving the trial exceptional interest, not only here, but throughout the countries where the Orthodox Greek Church prevails, for the Metropolitan is second only to the Ecumenical Patriarch at Constantinople, the Pope of the Eastern Church.

The anathema pronounced by the Metropolitan was one of the exciting events of last December, when Athens was in an uproar. King Constantine's influence was at that time at its height, and popular clamor was strongly directed against Venizelos as an enemy of the King's policy of neutrality and a friend of the Entente Allies. Venizelos's house was sacked by the mob and he only escaped personal violence by leaving for Saloniki, where he set up the Provisional Government.

VAGUE PEACE RUMORS DELUDE PETROGRAD

Dr. Nolde Calls on the Nation to Cease Chasing Such Phantoms.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, Sept. 22.—The town is full of peace rumors. Every quidnunc can give you exact information as to the peace terms.

These rumors are, for the most part, miasmic exhalations from the swamps of Petrograd. They are compounded of malice, credulity, and moral prostration. The Bolsheviks do their share, of course. They want peace at any price, as far as one can judge from their press utterances.

Lenine and his followers take a very simple view of the peace negotiations. They pooh-pooh the elaborate machinery of peace conferences and the like. The whole thing can be done much more simply.

The Bolshevik proposals amount simply to this: Make peace at once. If Russia has to sacrifice most of her western provinces, it cannot be helped, and, in any case, if peace is made at the expense of Russia, it will separate her once and for all from her western allies—those allies of whom Gorky's paper writes today as "the international brigands torturing exhausted Russia with unheard of impudence."

Apart, however, from the Bolsheviks, panicmongers and other fishers in troubled waters, the peace rumors have certain broader and more serious aspects to which Baron Noide, a professor of international law, rightly calls attention in the Retch:

"While we are fumbling," he says, 'in search of a form of Government in search of a form of Government weaving political spells and uttering political charms, the rest of the world, glancing occasionally in our direction, continues to live a broad life of civilized humanity. Great international constructive problems that we at first tried to solve with the help of our precious charms and spells and then in a hopeless welter of internal dissension, simply let slip from our minds, retain their vital quality and we are slowly and surely coming to the point when they will be decided without us and to our disadvantage, for we are powerless to thrust them aside, and we are losing all right to take an active part in their solution.

"But time is passing, and passing, as I believe, much more quickly than could have been imagined two or three months ago. All reports indicate that in Germany decisions are maturing which may create for Russia great and almost insuperable difficulties."

Dr. Nolde regards the suggestion of concessions in the west at the expense of the east as a very serious danger for Russia—a danger which diplomatic technique and secret treaties, so persistently anathematized by the pacifists, may modify, but only in a slight degree.

Dr. Nolde points to the last German-Austrian act of constituting a Polish regency as an important sign of change in the direction indicated by President Wilson. It is an act of international significance. It means that in a certain sense Germany has taken the line adopted by Russia in regard to Poland at the beginning of the revolution. It means, in Dr. Nolde's opinion, the abandonment of the policy of surreptitious annexation, at any rate as far as Poland is concerned, and the first serious step toward peace in Wilson's sense. He goes on:

"But we Russians do not realize the gravity of what has happened. The loss of Poland may be followed by other losses, which even now we could not submit to calmly. If we wish to prevent this, we must remember that events will not wait and that we may be cast out of the international reckoning, while we continue our chase after phantoms and shadows."

SWEDES ON VERGE OF CRISIS

Cabinet Tottering as a Result of von Luxburg Revelations.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Advices received here today indicate that Sweden is on the verge of a Ministerial crisis.

The causes are threefold, namely, the elections, the results of the Buenos Aires telegram revelations, and the fact that Germany has not yet given a satisfactory answer to Sweden's demand for a full explanation of the Count von Luxburg affair.

ALBANIANS WIN VICTORY.

Aided by French, Inflict Serious Loss on Foe and Capture 422.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Albanian contingents and a French detachment co-operating with them have inflicted an important reverse on the Austrians, the War Office report of operations on the Macedonian front issued today shows. The statement is appended:

Eastern Theatre, Sept. 22.—Artillery fighting continued in the region of Doiran and the Vardar. At several points along the front, notably in the Italian sector, the enemy attempted surprise attacks, but was repulsed.

On Sept. 20 a French detachment operating in conjunction with the Albanian contingents of Essad Pasha carried out in the Skumbi Valley a successful raid in which serious losses were inflicted on the Austrian troops and 422 unwounded prisoners and two machine guns were taken.

BERLIN, Sept. 23, (via London.)—The following bulletin was made public by Army Headquarters today:

Macedonian Front.—During the great heat, up to 95 degrees centigrade in the sun, there were fighting actions only west of Lake Ochrida. German and Hungarian troops in a storm attack captured a hill from the French near Krchova, (southeast of Elbasan.)

LESS INEBRIETY IN ENGLAND.

Statistics Show a Marked Decrease Since 1914.

This paragraph in a letter from the London correspondent of The Medical Record shows how drunkenness is decreasing in Great Britain:

"Convictions from drunkenness in the scheduled areas of Great Britain continue to decline. In the last four years (to the end of May) the total numbers were: 1914—Males, 140,133; females, 36,583; total, 176,671. in 1915 the weekly average was 2,517, with a total of 130,824; in 1916, 1,544, with a total of 80,288; in 1917, 1,089, with a total of but 54,628.

DECLINES A POST IN POLAND

Tarnowski Refuses to be a Member of the Council of Regency.

BERLIN, Sept. 23, (via Amsterdam.)—A special dispatch to the Vossisch Zeitung from Warsaw reports the Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, who was sent as Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Washington but did not fill the post, has definitely declined to become a member of the Council of Regency of the new Polish State. He has, however, promised to accept a political appointment or to serve in some administrative capacity.

Archbishop Kokoffski, Prince Lubermirsky, and Count Ostowsky have been definitely decided upon as members of the council. Their first duty will be to appoint a Prime Minister, who will be head of the new Cabinet.

The Vossische Zeitung observes that the new council is of clerical and aristocratic composition, its members being men who have heretofore held themselves aloof from Central European currents and traditions, and adds that they now will be called upon to prove that they are practical politicians.

FOOD COMMISSION IN SPAIN.

Premier Announces Plans After Conferring with King.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 23.—Premier Dato, after a conference with King Alfonso regarding the provisioning of the country, announced that a decree was in preparation instituting a food commission which would enter on its duties Oct. 1. The Premier added that the alarm manifested in Catalonia over the supposed inaction of the Government was unjustified.

Rumors that there was discord in the Cabinet were denied by Premier Dato, who declared that nothing extraordinary had happened, that the Cabinet was in perfect accord, and that it has the confidence of the King. When the Cabinet no longer had the confidence of the people, the Premier said, the Government would resign and provide for new legislative and municipal elections.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Premier Dato of Spain, according to the correspondent of the Temps at San Sebastian, announces that general elections will be held after the municipal elections set for November, unless unforeseen circumstances require an earlier date. In that case the general elections will precede the municipal elections.

blue-prints of the business future

SYSTEM'S articles in manuscript, designed for later publication, are blueprints of much of the future of American business. They tell of plans that have been conceived by trained business men, tried out successfully, and reported to SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business. Once published, they are tested by others, found to work; and gradually become regular business practice.

Card indexing went through this process. "Graphs" for the use of executives is another plan fully digested by SYSTEM long before it became standard practice in offices. A coming reform, worth watching, is the use of motor trucks for certain rather long hauls customarily given to railroads. This innovation has "cast its shadow before" in the shape of a mass of facts now being got ready in SYSTEM'S editorial offices.

Advertising in SYSTEM standardizes new products

228

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BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

FRENCH CONDEMN REPLIES AS HOLLOW

Continued from Page 1.

sisted in confining their reply to the usual generalities.

One theory is that this procedure is due to another coup by the German military party on the same lines as that of last July. According to this idea, the original replies did contain something concrete in the way of peace proposals, but the military and Pan Germanists, encouraged by the situation on the Russian front, rallied all their forces and succeeded in stifling what they regarded as proofs of weakness.

Another suggestion is that the Central Powers are literally unable to state the precise terms because they dare not say what they want for fear of shocking public opinion at home and abroad too greatly, while to say what they are willing to accept would put them in an equally awkward position regarding the Pan German and militarist elements in Germany, to say nothing of the Magyars and the Bulgarians.

Lastly it is thought that it is impossible for Germany and Austria, not to mention Bulgaria, to agree on a common formula owing to the essential differences of their respective positions and wishes.

The Temps dismisses all these suppositions as equally foreign to the vital underlying tenet on which the German action is based, namely, absolute adherence to Bismarck's principle of never showing one's hand in negotiations until the enemy had agreed to treat, thereby tacitly renouncing the idea of further conflict. Even now, it says, the world hardly realises how implicitly the German tactics, both military and diplomatic, follow the lines marked out by the great leaders who directed her affairs from 1858 to 1880, the period during which the structure of modern Germany was prepared on strong foundations.

"Germany's militarism and militant diplomacy," it goes on, "are so closely united that until the former admits defeat there can be no fundamental change in the latter. The varying circumstances of battle or the rise and fall in strength of the enemy's national morale may lead to 'ballons d'essai,' more or less precise in the direction of peace terms, but they can be nothing more, unless intended as traps for the unwary. The conclusion is obvious that if the Allies want satisfactory terms from Germany, they must first beat German militarism. And that amounts to the same thing as Wilson's: we will not treat with the Hohenzollerns. That is the allied 'war goal.'—anything short of that is merely an admission of failure."

PARIS, Sept. 23.—"Evasive," "vague," "hollow" and "empty" are words which appear and reappear in the comments published in the Paris newspapers today on the replies of Germany and Austria to Pope Benedict's peace proposals. Gustav Hervé, editor of La Victoire, characterizes the notes as "words and wind."

Virtually the whole press chooses the same points for criticism, placing first the absence of any reference to Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, or Poland, although the Pope referred to them, if, as it is pointed out, "somewhat timidly."

The replies are condemned as avoiding an answer yet accepting some of the Pope's suggestions with the intent of inducing his Holiness to send further notes and thus keep his intervention alive. Several writers are convinced that the replies were changed shortly before being sent, possible concessions being eliminated by the influence of the Pan-Germans and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and, the Matin suggests, connecting Emperor William's recent visit to Sofia with Bulgaria's refusal to make proposed renunciations by Bulgaria.

It is generally agreed that Emperor William intended by reference to the Reichstag resolution as a reply to President Wilson in order to show that the Emperor was acting democratically in agreement with his Parliament. Another generally accepted point is that the words "fatal enchainment of circumstances" (translated in the Amsterdam version of the text as "disastrous concatenation of events") show that the Central Powers dare not accuse the Entente Allies of originating the war.

"Our enemies," says the Matin, "evidently count on producing an effect on the Socialists of all countries by the words 'disarmament,' 'arbitration' and 'peace founded on moral right.'"

If so, the effect seems to have missed fire so far as Humanité, the official organ of the French Socialists, is concerned, for it says:

"It was expected that the reply would be delusive, but it is so beyond belief. The Kaiser seems to have forgotten Tangier and Agadir, his formidable war budgets of 1912-1913, and his minute preparation for a brusque attack on France. How eloquently silent the replies are! Why cannot they make known, at least in general lines, what their conditions for peace are? They are such that they cannot be avowed."

The Eclair de Paris likens the German Emperor to a "merchant with bankruptcy coming on who goes to his banker full of brazen assurance."

The Journal does not print an editorial, confining its comment to a headline reading: "Scraps of paper. Both notes dominated by deferential courtesy toward Pope. Contain only usual phrases on limitation of arms and obligatory arbitration."

DEEM CENTRAL POWERS DISCOURTEOUS TO POPE

Publication of Peace Replies Before Delivery Worse Than Wilson's Course, Says Papal Organ.

ROME, Sept. 23.—Commenting on the Austrian and German replies to Pope Benedict's peace proposals, the Osservatore Romano, the Vatican official organ, under date of Saturday, says:

"The Vatican has not yet received the replies of the Central Powers published here under a Zurich date. This makes the treatment received by the Vatican from the Central Powers worse than that which the Holy See complained of when President Wilson answered the papal note through Secretary of State Lansing. In fact, the Austro-Hungarian and German replies were published before the Vatican had received them at all."

The Osservatore Romano and another Catholic organ, the Corriere d'Italia, publish an identical note in which it is said the reference in the German reply to the "desire of the Pope" is assumed to apply to the third and fourth points of the Pontifical communication. The note does not go into detail, but it is supposed the Catholic organs have in mind the Pope's proposal for a reciprocal remission of damages and war outlays and a reciprocal restitution of the occupied territories.

The Corriere d'Italia, a Vatican organ, says:

"It may be said that the Central Empires, particularly Germany, had recourse to a conceivable diplomatic precaution which is common to contracting parties before the conclusion of agreements. Nevertheless, such precaution does not prevent the thought that the reticence of the German and Austrian replies is irreconcilable with the cause of peace, since the Entente nations long ago made known their war aims.

"The replies, though reticent, contain two generic adhesions to the Pope's note regarding the only means of preventing new wars, that is, disarmament and arbitration. That no concrete proposals are made by the Central Powers in view of the initiation of a serious discussion of peace may be the consequence of the unfortunate event in the German conquest of Riga, which gave new encouragement to imperialistic tendencies, or at least to the design to obtain in the East what they cannot have in the West."

The Popolo d'Italia points out that both the Central Empires insist on the liberty of the seas in their replies.

"That insistence merits attention," the newspaper adds. "A newspaper report that preceded the replies had already furnished some ideas regarding the German conception of 'liberty of the seas.' Gibraltar, Malta, Suez, and Panama clearly were aimed at."

PUSH THE WAR, SAYS LONDON.

Teuton Replies Inspired by Fear, Says The Daily Mail.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 24.—The London morning papers are almost unanimous regarding the replies of the Central Empires to the Pope as vague and hopeless.

The Daily Mail says the new German manoeuvres show that the enemy fears Field Marshal Haig's victorious troops and the future appearance of a great American army in France.

The Morning Post remarks:

"There is nothing to do but on with the war to the utmost."

The Daily Telegraph says the German Emperor may speak of unselfish devotion to peace, but what the world cannot forget is the constant discovery of new instances of bad faith and perfidy on the part of Germany's agents.

The Daily News thinks that "something has clearly happened to the diplomacy which wrecked the prospects of disarmament at The Hague Conference when it comes forward today to propose disarmament under its own name," but it adds:

"In the light of what we now know these protests are, not to mince words, hypocritical humbug."

CONSIDER NOTE INADEQUATE.

Disappointment in Holland Despite Inspired Approval of German Reply.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 23.—A curious misquotation in the Dutch text of the German note to the Pope, published in Holland, leads the semi-official Nieuwe Courant to entirely false conclusions. The Dutch text reads, "Germany seeks within national frontiers free development of her moral and material advantages." The paper says that, taken in connection with other passages, this can only mean that Germany seeks no territorial expansion beyond her frontiers. The actual German text reads in the past tense, not the present, that is that Germany sought, (i. e., before war,) free development within her frontiers.

In general the Nieuwe Courant, probably following German inspiration, believes the reply brings peace nearer, although it regrets the tone is so indefinite. The other leading paper of The Hague, the Vaderland, now bound hand and foot to the German chariot, declares it fears the Entente Powers will accept the Pope's proposals to enter negotiations "only when they are convinced they cannot win with the sword and cannot outstarve the Central Powers within any measurable period." The Telegraaf points out that, despite its deficiencies, the German note might exercise an enormous influence on the course of events "if the slightest credit were attached in the eyes of the world to the signature at the foot thereof." The Catholic Maasbode regards the German reply as an unconditional acceptance.

But it must be remembered that, with few exceptions the Dufch press is not merely pacifist, but also definitely anti-Entente and, latterly especially, anti-American. The New York Times correspondent is able to state tonight on excellent authority that in the genuine German peace party the reply is not considered adequate.

APPROVAL IN HUNGARY.

Pester Lloyd Sees Something Almost Utopian in Central Powers' Replies.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 23, (via Amsterdam.)—Newspapers in the Hungarian capital discuss the Austro-Hungarian and German replies to Pope Benedict in very appreciative tones. The Pester Lloyd regards the answers as showing that humanity, after three years of world war, is resolutely anticipating developments which otherwise would have required generations. The newspaper adds:

"Anyone who a few years ago had hinted as a most distant possibility that the great military states like Austria-Hungary and Germany, after indisputably gigantic military successes, would declare a readiness to reorganize their foreign policy on the fundamental ideas of the most radical pacifist would have been ridiculed as an incurable fool and a Utopian."

SWEDISH PAPERS JUBILANT.

Reply Opens Perfect Way for Peace, Is Pro-German View There.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 23.—Two pro-German afternoon papers, the Aftenbladet and the Nya Dagligt Allehanda, comment in high approval of the German and Austrian answers to the Pope's peace proposals. The Aftenbladet says that the Central Powers, unlike the Entente Allies, have demonstrated an honest desire for peace, and declares that the responsibility for a continuation of the war must rest with the Entente Governments. Continuing, the Aftenbladet declares that the circumstances that the German reply was drafted in consultation with the Reichstag cannot be too strongly emphasized as the answer to the American note of reply to the Pope. President Wilson and other Entente prophets, the Aftenbladet says, now have no pretext for pretending to differentiate between the German Government and the German people.

Nya Dagligt Allehanda says that the German reply shows that the Government is in full accord with both the people's desires and the Reichstag resolution, and declares that if the Pope's efforts are in vain it will not be Germany's fault, but that of the Entente Powers, which now, as at the time of the rejection of Germany's peace offer in December, insisted on the continuation of the war.

HAIG MAKES GAIN NEAR LANGEMARCK

Slight Advance Is Achieved, but the Battle of Menin Road Is Ended.

PRISONERS NUMBER 3,243

German Morale Shows Impairment —Captured Officers Now Despair of Victory in the West.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—British troops, after repulsing a German attack northeast of Langemarck, in Flanders, early today, attacked in turn and captured additional defenses from the Germans, as well as a number of prisoners. The official report from British Headquarters in France tonight adds that on the west of the Ypres fighting area the British are consolidating their new positions. So far in the recent operations there the British have captured 3,243 prisoners. The statement reads:

At dawn today an attack delivered by German storming troops northeast of Langemarck was repulsed completely, the enemy leaving twenty-five prisoners in our hands. English rifle regiments then attacked in turn, and, after sharp fighting, captured a further portion of the German defense system in this neighborhood with a number of prisoners. On the rest of the battle front the organization of our newly captured positions is proceeding.

The text of the statement reads:

The infantry action elsewhere has been confined to patrol encounters resulting in the capture of a few prisoners. Our artillery activity continues.

Another hostile attack was launched early this morning against the positions we recently captured east of Villeret, but was repulsed with enemy losses. Our casualties were light.

Since the opening of our attack on Sept. 20 we have captured on the Ypres battlefront 3,243 prisoners, including eighty officers.

The misty weather Saturday resulted in a decided decrease in our recent great aerial activity. Our airplanes, nevertheless, carried out successful bombing raids and dropped during the day 134 bombs on hostile billets, huts, ments and airdromes. In the course of the night three tons of bombs were dropped on the Roulers-Menin and Wervicq railway stations. The enemy dropped a few bombs at midday, doing little damage.

Four enemy airplanes were brought down in air fighting, and five were driven down out of control. Two of ours are missing.

The afternoon report says:

Glasgow troops carried out a successful raid last night northeast of Gouzeaucourt and captured several prisoners. Many casualties were inflicted on the enemy and his dugouts were destroyed.

The enemy's artillery has shown considerable activity during the night in the Ypres sector.

By The Associated Press.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Sept. 23.—That phase of the battle of Flanders which was enacted last Thursday and which has been characterised as the battle of Menin Road, was today largely a matter of history. Hard local fighting was still in progress at a point west of Gheluvelt, known as Tower Hamlets, but despite the determined efforts of the Germans to regain the ground they lost there, they were unable to dislodge the British troops, who had forced their way forward over the marshy, wooded ground west of that place. The enemy still clung to a few destrable posts on an elevation near Tower Hamlets, but their possession in no way affected the general situation, as they were not vital points.

Elsewhere along the front of the British offensive there has been no change in the situation. An intense artillery duel continued, but the enemy had abandoned, at least temporarily, those futile and costly counterattacks which marked the first day's fighting.

The German military policy in the past has taken little account of losses in men, if results could be achieved. In the present instance the German counterattacks have not only been costly, but useless, for the British artillery has in a majority of cases torn the advancing columns to bits and driven the survivors back in hasty retreat. How great the German losses have been it is of course impossible to estimate, but it can be stated definitely that they were exceedingly severe. Prisoners say that their casualties during the last few days of the British bombardment prior to the attack were very heavy, and especially so on the night of Sept. 18. During that night ration parties were so badly smashed that they were unable to reach the front line troops with food.

The German Morale Impaired.

The battle of Menin Road has furnished further evidence of that deterioration in the fighting qualities which has been going on in the German lines for some time. It must not be assumed from this statement that the Germans are in a demoralized state. During the last few days they have fought with great determination, and skilfully, but they are not so good as they were. A change has been noted in the attitude of captured German officers. Apparently they no longer have faith in the future and have abandoned hope of success in the western theatre. The thing they are most interested in now is peace. On the other hand, the morale of the British troops has never been at so high a pitch as at present.

The arrival of the American troops in France has done much to make even stronger this confidence. Everywhere the old-timers at the front are talking about their new allies from the United States, and it is agreed that the Americans will make a magnificent addition to the fighting power of the Allies in the west, and that the new combination will be invincible.

Germans Using "Flaming Bullets"?

It is reported that the British battalions which captured Shrewsbury Forest and Bulgar Wood, to the east of the former place, in Thursday's drive, experienced a new kind of German frightfulness. The advancing troops are said to have been fired on with "flaming bullets." These bullets set the men's clothing afire, and in several instances, according to the account received here, wounded men had to be rolled in the mud by their comrades to extinguish the flames.

British Attacks Fail, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, Sept. 23, (via London.)—Strong British local attacks southeast of St. Julien, in the Ypres region, last evening, were repulsed by the Germans, according to the official report from German Headquarters today. In a hand-to-hand engagement British troops who penetrated a German trench near Monchy, southeast of Arras, were driven out again.

A British monitor bombarded Ostend on Saturday, the statement adds, and shells struck the cathedral, in which mass was being held. Seven Belgians were killed and twenty-four wounded.

Fourteen Entente airplanes and one captive balloon are reported to have been lost on Saturday.

The text of the statement follows:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Yesterday morning a British monitor, assisted by aerial observers, bombarded Ostend. A few shells struck the cathedral, in which early mass was being held. Seven Belgians were killed and twenty-four wounded seriously. The monitor was driven off by the fire of our coast batteries.

On the Flanders front the artillery firing was of variable intensity after the conclusion of local fighting early in the morning. Toward evening the enemy activity again increased to drumfire north of Ypres. This was followed by strong English local attacks southeast of St. Julien. The enemy was repulsed. At night the artillery fire diminished, and there was no infantry activity.

An English company which penetrated into our trenches, after violent artillery preparation near Monchy, southeast of Arras, was driven out again after a hand-to-hand engagement. During forefield engagements south of the Cambrai-Bapaume road, as well as on the Somme and the Oise, prisoners were taken.

GUNS BUSY IN CHAMPAGNE.

Artillery Fire Also Intense Before Verdun, North of Hill 304.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—There was little fighting on the French front today, although the artillery activity was rather marked in various sectors. The official statement issued by the War Office tonight says:

There was no infantry action. The artillery action was quite violent in the region of Hurtebise and Craonne, as well as on the left bank of the Meuse, north of Hill 304.

Following is the text of the Belgian communication:

On Sept. 22 and 23 communications and cantonments on both sides were shelled following bomb fighting before Dixmude and Landmark No. 16, on the Yser. Our artillery took under its efficient fire enemy works and observatories in the outskirts of Dixmude and silenced several German batteries. Despite the foggy weather, the activity of our aviators was very great. They bombarded today enemy barracks near Leke in reprisal for bombardments of our cantonments.

BERLIN, Sept. 23, (via London.)—Numerous reconnoitring advances, before which the French almost uniformly fled, according to the General Headquarters report, netted some prisoners today. Lively artillery duels took places at intervals. During numerous reconnoitring advances, which frequently brought our shock troops as far as the rear of the French fighting establishments, a number of prisoners were taken, although the enemy fled almost everywhere. Our trench garrisons repulsed French reconnoitring parties at some points. Before Verdun in the afternoon the artillery fire increased to considerable intensity.

The enemy lost fourteen airplanes yesterday and one captive balloon. Sergeant Thom again brought down two aviators.

BRITISH DESTROYER IS SUNK BY U-BOAT

London Announces the Loss of Warship at the Entrance to the Channel.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A British destroyer has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the approaches to the Channel, according to an Admiralty announcement.

There were 50 survivors.

FOR BETTER TRANSLATIONS.

French Say That Haste Marred the Rendering of Wilson's Latest Note.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Foreign Minister Ribot today replied to the complaint made by M. Renaudel, the Socialist leader, regarding the unsatisfactory nature of the translations of foreign official documents, notably in the case of President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict's peace proposals.

M. Ribot wrote to the effect that he himself had noticed the fact and had drawn the attention of the American State Department on Sept. 13 to the importance of arranging beforehand conditions for the publication of such important documents, so as to prevent hasty and imperfect translations in the French newspapers.

The Foreign Minister added that he had not yet received a reply from Washington, but that he had no doubt the question would be arranged satisfactorily.

TO EQUIP WOMEN FOR WAR.

Committee of Defense Council Plans to Supplement Instruction Courses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—So many requests have been received by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, from women who want to do their bit, that it has been decided to make a survey of the courses of instruction offered by institutions throughout the country, with the view of supplementing them where it is believed advisable. The survey will be made by agents of the various State divisions. Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Chairman of the Committee on State Organization, made this statement today concerning the work:

"The registration of women is bound to bring to attention the desires of hundreds of women for service, and for training for the service, which will enable them to be of the greatest value to the country.

"Many of the State divisions have already established committees on instruction which plan surveys of the courses offered by State, county, or community institutions. These committees will make a study of the registration to discover the lines of service desired by women for active work. The committee will then ask these institutions to add courses or, if this is not possible, the Committee on Instruction may plan to organize courses under its own direction.

"Teachers who volunteer their service or receive a minimum fee will be secured. At present the demand is for nurses, stenographers and typewriters. Women are being urged to take hospital training or enter business colleges. Stenographers employed by the Government are, of course, secured only through civil service examinations.

"The matter of giving training in any occupation desired is one that must be determined by the local and State committees. The surveys which are being considered will include the courses being given by the Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., the public schools, and the business and academic colleges. The women's committee is not in any sense of the word a placement bureau, but is interested in the finding of work for women who want to be of use to their country, and is encouraging the forming of these committees on instruction in the various States."

KAISER GOES TO RUMANIA.

Goes Down Danube to Dobrudja and Meets Bulgar King.

BERLIN, Sept. 23, (via Amsterdam.)—An official statement issued today states that Emperor William left on Sept. 18 to visit the German troops on the Russian front. After a short stay at Budapest he proceeded to Curtea de Arges, where he visited the mausoleum of King Charles and Queen Elizabeth.

He continued his journey on the 21st, leaving Guirgevo, traveling an a Hungarian steamer to Chernavoda, (Dobrudja,) where he was met by King Ferdinand and Crown Prince Boris and Prince Cyril. After reviewing a German regiment the party crossed the long bridge from Chernavoda to the railway station on the left bank of the Danube.

YPRES FIGHT FUN FOR AUSTRALIANS

"Wouldn't Have Missed It for Worlds," Their Comment on the Battle.

CHARGED SMOKING CIGARS

Officer and Three Men Captured 61 Germans — Soldiers Idolize Their Commanders.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN BELGIUM, Sept. 23.—The enthusiasm of the troops who fought in Thursday's battle of Menin Road is good enough proof that they achieved success that morning without those great losses which may take the heart out of men who have won a victory. They are amazed at the ease with which they overran the enemy, except at a few points where there were desperate little struggles with men who fought to the death.

The only trouble they had, apart from fighting around these strong points, was with the enemy's barrage fire, which reached great intensity over certain parts of the ground after the British had carried their objectives, and by wild and promiscuous shelling which did not cause much damage to great bodies of troops, but in some places made things hot, as the men say, for stretcher-bearers and others who had to move about, so that they had astounding escapes and adventures among the shell holes.

All the men I have seen are convinced that the enemy's losses were heavy; not so much in the actual attack, where he held his blockhouse system with small garrisons, as afterward, when he tried to counterattack. I have already put on record some of the attempts he made to regain ground on the afternoon of the battle. Yesterday and today he continued his efforts with even more disastrous results to his unhappy troops.

About midday yesterday a German regiment was sent up in motor omnibuses to a point behind the enemy's line to make a new assault upon the British positions in Polygon Wood. The three battalions then took to the road, and were seen very quickly by the British observers. The artillery made that road a way of fire, and the German soldiers were caught in it and dispersed.

Odd companies of them worked their way forward by other tracks, but lost themselves in the chaos of shell craters, where other heavy shells burst among them. They were no longer battalions or companies, but a terror-stricken collection of individual soldiers, taking cover in holes and without guidance or command.

A German officer collected fifty of them and led them back to reorganise them. He had no notion of what had happened to the rest of the regiment, except that it was broken and ineffective in this wild turmoil. He went forward again on a reconnoissance and walked into a body of Australians, who took him prisoner.

Twelve-Inch Shells Destroy a Column.

So it happened with another column at Zandvoorde. One of the British aerial observers watched a long line of men marching up the road and sent a message to the guns. They were heavy guns, which found the target with 9.2 shells and with twelve-inchers, which are monstrous and annihilating. Down there at Zandvoorde it must have been hell. One can only guess how may men were blown to pieces, and it is not a picture on which the imagination would care to linger. It was a bloody shambles.

Along the Menin road later in the day came another long column of marching men. They belonged to the Sixteenth Bavarian Division, who had been sent up in urgent haste without a knowledge of the ground, without maps, and with officers who seem to have had no definite instructions except to fling their men in and attack somehow and anyhow. Over their heads in the darkness under the stars flew a British airplane with a bomb of the heaviest kind. When the airman saw these hostile troops he, flying low, like a great black bat, dropped his frightful missile on the head of the column. It burst with a deafening roar and scattered the leading company.

Flying in the same sky space as the big airplane were several other British night raiders. They also flew low above the marching troops, and all down the road dropped their explosives. The British guns added their help, and they fired many rounds down the Menin road, "bracketing" the ditches. It is a dreadful thing to walk along a road which is being "bracketed," and with those birds of prey above them the Bavarians must have suffered the worst kind of horror. They did not get near to the British lines with any counterattack.

Counterattacks were also launched against the lines near Polygon Ridge, which is the ground most wanted by the enemy, and the nearest approach seems to have been made yesterday afternoon, when some of the Australian boys with whom I talked today saw the movement of men and the glint of bayonets in a little wood on the opposite spur. The movement continued for a minute or two, and after that they saw a fury of shells which fell into the wood and filled it with smoke.

There were many of these Australian boys, among whom I went today before they had cleansed themselves of the dirt of battle, and while they were still on fire with the emotion of their amazing adventure. Some of them had escaped only by enormous luck.

Stretcher-Bearer with Charmed Life.

I talked with one stretcher-bearer—a fine, big, bullet-headed fellow with unshaven chin and a merry smile, who was astounded to find himself alive. He had spent a day and night bandaging the wounded and with his mates carrying them down to the dressing station a mile and more back. All the time he walked and worked with bursting shells about him. They knocked out several of his mates, but left him untouched. They killed two or three of the wounded on his stretchers going down, but did not scratch him. They blew up dugouts just as he had gone out of them and trenches through which he made his way. He was buried in earth flung up by heavy shells, and fell many times into deep craters, and men dropped all around him, but today he still has a whole skin and a queer, lingering smile in which there is a look of wonderment because of his escape.

"I Will Shoot You if You Don't."

An Australian officer, who went through the Dardanelles campaign and the battle of the Somme—a slim, small-sized man, with a delicate clean-cut face, thoughtful and grave, with a fine light in his eyes—was helping a wounded lad on to a stretcher when a shell came over his head and killed the boy, but left the officer unscathed. It was this officer—this slight, delicate looking man—who with three lads captured sixty men and a German battalion staff in their headquarters.

"Where is your revolver?" he said to the captain.

The German hesitated and said:

"You will shoot me if I fetch it."

"I will shoot you if you don't," said the little Australian.

The German Captain handed over the revolver quietly, and his maps, which were very useful.

It was a wonderful scene today among all these Australian lads who had just been relieved and were talking over the events of the battle in small groups, while they scraped off mud and shaved before bits of broken mirror and polished up German rifles and machine-guns, and handed their souvenirs found in dugouts and block houses.

Officers and men mingled in comradeship, free and easy with one another because they had fought shoulder to shoulder on the same battlefield, risked death together in the same shell holes, and had come from the same homesteads in Australia. The men spoke of their officers with fine enthusiasm and full-flavored speech, out of warm hearts.

"By gosh, He'll do for me! I'd follow that little devil through blue blazes. He's the damedest little spitfire that ever chased a Fritz so that you couldn't see his back for dust; and if he wants a man to do the damedest, stupidest trick, with sure death in the job, I'll go after him all the way."

"That bloke went mad," said a black-eyed fellow, who had had some wild, mad hours himself. He took his six-shooter and chased some Fritzes that were running away, chased them through our own barrage, shot a fellow that turned on him, and then went after the others, so that I couldn't keep up with him, though I wouldn't let him out of my sight for fear of what might happen to him."

Smoked Captured Cigars in Charge.

After taking their first objective, the Australians had to wait two hours before they went on, and there were queer scenes about the blockhouses and in the felled woods. They had found German rations, and, besides sausages and bread and gallons of cold coffe in gasoline tins, which the boys shared among themselves, quantities of jong, fat, and excellent cigars. Hundreds of Australians smoked these cigars while they waited for the barrage to lift, and when they went on again hundreds of them were still puffing them as they trudged on to Polygon Wood.

Some of them went on too fast and too far and got right ahead of the barrage.

"I saw one of our fellows," said a stocky fellow with flame-red hair, "who walked right out 500 or 600 yards in front of the first wave. The barrage caught him up, and shells burst all around him and over him, so that you wouldn't think a mouse could live. He seemed surprised and turned back and looked up as though to say, 'Well, I'm durned!' Then he came back very slowly through hundreds of bursting shells—big stuff—and wouldn't hurry himself, and hadn't turned a hair when he reached the other lads without so much as a scratch—the blinking fool!"

The Australians had a good day. I have me, some of them who said they enjoyed it, and would not have missed it for worlds. The excitement of it all kept them going. The battlefield was a pandemonium, and the imagination of people who have never seen War will hardly visualize such scenes, with lads laughing and smoking while others lay dead, with groups fighting and falling around blockhouses, while others began eating German sausages and joking in captured emplacements; with stretcher-bearers carrying men back under heavy shell fire, and German prisoners dodging their own barrage fire on the way to the British lines.

An Australian doctor had an arm smashed, but stayed among the men regardless of his own hurt. A Y. C. officer of the Dardanelles expedition was killed as he went back wounded on a stretcher. The German wounded lay crying for help, and the Australians rescued them. So about Glencorse Wood and Polygon Wood, human agony and the wild spirits of Australian youth, death and the vitality of youth in the passion of great adventure were queerly mixed, and one side of this picture of war would be hopelessly untrue if the other were left out.

One enthusiasm of the Australians was about the English soldiers who fought on their right—the Yorkshire boys, and the others who went through Inverness Copse. Again and again yesterday I heard them lond in praise of the Tommies.

"By gosh! They'll do for me! They went ahead in grand style. They couldn't be stopped, anyhow, though they came up against a durned lot of machine gun fire. They were just fine, these Tommy boys."

Hard Work for London Troops.

Far north of all this, above Zonnebeke, were the Londoners and Highlanders. They had some severe fighting and had to bear the brunt of great counterattacks. The ground in front of the London Territorials was bad and difficult—bad because intersected with swamps and cut up by weeks of shell fire, and horribly difficult because of a ridge rising up on the left, the German strong point of Wurst Farm.

The London boys swung to the left in order to attack Wurst Farm and, avoiding a frontal assault, worked left-handed and all the time till they reached the ridge and then rushed the blockhouses from the rear. The garrison was surprised and caught. The Germans fought desperately, but the Londoners overpowered them.

The surviving Germans complained bitterly and said it was impossible to use their machine guns on every side at once. "It was not a fair way of fighting," said a German officer, and the Londoners laughed and said: "Not half," and "I don't think," and used other ironical words.

In a big dressing station up there they captured two doctors and sixty men, of whom many were wounded. The German doctors said: "Have you any wounded? We can help; we are not fighting men"; and they made themselves useful and were good fellows.

Down in the valley the Londoners came face to face with a party of Germans who showed fight; but the Londoners rallied, some of them walked through them and over the dead bodies of those who had fallen before their rifle fire. There was a lot of musketry, both then and afterward when the enemy counterattacked, and they fired like sharpshooters.

Highlanders in Fiercest Fighting.

In all this fighting, so far as I can find out, the Highland Territorials on the left had the bloodiest fighting. They gained their ground with difficulty, because one of their battalions was badly held up by wire and bogs and machine-gun fire. At a stream called Lekkerbokkerbeek they had to fall back, reorganise, and attack again, which they did with splendid gallantry, and held their ground only by the grimmest endurance, because the enemy counterattacked them violently all day long after the objectives had been gained.

The enemy's losses were certainly appalling to him. Scottish officers who have been through many of the great battles of the war tell me that they never saw before as many dead as lie upon this ground. In one section of trench 100 yards long there are nearly 100 dead. There was great slaughter among the enemy that day, and since then the slaughter has gone on, for his counterattacks have not ceased; his guns have been very active bombarding parts of the British line intensely, and in the air his scouts and raiders have been flying over the British lines in an endeavor to observe and destroy troops and batteries, flying low with great audacity and using machine guns as well as bombs. But the British hold all the important ground gained last Thursday.

BOMB MORE GERMAN BASES.

British Naval Airmen Raid Two Railway Stations in Belgium.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—British naval air squadrons continue to make bombing raids on military establishments in Belgium. An official statement issued today by the Admiralty says:

On Friday night our naval aircraft carried out bombing raids on the Thourout and Cortemarck railway stations. The Thourout station and lines were hit and a fire resulted. At Cortemarck the station and other buildings were set on fire. Bombs were dropped on the docks at Ostend on Saturday. All our machines safely returned.

ITALIANS REPEL AUSTRIAN ATTACKS

Beat Back Enemy Assaults on Bainsizza Plateau Positions.

AMERICANS PRAISE THEM

Enthusiastic Comments at Dinner in Rome to Head of Red Cross Commission.

ROME, Sept. 23.—General Cadorna's forces made progress last night at several points on the Julian battle front. In the Bainsizza Plateau the Austrians, after violent artillery preparations, repeatedly attacked the Italian positions in the region of Kal and west of Volnik, but were repulsed. The text of the statement issued today by the War Department says:

In the Marmolada region on the night of Sept. 21-22, by exploding a mine which we had prepared after long tunneling work, our parties were enabled to penetrate two advanced positions of the enemy and to establish themselves.

In the Bainsizza Plateau violent concentrations of fire and repeated attacks carried out by the enemy against our positions in the Kal region and west of Volnik had no results.

In the neighborhood of Roccogliano and Belo we advanced our line of observation, thus rectifying it in our favor.

On the Carso yesterday the opposing artillery was more active than usual.

Last night one of our airships navigating in unfavorable atmospheric conditions returned to the Chiapovano Valley and renewed its effective bombardment of the enemy's encampment.

LAUD ITALY'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Americans Enthusiastic at Red Cross Dinner in Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 23.—Before leaving for Naples, Colonel George Baker, head of the Red Cross Mission to Italy, gave a dinner last night in honor of Colonel Cordenio A. Severance, head of the American Red Cross Commission here. The guests, besides the members of both commissions, included Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page and the personnel of the Embassy, members of the American Relief Committee, the Rev. Walter Lowrie, formerly of Newport, R. I., rector of the American Church here; Senator Marconi, who was much congratulated for his successful mission to America, and Gerham Stevens, Director of the Fine Arts Academy, who is accompanying the commission to Italy on a visit to the Southern provinces and Sicily.

Mr. Baker delivered a speech in which he reported the experiences of the commission throughout the Italian front. He could not say enough to express his admiration for the wonderful achievements and high morale of the troops, he said, and was impressed by the veritable surgical miracles performed that he received the impression that the work of the Italian medical corps equaled, if it did not surpass that of the best performed by the staff of the American organization.

Ambassador Page recalled that the first suggestion for Red Cross work came from a Southern doctor a few years before the institution started at Geneva. The Ambassador dealt at length with the splendid work done by the Italians, and said nothing was more remarkable than the gallantry and achievement of Italy when in the Spring of 1916 she repulsed the Austrians who invaded the Trentino. He expressed the view that no better opportunity for the American Red Cross work was afforded anywhere than in Italy, where whatever was done would be not only advantageous for Italy but for America, who would find here a fertile field alike for her philanthropic efforts and her commerce.

EXAGGERATE ITALIAN LOSSES.

Vienna Reports More Than Double Them, Says General Porro.

Chevalier Carlo Barsotti, editor of Il Progresso Italo-Americano, recently cabled to the Italian Supreme Command asking for a statement about the figures contained in the Austrian communique of Sept. 15, which asserted that Italian losses in the recent offensive at the Julian and Carso fronts were 200,000 men, including 20,000 prisoners.

General Carlo Porro, Under Chief of the General Staff of the Italian Army, yesterday sent the following reply to Chevalier Barsotti through the Italian Embassy in Washington:

"Answering your cable directed to the Supreme Command, General Porro cables that the Austrian data are greatly exaggerated, since they increase over twice the real Italian losses. The same must be said about the number of prisoners."

KORNILOFF PLOT LAID TO KERENSKY

Continued from Page 1.

country, comprising military revolutionary courts, the militarization of railroads and war workshops and the restoration of officers' disciplinary powers which Premier Kerensky rejected. Nevertheless Korniloff promised General Savinkoff that he would give full obedience to Kerensky. In order to make possible the proclamation of martial law General Savinkoff ordered the dispatch of cavalry to Petrograd.

Then Vladimir Lvoff arrived at Army Headquarters, the Rech says, with three alternative proposals from Premier Kerensky. The first was the resignation of Kerensky, the second was the formation of a Directory within the Cabinet, with the participation of Kerensky and Korniloff, and the third provided for the appointment of Korniloff as Dictator. General Korniloff, the newspaper says, chose the Directory, but M. Lvoff falsely announced to Kerensky that Korniloff had commissioned him to present an ultimatium demanding that he be given sole dictatorship.

The Novoe Vremya publishes a similar story, and adds that when Premier Kerensky, having received the ultimatum, telegraphed to General Korniloff, "Do you insist?" Korniloff, thinking the question referred to the second alternative, answered, "Yes, I insist." Thereupon Kerensky, imagining that Korniloff had demanded a Dictatorship under the threat of civil war, broke off the negotiations.

The former supreme army commissary at headquarters, General Filopenko, however, declares that General Korniloff's revolt was known months in advance, and that the demonstrations in his favor at the Moscow Congress were no accident. General Filopenko when arrested by Korniloff threatened to commit suicide, but Korniloff reassured him.

The correspondent of the Isvestrya reports that General Korniloff's "striking battalion" still is defiant.

Meanwhile Premier Kerensky has issued an order of the day praising the services of General Alexieff in suppressing the Korniloff revolt without bloodshed and re-establishing order and normal activity in the Headquarters Staff. The Premier accepts General Alexieff's resignation, but places the General at the disposal of the Government so as not to lose the aid of his experience in military affairs.

Another New Chief of Staff.

General Douckonine, Chief of Staff to the Commander on the western front, has been appointed Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the Russian armies.

Notwithstanding the numerous changes in the high command of the army due to the Korniloff revolt, the Minister of Marine today announced that no changes would be made in the navy and that all the chiefs would be retained in their posts.

The military section of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has issued a proclamation to all the military committees at the front, directing them to co-operate fully and cordially with their officers and the high command.

The Union for National Defense has issued an appeal calling on the population to form special "Committees of National Defense" in all important towns.

The Provisional Government has decided to reduce the number of men in the regular army. This decision was reached for two reasons—first, because the country cannot remain longer without male labor, and, second, because it was thought desirable to relieve the army of men who are too old to fight or who have been wounded, and whose fighting capacity, therefore, is not great. It is believed the measure will have important financial results by reducing the total amount required for soldiers' dependents.

I. N. Yefremoff, Minister of Public Aid and President of the Russian Interparliamentary group, has been appointed Russian Minister to Switzerland.

The Minister of the Interior today announced that the total number of voters in the election for the Constituent Assembly would be about 90,000,000, and that the total expense involved would amount to about 100,000,000 rubles.

NOW EXPECT DRIVE ON DVINSK FORTRESS

Russians Look for German Attempt to Capture Whole Line of Dvina River.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 23.—The evacuation of Jacobstadt under German pressure is not considered by some of the military writers to indicate an attempt to advance on Petrograd further than the capture of the whole Dvina line. The Birhevita, however, says that a further advance in this section is expected and that the situation is serious, on which account Premier Kerensky will remain at headquarters for some days more. Other newspapers explain that M. Kerensky's absence from Petrograd is due to his interest in the local Korniloff investigation.

The Rech's military writer predicts that the German commander, General von Eichhorn, aims to establish himself on the right bank of the Dvina and then begin operations against the Dvinsk fortress by marching east along the Kreuzberg-Porche Railroad.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 23, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—After a battle on the Riga front yesterday Russian forces advanced in the region of the village of Rudna and pressed back the German advanced guards, it was officially announced today by the Russian War Office. In the Jacobstadt region the Russians have fortified themselves on the right bank of the Dvina River. Two Austro-German attacks against the Rumanian positions near Munchali were repulsed. The text of the statement reads:

Northern Front: Yesterday, in the direction of Riga, our detachment as the result of fighting advanced in the region of the village of Rudna and pressed back the enemy advanced guards.

In the region of Jacobstadt our troops, which had fortified themselves on the right bank of the Dvina, are conducting artillery operations against the enemy advanced guards established on the left bank of the river.

Western and Southwestern Fronts: Yesterday there were only artillerie.

Rumanian Front: Friday evening, in the region south of the village of Radauts, the enemy released two gas clouds, simultaneously opening artillery fire upon our positions. Owing to a change in wind the gas turned back to the enemy's lines before reaching our trenches.

Yesterday the enemy twice attacked the Rumanian positions in the region of the village of Munchell. Both attacks were repelled.

Caucasian Front: There was no event of importance.

Aviation: On Thursday two enemy machines were brought down in the enemy's lines. One enemy airplane was hit by our artillery and fell in the enemy's lines. Yesterday a German airplane, disabled by one of our aviators, fell in our lines.

BERLIN, Sept. 23, (via London.)—Regarding operations in the eastern theatre the official statement from General Headquarters today says:

Front of Prince Leopold: At the Jacobstadt Bridgehead considerable quantities of war material were found in the hastily evacuated Russian positions. Our troops have reached the Dvina at all points from Livenhof to Shtokmanshof, (south and north of Jacobstadt respectively.) A Russian bombardment caused fires in Pinsk.

RUSSIA NEEDS ROTARY PRESS.

Breshkovskaya Asks Americans to Aid Campaign of Enlightenment.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—A big American rotary press, capable of turning out millions of pamphlets to reach the people of Russia who must be made to realize the misfortune awaiting them should they lose the friendship of the Allies, is urgently needed at Moscow, according to a letter received here today by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell from Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya, for many years an exile in Siberia.

Since her release from prison, "The Little Grandmother of the Revolution" says, she has been endeavoring to combat false ideas spread by stupid and malevolent persons who have found the armies, composed largely of young men, the breeding place of all disturbances that must be overcome. The rest of the population, she writes, constitutes a peaceful and patriotic element which is anxious to see the war brought to a victorious end, with freedom for the people of Russia. In this crisis it is necessary, the letter added, to illuminate and enlighten the mind of a nation eager to grasp knowledge after being forcibly deprived of all teaching. "If in our country," Mme. Breshkovskaya says, "rotary presses are not manufactured. So we remain with empty hands, limited to working with small machines, which give us miserable thousands of copies instead of the millions that are indispensable. Make the American people understand, in asking their help, that this is not only a question of the salvation of Russia, but a question which concerns international relations and interests."

SOUKHOMLINOFF PLEA ENDS.

Counsel for Defense Sums Up in Russian Treason Trial.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 23.—General Soukhomlinoff, the former Minister of War, was depicted as the victim of a conspiracy, in which M. Guchkoff, his former friend, was the archconspirator, by Attorney Zacharin, the ex-Minister's counsel, in the closing arguments of his trial on a charge of treason.

Dealing with General Soukhomlinoff's alleged relations with Altschuler, whom the prosecution charges was a master spy, Zacharin declared that the only ground of prejudice against Altschuler was that he was a Jew. "If Altschuler was a spy, how was it possible that he lived for thirty years in Kiev, which was packed with countless secret agents?" asked the defendant's lawyer. He branded all charges against Altschuler as frivolous.

The Prosecutor, Attorney Zacharin declared, being unable to prove that General Soukhomlinoff had had mercenary motives for treasonable acts, attempting to prove it by referring to "mysteries" in the War Minister's life, but all that was "childish gossip."

The General's counsel declared the evidence of the Austrian spy, Miller, which was obtained behind closed doors, should be discredited because Miller, threatened with execution, was ready to invent "ridiculous fables" in order to save his own neck.

"They touch the Spot" says Bobby
POST TOASTIES
MADE OF CORN

Messrs. CARTIER
have the pleasure to announce that on and after October 1, 1917 they will be located in their new establishment
653 Fifth Ave. at 52nd St.

Joseph
Presents
The Newest of SMART HATS
Millinery Dressmakers Furriers
692 Fifth Avenue at Cathedral

ALL WOOL
To The Very Core!

WE have seldom devoted much space to the fact that only All-Wool Fabrics are accorded a place in the Saks' selections, but present conditions in the woolen market are so extraordinary that we feel a few words on woolens are necessary.

¶ Every piece of cloth used in the production of Saks clothing must stand the severest tests as to color, quality, and strength. This has always been the case, and we have not let up in the least degree because of the present difficulty in securing 100% All-Wool Fabrics.

¶ It is generally known in the trade, and some of America's best known manufacturers make no "bones" about it, that they are now freely employing fabrics in which cotton has been intermixed with wool. Saks', however, will not lower their standard and emphasize with vigor that, as usual,

All Their Fabrics are All-Wool to the Core!

Suits $23 to $53 Topcoats $17.50 to $38

Saks' Clothes Are Saks-Made

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Stern Brothers
West 42nd and 43rd Streets

Are showing in their Dressmaking Salon on the Third Floor, original Paris models in

Tailored Suits, Afternoon Gowns and Evening Frocks

Conveying the smartest ideas in materials, trimmings and colorings, shown at later Paris openings.

Reproductions or Adaptations

to meet individual requirements will be made-to-order at reasonable prices, employing materials and trimmings favored by the foremost Parisian couturiers.

For Our Army and Navy

Sturdy, warm gloves for winter—

Soft, pliable Capeskin with knitted wool lining.

Made for comfort and real service under new conditions in every branch of the service.

Wrist length or soft gauntlet style, strap and clasp fasteners.

17 other styles of the warmest, strongest and best you can buy for the soldier or sailor.

Gifts hard to better. Easy to send.

Centemeri Gloves

400 FIFTH AVE. (Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

M'ADOO'S NEW PLAN FOR NATION TO SAVE

Says $2,000,000,000 Worth of War Certificates Will Be Distributed All Over Country.

BEAR 4 PER CENT. INTEREST

Will Be Issued in Denominations as Low as $5—Proposes to Revive Stamp-Book Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23. — Every town and city in the country will have on sale soon a share of the $2,000,000,000 worth of war savings certificates just authorized by Congress. Secretary McAdoo announced tonight that the certificates, in denominations as low as $5, bearing 4 per cent. interest and maturing in five years, will be issued in blocks from time to time, beginning as quickly as plans can be completed.

The Treasury, sub-treasuries, internal revenue, customs and post offices and other agencies will be designated to make sales.

A campaign to bring the value of this form of investment to the attention of the people, will be conducted by a special committee appointed by Secretary McAdoo, composed of Frank A. Vanderlip, New York, Chairman; Frederic A. Delano, Chicago, member of the Federal Reserve Board; Henry Ford, Detroit; Eugene Meyer, Jr., Mrs. George Bass, Chicago, and Charles A. Paine, Boston.

"It is proposed," said Mr. McAdoo tonight, "to develop the plans in such a way that savings may be made through the purchase of stamps of small denominations, which can be carried in books issued for the purpose and accumulated until a sufficient amount has been saved to purchase a war savings certificate. The Government will redeem these war saving certificates at any time before maturity upon request of the holder, allowing interest at a less rate than 4 per cent.

"It is vitally necessary that the American people should practice saving on a large scale during the progress of this war. In no other way can the Government be financed, and without adequate financing our gallant soldiers and sailors cannot be supplied with guns, ammunition, clothing and food, nor can the war be carried to a swift and victorious conclusion. This will give every man, woman and child in America, no matter how small his means, the opportunity to do something to help the Government."

Montclair Red Cross Seeks Members

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 23.—Plans for a 10,000 additional membership campaign in October for the Red Cross in this town are being formulated by the Montclair Chapter, which already numbers 10,000. Union Noble Bethell, President of the New York Telephone Company, a member of the Campaign Committee, said he believed it possible for the Montclair Chapter to enroll one out of every two men, women, and children in Montclair.

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY

A good thing

to stick to must be a good thing to change to.

And you'll "stick" if you change to

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"Truly a Cigar"

3 for 25c and Upward — DAVE JACOBS — Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

SAVING

You can't save effectively till you know how you spend. Open a bank account and pay all bills by check, so you can keep track of your expenses.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
44 Court Street, Brooklyn

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices, Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th Sts.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

SHIRTS For Men of Mighty Arm

Every man can't boast of 36-inch arms—but those who do will welcome the news that they can buy here, at any time, shirts with sleeves that comfortably reach to their wrists—at prices less than elsewhere.

Long Sleeve Shirts at $1.59

We carry a complete assortment of these shirts in soft cuff negligee and laundered cuff models, of serviceable shirtings. Regular sizes, 36-inch sleeves.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Vest Pocket Cameras at $4.49

The right sort of gift for the fighting man. Dependable, easy to carry and inexpensive to maintain. They furnish an excellent means of pictorially recording one's experiences.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Leather Toilet Cases Are Convenient

Not only the man who goes away but the stay-at-home also will find that they provide a convenient method of purchasing toilet articles and a compact way of keeping them. Usually fitted with brush, comb, mirror, tooth brush holder, soap dish, space for safety razor and the like. Some with more varied fittings than others.

$3.96 to $26.75

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

Men's Clocked Lisle Hose at 47c

Medium weight, full fashioned, elastic tops, reinforced toes, soles and heels. Colors include white or champagne with black clocks, dark or light gray, champagne, navy, tan, white or suede with self clocks. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Soft Hats at $2.39

New blocks, including the cut edge military style as well as the hat with the pencil curl brim. The colors are olive brown, stone gray, olive green and brown, at $2.39.

For your protection we offer the Sanitcap—to be worn when trying on a hat—so you may be sure you are first to wear the hat you buy.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Do You Commute?

If you do you need not carry bundles about town. Just leave your order at our Order Booth, in the Grand Central or Hudson Terminal. While you are busy at the office or about town, experienced shoppers will hurry through the store for you and have the merchandise at the station, ready to pick up on the way home.

Top Handle Strap Books
Special at $1.50

Remarkable value. Enameled and dull finished Leather Strap Books, fitted with mirror and centre compartment. Size 8½x5 inches.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Fashionable Chiffon Velvet Bags
Special at $2.95

New full-pouch model with Chenille tassel at bottom, centre compartment, mirror, and covered frame, in all the new suit shades.

Today an important offering of

Women's Street and Afternoon Dresses at $29.50

$29.50

Cleverly tailored dresses in Tricotine, Wool Jersey, and Serge. Straight line models with side draperies or overtunics and surplice, side-button or coatee models, together with unusually attractive combination frocks tastefully embellished with embroidery. Colors: Navy Blue, Plum, Brown, Beige, and Taupe.

Also at $29.50—Dainty afternoon Dresses of Charmeuse, Satin, and combinations of Georgette Crepe and Satin, showing embroidered waist and collar. Obtainable in Pearl Grey, Black, Beaver, Wistaria, Taupe, Navy Blue, Green. Sizes 34 to 44.

Modish Evening Gowns

in most exquisite models, developed in Broadcloth, Serge, Velveteen, Chiffon Velvet and Poiret Twill—some with fur collars—are now displayed on the fourth floor

at $35 to $150

Women's Plain Tailleur and Fur-Trimmed Autumn Suits at $35 and $39.50

—Values worthy of every woman's individual attention

ORIGINAL models by our own tailors, skilful copies of imported models, and adaptations of European creations, modified to meet the exacting requirements of American women of refinement. Represented at each price are smart tailored models with new collars of self materials or fur, displaying close-fitting sleeves and shoulders, and turn-back cuffs which button through. Also included are

Dressy models in straight line, belted and new blouse effects, and sport suits exhibiting a wealth of originality in Collars, Belts and Pockets

The materials comprise Suede Cloth, Velour Cloth, Silvertone Velour, Lustrous Broadcloth and Twilled Velour, in every fashionable coloring. Silk lined and interlined. Sizes 34 to 44.

Autumn Suits for the Woman of Extra Size

We are especially equipped to meet the requirements of the woman of extra size, and are now featuring a number of models made expressly for stout figures, in the season's most fashionable materials. Size 40½ to 52½. Prices $35 to $75.

Beginning today—An extraordinary offering of

Women's Fall and Winter Coats
At very attractive prices

Coats in this special event are all reproductions of much higher priced models, skilfully tailored and finished in the most wanted materials for Fall and Winter. All sizes, and all colors, may be had in each model. We do not quote comparative prices, but the remarkable values here offered will be readily appreciated by those in need of a fine coat for present or future wear.

$25 $39.50 $22.50 $29.50

At $19.50—Coats for slender, medium and stout figures in a splendid assortment of models, fashioned of Plain Velour, Eponge, or Cheviot. Colors: Oxford, Brown, Green, Navy Blue and Black. Half lined or lined throughout.

At $22.50—Coats of Wool Velour in smart belted model (*illustrated*) showing large convertible collar, buttoning close to neck. Colors: Brown, Taupe, Navy Blue, Black, and Green. Half lined with Peau de Cygne, heavily interlined.

At $25—Swagger Coats in new belted model (*illustrated*) with large convertible collar of Taupe Coney. Half lined with good quality Satin. To be had in Brown, Navy Blue, Green or Black. Just one of many models at this price.

At $29.50—Smart Coats for touring and general wear made of Cashmere Burella and Wool Velour (*one model illustrated*). Large adjustable collar may be had in Nutria or Near Seal. Half lined with silk and heavily interlined. Colors: Brown, Green, Taupe and Navy Blue.

At $39.50—Modish Coats of Pom Pom Cloth—the most fashionable Winter material. Deep collar is of Seal-Nutria, and the new belt is finished with three large buckles. Lined throughout with Fancy striped Silk and heavily interlined. Colors: Brown, Green, Mahogany or Taupe. (*Illustrated.*)

New Modes in Misses' Suits for Fall, $29.50

—Each modeled to meet the requirements of New York's most discriminating young women.

We have assembled a splendid collection of fashionable suits at this popular figure, featuring the most individual ideas in pockets, cuffs, belts and collars. Each model is tailored with unusual skill and care throughout, and the materials in which they are developed include:

Lustrous Broadcloth, Burella, Oxford, and Velour, in all Fashionable Colors.

Smartest of Coats, Frocks and Wraps are also to be found in our Misses' Department at prices which will stand comparison with any in the city. Second Floor.

In the Saks Millinery Dept.—New

$5.85 Wonder Hats

in a remarkable assortment of fashionable modes for street, dress, and general wear, made of Lyons Velvet, Panne Velvet, and many other correct materials and trimmings.

Turbans, Sailors, Mushroom Effects, Large Black Hats

are included, all beautifully trimmed with the smartest trimmings. One model illustrated.

Your Autumn Coiffure

may be arranged in the most effective styles with the aid of one of our desirable hair pieces. We offer for today and Tuesday:

18-inch Wave Switches, Half Transformations, special } $3.45

Today and Tuesday Only, an Important

Sale of Toilet Requisites

Calox Tooth Powder	15c	Shaving Brushes, 25c kind	18c
Pyorrhocide Tooth Powder	75c	Shaving Brushes, 50c kind	39c
Borine, magnum size	89c	Shaving Brushes, $1.00 kind	79c
Glyco Thymoline, $1.00 size	68c	Rubber Sponges, reg. 39c	29c
Listerine, $1.00	65c	Shower Sprays, long tubing, large spray, reg. 85c	69c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Talcum Powder, reg. 25c	21c	Rubber Shower or Divers' Caps	25c
Samurai Corylopsis Talcum Powder	18c	Hy-G-Nic Hot Water Bottles, reg. 95c	79c
Lilac Talcum Powder, reg. 15c	11c	Trench Mirrors, 3x4¾ ins., with case, reg. 65c	50c
"Paradis" Face Powder	25c	Ladies' Rubber Dressing Combs, reg. 50c	29c
Johnson & Johnson Shaving Cream	18c	"Cello" Metal Hot Water Bottle, reg. $1.50	1.35
Arthur's Lilac Vegetal, 6 oz. bot.	49c	Gillette Razor Blades, package of 1 dozen	79c
Arthur's Eau de Quinine	49c	Bone Nail Brushes, French made, 50c quality	39c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 20c size	15c	Nail Brushes, wooden backs, reg. 35c and 50c	25c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 35c size	25c	Pond's Vanishing Cream, 50c size	33c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 60c size	45c	Pond's Cold Cream, 50c size	33c
Peroxide of Hydrogen, reg. 25c	18c	Violet Sincera Ammonia, reg. 15c	12c
Palmolive Soap	9c	Violet Sincera Rouge, compact form, reg. 40c	29c
Johnson's Foot Soap	6c	Whisk Brooms, reg. 35c	25c
Life Buoy Soap, cake	6c	Theatrical Cold Cream, 1 lb. can, reg. 50c	39c
Fratelli's Pure Castile Soap, 2 lb. bars	29c	Toilet Paper Cabinet, contains 8 rolls of 1,000 sheets each, reg. 35c cabinet for	31c
Lilac and Lily of the Valley Toilet Soap, 3 cakes for	15c		
Prophylactic Tooth Brushes, selected seconds	19c		
Bath Brushes, long detachable handle, reg. 50c	39c		

No mail or telephone orders filled during this sale.

None C. O. D. We reserve the right to limit quantities.

Today and Tuesday—A remarkable display and

Sale of Early Autumn Blouses

at prices much below regular

$3 $5 $3 $3.95

At $5—Stunning Georgette Crepe Blouses with the new detachable collar and cuffs in Wash Satin. Colors: Navy Blue, Flesh Color, White and Grey.

At $3.95—The smartest of tailored blouses in Georgette Crepe with hemstitched front in box effect. Sailor collar to match.

At $3—Dainty Crepe de Chine Blouses with handkerchief frill inserted with Venise medallions. Obtainable in Flesh or White.

Also at $3—Crepe de Chine Blouses in smart yoke model with pin tucks, and high or low collar. Edged with dainty lace.

These are only a few of the splendid values offered today and Tuesday

Regaliste Corsets for Fall
$5 to $16.50

The Regaliste Corset embodies many superior features which give individuality to the figure and perfect ease to the body under all conditions. The newest models are now on display in our Corset Department, made in a wonderful variety of the most desired materials and trimmings.

Expert corsetiere in attendance assures you of being properly fitted in a model ideally suited to your individual requirements.

Women's Taffeta Silk Petticoats
Special at $4

In all leading colors. Three distinct models to choose from—one with tailored flounce, tucked and corded; another has pleated and corded flounce, with silk underlay, and a third model has scalloped flounce, trimmed with two narrow rows of ruffles.

Nurses' Uniforms in White
Special at $2

Exceptionally well made of white Linene. Convertible collar, two pockets, and cuffs on sleeves. Sizes 36 to 44. Third Floor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Every Woman Who Serves These Good Things to Eat Will Help Win the War

U. S. Food Administration

Here they are: brand-new dishes from the war flours exactly as they look. Each dish was actually made, then photographed: then colored, with the original before the artist, and here they are in full colors, exactly as they will look on the table. 25 of the most delicious dishes: each in a colored picture of its own. They are all in the October

Ladies' Home Journal
Spend 15 Cents on It
The Biggest Number Ever Made
154 Pages

JUST PUBLISHED

Rookie Rhymes

By the Men of the 1st and 2nd Provisional Training Regiments, Plattsburg, N.Y., May 15-Aug. 15, 1917.

In these lively songs and rhymes the rookies give voice to their surface humor and their deeper sentiment of patriotism and determination. They make fun of their fatigues, of their privations, of their home sickness, of the drills in which they "simulate" non-existent horses and guns. Some of the rhymes are parodies of well-known songs and many of them are already being sung at Plattsburg and elsewhere.

75 Cents

HARPER & BROTHERS

Established 1817

Cape

Gloves are more than smart—they're durable.

Unlike Suedes, they are dressed right-side-out and retain the vigor of the original skin. Fownes Capes are also washable,—kept fresh and sanitary with ordinary soap and water.

Style, comfort and war-time economy lead inevitably to Fownes—and to the conclusion that *if* it's a

FOWNES

that's all you need to know about a GLOVE.

MAYOR WILL BEGIN HIS FIGHT AT ONCE

Holds Important Sunday Night Conference with All the Fusion Leaders.

RECOUNT MOVE IS PRAISED

Mr. Mitchel's Friends Advise Him to Emphasize What He Has Done to Aid Preparedness.

The action of Mayor Mitchel in obtaining a Supreme Court order to show cause why all the votes cast at the Republican primary election on Wednesday last should not be recounted, as an answer to the charges of his political rival, William M. Bennett, that fraud had been committed, is only the first step that the Mayor has taken in regard to managing his own political campaign this Fall. From now on the Mayor will personally supervise the activities of his Campaign Committee.

There was an important conference last night at the Fusion Committee headquarters, at which were present, besides the Mayor all the Fusion and Republican leaders of Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Queens, and plans for a vigorous campaign against the Tammany ticket were outlined. It was decided that the campaign should begin at once, without waiting for Oct. 2, the original date set. Among those present were United States Senator William M. Calder, Frederick C. Tanner, former Republican State Chairman; Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy, Fire Commissioner Adamson, New York Republican County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig, Jacob A. Livingston, Republican boss of Kings; County Chairman John J. Knewics, of the Bronx, P. H. Kracke of Kings, and John H. De Braga, Republican leader of Queens.

It was the largest meeting of Republican leaders that has been held since the Fusion ticket was nominated. Mayor Mitchel's action in applying for a court order for a recount of the primary vote was indorsed by all present, and it was agreed that the Mayor's action would probably end all further trouble until a final recount was made. It was explained that the conference was called principally to discuss the situation in a general way and to make speaking plans for the Mayor as well as the other city candidates. Just what time the Mayor will be able to give to each borough was decided upon. There was also a general discussion of the platform, the first draft of which has been completed by the Platform Committee. The full platform is expected to be made public this week.

The Mayor has become convinced that the opportunity is ripe for accentuating the patriotic feature of the campaign, and, disregarding all criticism that he is "waving the American flag for campaign purposes," the Mayor, through the Republican-Fusion Campaign Committee, will emphasize what has been done by the present administration in the way of preparedness, checking Teutonic activities, and in upholding the hands of President Wilson in the conduct of the war.

The Mayor's friends were unstinted yesterday in their praise of his action in asking for a recount of the primary vote before Mr. Bennett did. It would turn sympathy entirely to the Mayor, they said, and effectively quash all charges of fraud. The Mayor's plain statement that he would not accept either nomination or election upon the basis of a fraudulent count or an illegal vote would gain him the approval of all classes of citizens, his friends said, and offset entirely the charge that fraud had been practiced by Republican leaders. Political wiseacres also said that the Mayor's demand for a recount of the votes cast in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, where he lost to Mr. Bennett, would react heavily in his favor, for the chances of fraud being discovered in these boroughs was equally as good as that wrongdoing would be discovered in Manhattan and the Bronx, the Mitchel strongholds.

The Mayor would make no comment yesterday upon his action in obtaining a court order, but it was said that he intended to force the matter to an issue. From the first the Mayor has believed that Mr. Bennett intended to use the close primary vote and his subsequent charges of fraud as a basis for his running as an independent candidate in the election. If a recount shows that the Mayor defeated Mr. Bennett for the primary nomination, even by a small margin, it will effectively squelch any attempt of Bennett to run independently, the Mayor's advisers said, and therefore the recount proceedings will be fought to the end.

In deciding to use patriotism and war arguments as a campaign issue, the Mayor is acting upon the advice of his closest friends. They pointed out that he is in a particularly good position to take advantage of present conditions, as the sentiment of the community will be overwhelmingly in favor of his patriotic stand even long before war was declared. The Mayor was one of the first executive officials of the country to demand preparedness, and his speeches welcoming the various visiting war commissions to New York are cited as an indication of how thoroughly he approves of the President's war program. One of the Mayor's friends, who has urged his campaign managers to "go strong" on the war situation, said last night:

"The Mayor has a campaign issue right to hand. In fact, it has been thrust upon him by Alton B. Parker and others. The disclosures being made at Washington regarding German intrigue in this country will be of inestimable benefit to the Mayor's cause. Judge Parker declared that Mayor Mitchel will have to be re-elected or New York would be classed as a traitor city. That sums up the situation in a nutshell, and coming from a man who was once a Democratic candidate for President, it has all the more force.

Look to Him as Leader.

"Since the war situation became acute the Mayor has set a distinct standard for the preservation of life, limb, and property all over the United States. Every city looks to him as a leader. He has been flooded with letters from all sections of the country, praising him for his stand and asking his advice. Officials of cities all over the country want to know more about his plans for establishing a Home Defense League. All the country knows what he has done, and they are anxious to follow in his footsteps. It is likely that from now on Mr. Mitchel's campaign managers will emphasize his patriotic work, and we will see an entirely new situation within a few days."

From now on, it was said last night, the Mayor will frequently confer with the Fusion and Republican leaders and regularly visit his campaign headquarters, 244 Madison Avenue. The Mayor paid his first visit there last Friday evening, and as a result his campaign staff has been extremely active ever since. Yesterday the committee issued a statement by Joseph Barondess, President of the Mitchel League of Foreign-Born Americans, and well known for his east side social and philanthropic work. Mr. Barondess said:

"I am working for the re-election of the Mayor and the Fusion ticket, because in doing so I feel that I am performing the highest duty of a citizen. New York City in the last four years has been favored by an Administration which is unparalleled in its history. Mayor Mitchel and Police Commissioner Woods have made the police force of New York City the finest body of men in any city of the world. Today vice in all its forms is at a lower ebb than in any other year of the city's history. When one compares conditions today with what they were eight and ten years ago, and adds to that the critical conditions under which we are living, only then can one appreciate the honesty and efficiency of the Police Department of New York today.

"The protection that strikers received under the Mayor and the Police Department; the recognition of their lawful rights by the police, who observed the law and order instead of being the customary agents of employers, is another tribute to the Mayor's belief in fair play and square dealing. Labor has a great friend in Mayor Mitchel, a wonderful friend; a man whose feelings for the laborer are truly genuine and warm.

"The men with whom the Mayor surrounded himself in all of the departments of the city are of the finest qualifications and reputations; men who made great personal sacrifices in order to help the Mayor carry out this great work."

Mayor Mitchel took an automobile trip to Mineola yesterday, where he met Colonel Hines and other officers of the "Rainbow" Division at Camp Mills. The Mayor was accompanied by Mrs. Mitchel and Theodore Rousseau, his secretary, and Mrs. Rousseau. After an unofficial conference with the military officers and talks with the soldiers of the 165th, the only New York regiment quartered there, the Mayor returned to the city.

Members for City Democracy.

The City Democracy, which was started to oust Charles F. Murphy as leader of Tammany Hall and which is working for the re-election of Mayor Mitchel, gave out this statement last night:

"The sweep of young Democrats from the Murphy-ridden corporation of residers of Tammany Hall toward the City Democracy is continuing down the west side of Manhattan, as it rolled up the east side a week ago. The Fort Washington Democratic Club, made up of several hundred unbossed Democrats on the furthest north section of Manhattan, the movement into the City Democracy has spread all over the city. The revolt in the Fort Washington Club was followed Friday night by the revolt of the Washington Heights Democratic Club, made up entirely of Tammany Hall Democrats, which broke away from the Murphy-McAvoy machine and joined the City Democracy. The leader of this club, Bernard Keeher, was for many years McAvoy's strongest lieutenant on the Heights.

"On Saturday evening the Mitchel Democratic Club of the Twenty-second Assembly District was organized at Broadway and 158th Street. The club already has a membership of more than one hundred Democrats and has designated captains in most of its election districts. It will have permanent club rooms at 158th Street and Broadway. The club will hold a rally Thursday evening at which more than one hundred and fifty young Democrats will become members."

The City Democracy in the Ninth Assembly District last night called a meeting of a Democratic organization at their permanent headquarters, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street. More than two hundred enrolled Democrats, many of them Tammany captains, and all men of prominence in the middle west side of Manhattan, enrolled as members. David Lion, a lifelong Tammany man, was elected an Executive Member, Bela Darwin Eisler was elected Temporary Chairman, and William E. Jacobs and A. J. Turnbull, Secretaries. Former Tammany Assemblyman John J. Sammon and Felix H. Levy made addresses. A resolution characterizing the Democratic Party in New York City as "the football of a few selfish men" was unanimously adopted.

Joseph Levenson, Republican leader of the new First Assembly District, which was formerly known as the Second District, said yesterday that he resented the charge made by Mr. Bennett that an organized effort was made by adherents of Mayor Mitchel in the First District on primary day to deprive Mr. Bennett of votes cast for him. Levenson was one of the few leaders in Manhattan who invited Mr. Bennett to speak at the district headquarters, and insisted at a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee that all clubhouses should be opened to Mr. Bennett on the evening before the primary.

Women's Committee Praises Mitchel

The Women's Committee of One Hundred in the Mitchel campaign, yesterday issued to voters in pamphlet form a record of the present administration in the fields of public education, health, police, food, and markets, labor, corrections, charities, city planning, and recration. The pamphlet is entitled "A City Government that Serves." The committee has been busy throughout the Summer preparing the record and obtaining the consensus of opinion as to the real achievements of the Mitchel Administration from many women who have been directly connected with them.

10,000 SOCIALISTS SHOUT FOR PEACE

Morris Hillquit and Other Candidates Open City Campaign at the Garden.

CROWD WAVES RED RAGS

Conscription and the Suppression of Pacifist Publications Denounced, but No Arrests Are Made.

The Socialist city campaign was launched yesterday afternoon squarely on the platform of pacifism. More than 10,000 men and women crowded into Madison Square Garden in the afternoon for the notification of their candidates, and, though their applause for the familiar economic and political principles of socialism was loud, it was gentle and tame compared with the outbursts that occurred whenever a speaker shouted a demand for peace and cessation of war.

When Morris Hillquit, the nominee for Mayor, was introduced, the crowd yelled and stamped for eleven minutes, waving red rags torn from bunting that decorated the hall.

The speakers discussed the Socialist issues of normal times, but reached their climaxes in demanding peace, denouncing conscription, condemning the suppression of pacifist publications, and attacking the war as a struggle of and for capitalists. They emphasized what they termed the international significance of the election next November and said that every vote for the Socialist ticket would be a voice against war and for peace.

"We are for peace," said Mr. Hillquit. "We are unalterably opposed to the killing of our manhood and the draining of our resources in a bewildering pursuit of an incomprehensible democracy, a pursuit of a democracy which has the support of the men and classes who have habitually robbed and despoiled the people of America, a pursuit of a democracy which begins by suppressing the freedom of speech and press and public assemblage, and by stifling legitimate political criticism. Not warfare and terrorism, but socialism and social justice, will make the world safe for democracy."

Sees Triumph of Socialism.

Mr. Hillquit said that during the last three years "all movements for social progress and human betterment" had been halted "by a mad frenzy of ruin and destruction."

"It was the capitalist system of industrial and commercial rivalry, the system of exploitation, hatred, and intrigue, the capitalist system, with its Kaisers on the throne, in the factory and counting house in all lands," he said, "that had brought on the war. But he saw hope in the uprising of the people. He interpreted the Russian revolution as an indication of the triumph of international socialism.

"And the workers and socialists of Germany," he continued, "are also beginning to show distinct signs of revolt against their Kaiser and their Junkers, their war lords and their money lords. They begin to realize that they have been deceived and betrayed and led to wanton slaughter. They demand peace and the abandonment of all plans of world dominion and conquest. Through war or through peace the triumph of German democracy is only a question of a short time. The murderous Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs are doomed to share the fate of the bloodthirsty Romanoffs."

The people of France, Austria, Hungary, and Italy were also "incensed against their masters who plunged them into the war," the speaker said, and added:

"In this great historical process of world regeneration, the Socialists of America must and will play their part. For, contrary to all protestations of self-styled patriots in our public press and platforms, the people of the United States, like the people of Europe, want peace, and of all political parties, the Socialist Party alone has the courage to voice their desire and their demand openly, vigorously, aye, even defiantly.

"And therein lies the unusual significance of our present campaign. The municipal election in this city will be the only great political contest in the United States since our entry in the war. It will offer the first real opportunity to the greatest community in the country to express its sentiments on war and peace. The verdict of the citizens of New York will be eagerly awaited by the people of the country, aye, I may say without exaggeration, by the people of the whole world. That verdict will be expressed in the number of votes cast for the Socialist ticket. Every vote cast for socialism in this election will weigh heavily in the balance, for it will be a vote not only for the workers and the people, for right and liberty, but also an emphatic vote for democracy and peace."

Stedman Attacks Elihu Root.

The same note was sounded by Seymour Stedman of Chicago, who presided at the meeting of the People's Council which the Governor of Illinois ordered dispersed.

"New York City," he said, "needs a Mayor who knows that the city is in the United States and is not a suburb of London."

He said that the war was being continued, not for democracy's sake, but "for bond's sake and security's sake." He warned his audience to expect no democracy from the Government that allied itself "with the autocratic Emperor of Japan and the imperial tyranny that ruled millions of subjects in India."

"'Liberty' and 'democracy,'" he continued, "are the catchwords used by plutocracy to drag in labor to fight the commercial battles of the world." When Mr. Stedman spoke of the "mahogany table associates of Samuel Gompers" the audience booed, and then laughed when he said that Charles Edward Russell had been sent to Russia "to perfume and atomize" Mr. Root lest the Russians think this country had sent them the Chicago stockyards. Mr. Root was described by the speaker as an autocrat sent to represent democracy.

Edward F. Cassidy, the Socialist nominee for the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen, referred to "the weak-kneed sisters" who had left the Socialist Party, and said that in the last year the party membership in the city had increased 100 per cent. He sought to answer the charge that the Socialists were pro-German and unpatriotic by saying that, although Government agents had been looking for German agents and spies for three years and had caught a number, they had not found a single Socialist in the service of the enemy.

Deny Socialists Are Pro-German.

"When the capitalist press says we are pro-German," he said, "they lie and they know they lie."

Frank A. Sieverman, Socialist candidate for the Controller's office, said that the election would be "a referendum on peace." He was the first speaker to place the question of peace positively before the audience, which he did by shouting, "We want peace." The crowd took up his words, shouting "We want peace, we want peace" for several minutes, and after that frequently interrupting speakers and punctuating their remarks with the cry.

Jacob Panken, candidate for the Municipal Court, also spoke, and Charles W. Erwin, editor of The Call, was Chairman of the meeting.

The Federal Government and city police were well represented at the meeting, prepared to act in the event of any disorder, or if the speakers went further in the direction of sedition than they thought should be permitted. Harold A. Content, Assistant United States District Attorney, was in the Garden throughout the meeting, and stenographers under his supervision took down everything that was said.

Some fifty city detectives and secret service men representing the Federal Government were in and about the auditorium, and outside seventy-five uniformed policemen, under Acting Captain Dempsey of the East Twenty-second Street Station, handled the crowd. There was no disorder, and, according to report, none of the officials in the building heard anything that, in their opinion, would justify Government action.

Circulars announcing a "protest meeting of conscientious objectors" at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, next Thursday evening were handed out at the meeting.

CRAIG ATTACKS MITCHEL

Says Contractors Dumped Rock at Riverside Without Paying $1,600,000.

Charles L. Craig, Tammany candidate for Controller, gave out a statement yesterday attacking the Mitchel Administration for his handling of the West Side Improvement matter. Mr. Craig was counsel for the West End Association which fought the city's plan for the improvement before the Board of Estimate, and he said that he expected to make the subject one of the main issues of his campaign. Mr. Craig went over at length the various features of the proposed undertaking and said:

"During the first Fusion Administration Mr. Mitchel practically had sole charge of the New York Central's plans. As Chairman of the Committee on Terminal Improvements of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment he received the railroad's plans on or about Sept. 28, 1911. During the eighteen months these plans remained in Mr. Mitchel's committee a most extraordinary change was being made in the Riverside Park section of the waterfront, but the facts in regard to it were never made known to the public. The secrecy and lack of understanding in regard to this change is little short of marvelous in view of the well-known ability of Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Prendergast to obtain the widest publicity in the daily papers for any matter that they desire to bring to the attention of the public.

"The changed condition consisted in the filling in of the land under water adjacent to the railroad tracks along the Riverside Park waterfront. About the time the railroad plans were submitted to Mr. Mitchel's committee the new aqueduct tunnel under Manhattan island was being excavated and driven through the solid rock by various contractors. Permission was given, by the Fusion authorities, to certain of these contractors to deposit 2,000,000 cubic yards of this broken rock in the Hudson River in front of Riverside Park. This dumping privilege was free to the contractors, although it was worth about $1,000,000.

"The dumping continued during the period that Mr. Mitchel withheld his report on the railroad plans, from Sept. 28, 1911, to March 27, 1913. When the will was nearing completion news items began to appear in the daily papers, the substance of which was that a great improvement of the Riverside Park waterfront was about to be accomplished in connection with changes in the New York Central tracks. What the Mitchell-Prendergast combination did and to what lengths they were willing to go to serve the New York Central interests I shall explain in due season."

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Model pictured, trim, fetching. Also one-piece belted model; white collar and cuffs.

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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
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U-BOAT SINKINGS CUT TO 62,000 TONS

Continued from Page 1.

contributed a personnel of whose qualities it is unnecessary to speak.

The employment of the convoy system against the submarine was a new thing and needed working out. There has been a constant exchange of information and professional views among commanders, and not a week has passed without new methods being suggested by experience. The results have steadily advanced, and as the number of escorting vessels increases it is confidently believed that the losses will be further reduced, although the constant holding of them down to last week's low figures cannot be expected for some time. Naval authorities are prepared for the appearance of larger German submarines carrying six-inch guns.

Success of the "Dazzle" System.

While the convoy system furnishes the backbone of the anti-submarine campaign, there have been gains in other directions. Chief among these is the "dazzle" system, which is not to be confused with camouflage. The "dazzle" is an elaborate scheme of painting merchant ships all sorts of colors that make a vessel look like a cubist "Portrait of a Lady." The results have been excellent because of the precariousness of looking for enemies through a periscope. It not only confuses the view of perpendicular structures like funnels and masts, by which a submarine is able to identify ships and make out their courses, but creates doubt whether a merchantman may not be a destroyer or cruiser. Smokeboxes have a limited use for low visibility against surface attacks. And, lastly, there is a growing hope of soon perfecting inventions for locating submarines. It would be unwise to count on these inventions, but if they should prove practicable in time for use in the present war the end might be considerably hastened.

The naval forces have been making a hard drive against the U-boats, and have been successful. Since July fourteen submarines are known to have been sunk, and four others are believed to have been destroyed. This is the greatest number ever sunk in the same period. Both in England and America big destroyer-building programs are going forward. As is well known, America is building a large number of new ones, and delivery of these will be begun the first of next January. If the present energy and effectiveness are maintained, the objective of the reduction of shipping destruction to the limit of construction may be fairly regarded as within the range of possibility.

Unless the Germans have been secretly preparing something new and big and should spring it suddenly with disastrous consequences to the convoy system, the countering arrangements against the submarine would appear to be approaching adequacy, although it is supremely necessary that America should relax nothing in her strenuosity.

On land the developments favorable to the Allies have been even more spectacular. Haig's drive for Lille and the Channel ports, converging toward the same object as the navy's anti-submarine measures, has been suddenly returned with brilliant success. And not only has a great single battle been won, but it looks as if the problem of meeting the new methods of German resistance had been solved, and that once more the allied operations might be pushed on the highly favorable principle that offense is less costly than defense. Inasmuch as the advantage of superiority in men and material lies tremendously with the Allies, victory is a matter of working out this sound principle.

It is in such circumstances that the two Kaisers approach with their proposals of peace. The first effect in London has undoubtedly been to confirm the sense of victory spread abroad by the suddenly and vitally improved military conditions. The majority of opinion clearly takes the form of a scornful rejection. The posture of pure piety and injured innocence assumed by the German Kaiser destroys any status he might have at the bar of allied opinion. As was once said of an English Minister, "to describe his utterances as cant does not seem unjust, though possibly it is inadequate."

If it were possible to separate the substance of the Kaiser's proposals and intimations from the wretched and preposterous form of their presentation, I believe there is an element in England that would be disposed to stop and listen. The Westminster Gazette, which, through its editor, E. Harold Spender, often tells the public what the Liberal Party thinks—and not infrequently the Liberal Party what it thinks—certainly does not bang the door on the Kaiser, as its editorial which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES shows.

Wilhelm's reply must be read with that of Charles, and the latter is received here as showing pretty deep feeling and sincerity.

Week-end absences and the non-appearance of daily papers on Sunday prevent full development of opinion, but the feature of the whole matter that is seized upon by the people I have been able to see is the unescapable conclusion from the replies of the two Kaisers that serious internal trouble exists in Germany and Austria. Firmer status is given to the four-party coalition in the Reichstag and the agitation of Erzberger and other pacifists. Underneath the cant and rant of the Kaiser there is a recognition of the Reichstag's importance that may even be intended in a perverse and child-minded way as an effort to meet President Wilson's demand for direct dealing with the German people.

Wait for Wilson to Give a Lead.

Both Britain and France have been looking more and more to America for a lead on war policy. European opinion as it stands today may roughly be summed up as follows: The reply of Emperor Charles is regarded as showing deep distress and a certain measure of penitence. The reply of Emperor William is a hypocritical bluff and a sign of weakness. The evidence of impending collapse contained in the two papers is confirmed and accentuated by favorable military conditions on the side of the Entente. Further action in connection with the Papal peace move will be taken by the other Allies only if, and when, President Wilson furnishes a lead.

Latest Fashions from Paris

Gowns for Reception, Theatre, Ball, Wraps, Hats, Furs designed by the chief Parisian dress artists in

The Fashion Section
The New York Times,
SUNDAY, OCT. 7.

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Tailored Hats in Velours, Hatter's Plush and Velvet.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

SAYS POLICE LED GUNMEN IN ATTACK

Philadelphia Officials Worked in Collusion with Criminals, Lawyer Asserts.

INQUIRY CONTINUES HERE

Suspect Will Be Taken to Philadelphia to Identify Official Who Promised Him Immunity.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Evidence that the police of the Third District were in collusion with the New York gunmen, who spread murder and terror in the Fifth Ward last Tuesday, the night before James A. Carey, mercantile appraiser, and John H. Maurer, Assistant District Attorney, were assaulted, has been obtained by James Gay Gordon, counsel for Carey. In a statement issued today Judge Gordon declared that he has evidence to prove that the raid on the Finletter Club on Tuesday night, was led by Special Officer Wirtschafter, who has since been commissioned by Captain of Detectives Tate to make an investigation of the shooting and assaults.

Judge Gordon's statement follows:

"I have secured abundant testimony that Special Officer Wirthschafter the night before the election led a company of New York gunmen in an attack upon the Finletter Club. Wirthschafter fired the shot through the window and, followed by the gunmen, rushed into the club, breaking open the door. One of the gunmen whom he led was the man who murdered Policeman Eppley. Wirthschafter and the other officers and the gunmen struck right and left at the persons in the club and blackjacked at least a score. Lieutenant Bennett was outside at the time, not far from the clubhouse.

"The importance of this fact is that the police are thus shown to have been in charge of the gunmen the day before the election, committing acts of brutality. Nevertheless, Lieutenant Bennett, Wirthschafter, and the other guilty policemen are still retained in charge of the district by the Director of Public Safety, who refuses to remove the Lieutenant on the reasonable request of the District Attorney and in the interest of a full and honest investigation.

"Terror still reigns in the Fifth Ward, and citizens are now, and will be, in fear of giving evidence so long as Bennett remains in charge of the Fifth Ward. It is in that ward that the evidence is that must be got by the commonwealth, and it will not be got so long as Bennett reigns there with the other thugs of the police force."

Mayor Smith Still Absent.

James Clark, a politician of the Fifth Ward, has been named as "the man with eyeglasses" who pointed out Carey to the gunmen. Detectives are searching for him.

It was announced today that the hearing of Mayor Smith, Lieutenant Bennett, and Isaac Deutsch, which was to have been held tomorrow, had been postponed until Tuesday, Oct. 2, because of the illness of two important witnesses, State Senator James P. McNichol and Carey. Assistant District Attorney Taulane left here today for New York with four detectives to continue the investigation in that city, where four of the gunmen are held.

Mayor Smith is still at Atlantic City.

Costello, the captured gunman who assaulted Carey, has not yet made a confession. Detectives discovered today the hotel at which he and Mascia, who fired the shots that killed Eppley, together with ten other gunmen, stopped on Tuesday night, the night before the shooting.

Gunmen Are Identified Here.

Fully a score of eyewitnesses of the murder of Policeman George A. Eppley, in Philadelphia on primary day, arrived here yesterday to identify the four gunmen who were arrested in the Bronx as being members of the gang of hired assassins who were sent to Philadelphia to terrorize the "bloody" Fifth Ward. The witnesses were brought here by Assistant District Attorney Joseph Taulane of Philadelphia.

Most of the witnesses agreed that they had undoubtedly seen Ruggiero Falcone, alias "Jimmy the Gash," somewhere in the vicinity of the murder. Three witnesses identified Falcone as the man they had seen near the scene of the murder.

Fred Burkhardt of 751 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, another of the four held, was the second man identified. Police Sergeant Hogan of Philadelphia told District Attorney Martin that Burkhardt was one of a gang that attacked him last Wednesday. It was not said where this attack took place, but it occurred before the hour of the murder. Although Hogan made a positive identification of the man, the prisoner insisted that he had never been in Philadelphia. He offered as an alibi the fact that he had voted at the primary elections in New York. He said his ballot was No. 28 in a certain Bronx election district.

In view of the fact that the Eppley murder occurred at 10:30 A. M. and that the voting here did not begin until 3 P. M. of the same day, the police believe that Burkhardt could have had plenty of time to return to New York and vote.

According to District Attorney Martin, identifications were made in the case of the other two prisoners, Louis Brunnelli of 1,937 First Avenue, and Michael Dennici of 891 Beekman Street. With the exception of Falcone, who admitted that he was in Philadelphia on the day in question, all of the prisoners continued to deny that they had anything to do with the Philadelphia conspiracy.

No further arrests were made in the case yesterday, although Captain Wines of the Bronx Detective Bureau expects to round up about a dozen more members of the gang. Neither were the police able to locate the person who hired the gunmen and by whom the police hope to establish the identity of the Philadelphia politicians who paid for the job.

In the meanwhile District Attorney Martin of the Bronx intends to send his four prisoners to Philadelphia, where arrangements have been made to have Falcone and his companions identify the official who wore a badge of police authority and assured them that they would all receive immunity if they were arrested for any crime they might be called upon to commit in the "bloody" Fifth Ward.

According to Mr. Martin, the identification of this man will be somewhat in the nature of a lineup of all the detectives of Philadelphia in Police Headquarters of that city. Falcone will then be asked to point out the man who directed the operations of the gangsters.

REGISTER FOR NIGHT SCHOOL

Rolls Open Today and Heavy Foreign List Is Expected.

Registration for the night schools to be conducted by the Board of Education begins today, and the classes will begin on Oct. 1 with many volunteer teachers aiding the regular staff. Through the efforts of the Mayor's Committee of National Defense to Americanize the immigrant, it is expected that the enrollment will be heavy.

Immigrants who have learned to speak English will have advanced instruction in grammar, literature and other subjects, it is announced by Henry E. Jenkins, director of the evening classes, and those who speak only a foreign language will study English first.

"Plans are laid that should fill the night schools throughout the city with 'clubby' groups, eager not merely for education, but for wholesome recreation," he said. "There will be debating, reading, music, and dancing clubs, singing classes and clubs for games directed both by volunteers and paid assistants. All English and no play makes Ivan, Pietro, and Isidor a dull boy. The Board of Education has taken it on itself to see to it that the immigrant and the immigrant's child shall have the chance to learn how to enjoy himself in 'American' as well as to talk the country's language."

Night schools are open Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings from 7:45 to 9:45.

MEANS WILL RECEIVE A HEARING TODAY

Will Be Arraigned Before a Police Magistrate to Answer the Charge of Murder.

PRISONER HAS A QUIET DAY

Is Visited by His Wife and Child—Automobile Which Figured in the Tragedy Is Wrecked.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. C., Sept. 23.—Hayden Clement, Solicitor of Cabarrus County, and those associated with him in the prosecution of Gaston B. Means for the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King outlined today the case which will be presented to the Magistrate before whom Means will appear tomorrow. Under the law of North Carolina, the defendant is entitled to challenge the Justice of the Peace before whom he is first brought, and also is entitled to a delay of twenty-four hours, so that the preliminary examination may not proceed when the case is called today.

The three chief witnesses of Solicitor Clement will be Dr. Otto H. Schultze, medical examiner to District Attorney Swann; Captain William Jones of the New York Police Department, and Dr. William H. Burmeister of the University of Illinois, who performed the autopsy on Mrs. King's body in Chicago. These three experts agree that the wound which killed Mrs. King could not have been self-inflicted. This, together with the fact that Gaston B. Means was the only person near her when she met her death, is the main case of the State at the preliminary hearing.

Whether Means will testify is optional with him. The State anticipates that his six lawyers will make a determined effort to obtain a dismissal of the case at the end of the hearing, and expect, therefore, that Gaston Means will take the stand in his own defense. Elaborate preparations were made to attack his story in almost every detail.

Among the witnesses who are almost certain to be produced by the State are Captain W. S. Bingham, who was, according to the State, taken along with the party on the night of Aug. 29 to Blackwelder Spring, but kept out of sight of the actual killing, for the purpose of being used later as an "alibi" witness; M. F. Ritchie, who sold the revolver to Gaston Means two days before the shooting, and who carefully oiled the weapon and put it in smooth running order for Means three hours before the shooting; Dr. P. R. McFayden, the local physician who performed the autopsy, and Ernest Eury, the chauffeur who drove the party to Blackwelder Spring, will be called.

Other witnesses may be presented by the State. One mysterious figure in the case is the person at Concord who, on the night of the killing, telegraphed to District Attorney Swann that the death occurred under mysterious circumstances and should be investigated. This telegram has been located.

Another mysterious person is the one alluded to in a letter sent from Concord to District Attorney Swann, telling him that there had been an eyewitness to the shooting. Assistant District Attorney Dooling said last night that great efforts had been made to locate the alleged eyewitness, but he refused to say whether the efforts had been successful.

"I never felt better," Means said today, shortly after he arose. Later his wife and baby girl visited him with several other members of his family. During the hours when he had no visitors the prisoner spent his time reading newspapers and magazines.

While members of Means's family were visiting him, the automobile which carried Mrs. King, Means, and several others on the trip that ended in the woman's death, was wrecked as it turned a downtown corner. Ernest Eury, the negro chauffeur, who drove the car on the night of the tragedy, was driving it again today when he crashed into the curbing.

Mrs. Mary C. Melvin, a sister of Mrs. King and a stanch champion of the innocence of Means, has been almost constantly indoors at the Means home for the last two weeks, but took a walk today along the main street of the town in company with Afton Means, a brother of Gaston.

Relations between Mrs. Melvin and her mother have been entirely broken off since the death of Mrs. King. The aged mother tried to induce Mrs. Melvin to break away from Means a few days after the daughter's death, when Mrs. Melvin called at Asheville, N. C., where Mrs. Robinson has been staying. The meeting ended in a quarrel, Mrs. Melvin accusing her mother of being responsible for the suspicion cast at Gaston Means.

Mrs. Robinson has kept in close touch with developments through her lawyer, P. C. McDuffie.

Attorney General J. S. Manning of North Carolina will arrive here tomorrow to be present at the preliminary hearing at the request of Solicitor Clement.

FEW GERMANS CELEBRATE.

Steuben League Commemorates Battle of Harlem Heights.

German-Americans of this city showed little desire yesterday to take part in the celebration of the 141st anniversary of the battle of Harlem Heights, which the Steuber League had arranged in Central Park. The affair was to have taken place last Sunday, but plans miscarried, and the celebration did not materialize until yesterday, with only a handful of German-Americans on the scene to create enthusiasm for the part played in the battle by Germans.

The managers of the celebration were under the impression that the Steuben League, which was formed only two months ago, had developed a membership of several thousand men and women. The purpose of the organization was to eliminate the hostile feeling created by the present war against Americans of German descent. To accomplish this object the league planned a series of demonstrations, holding up to public attention Germans who have gone down in American history for the great services they rendered this country. Friederich von Steuben, Washington's aide in the Revolutionary War, was one of them, and after him the organization was named.

The celebration of the Battle of Harlem took place yesterday in the Central Park Circle, between 107th and 108th Streets, on the west side of the park. For some reason the band hired for the occasion failed to appear, and only two of the speakers were present, one of them being the temporary Chairman, H. F. House, and the other Louis W. Fehr, Secretary of the Park Board. The audience itself was so slim that no attempt was made to do any singing.

BLOW FATAL TO BOATSWAIN.

Soldier Arrested on Homicide Charge After Sailor's Death.

Chief Boatswain Harry C. Gunn, U. S. N., who had been attached to the U. S. S. Recruit in Union Square, died at the Holy Family Hospital, Brooklyn, last night as the result of injuries he suffered on Saturday night. Following his death Detectives Carney and Cunningham went to the Twenty-third Armory and arrested Thomas F. Tulley, a private, of 504 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. He was locked up in the Adams Street Station on a charge of homicide.

The detectives said that the assault on Gunn was the result of the strenuous recruiting campaign conducted by the regiment during the last week, in which members of the regiment had made a practice of buttonholing citizens in the street and asking them why they had not enlisted. Gunn was approached by several of the soldiers at Smith and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, on Saturday night. He explained this his preference was for the navy, but did not state that he was already a member of this branch.

"Come along," said the soldiers, according to the police, "we'll take you to a navy recruiting station." Gunn resisted when one of the men placed his arm on his shoulder, and, according to the police, was felled with a blow his head struck a street car track and his skull was fractured.

The Navy Publicity Bureau last night issued a statement, stating that Gunn enlisted in the navy when he was 18 years old, but was honorably discharged from the service three years ago, when he took up aviation. He was attached to the U. S. S. Recruit while awaiting orders to take charge of a mine sweeper, as he had been called into service at the declaration of war.

Mayor Will Lay Cornerstone.

Mayor Mitchel will officiate at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon at the laying of the cornerstone of the first building on Randall's Island that is to become the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children. John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Public Charities, under whose supervision the plans have been made, will explain just what the city intends to do for its unfortunate wards. Two years ago Mayor Mitchel and several members of the Board of Estimate made an unheralded midnight visit to Randall's Island. He characterized the conditions he found as "inhuman," and the shacks as "unfit for human habitation." Steps were taken to improve conditions.

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SEND HIM SOME TOBACCO, GROCERIES, SWEETS, TOILET NECESSITIES, COMFORTS

Through Gimbels London and Paris Offices co-operating with the Great London Store of Harrods

We suggest that you arrange to send your "soldier hero" a regular weekly, semi-monthly or monthly package. Many generous people are planning to supply whole companies and even regiments with these welcome packages. The House of GIMBELS and the famous London house of Harrods, Ltd., are seeing the packages "through" to the front. Order by number—price indicated covers all expense.

Gimbels "America to the Front" Service

Combinations That Our Foreign Offices Can Handle to Advantage

A—$2.50
Stick Shaving Soap
Tube Colgate Tooth Paste
Tooth Brush
Metal Mirror
Combination Knife, Fork and Spoon
Stationery Wallet

B—$5.00
Stick Shaving Soap
Tube Colgate's Tooth Paste
Tooth Brush
Talcum Powder
Cake Soap
Metal Mirror—Superior
Combination Knife, Fork and Spoon
Stationery Wallet
Briar Pipe
Pocket Knife and Can Opener
3 Khaki Handkerchiefs

C—$2.50
1 pound tin Jam
1 tin Biscuits
½ pound Candy
¼ pound Chocolate
6 packets Wrigley's Chewing Gum
1 tin Sardines

D—$5.00
1 tin Marmalade
1 Harrod's Fruit Cake
1 pound Mixed Candy
½ pound Bar Chocolate
6 packets Wrigley's Chewing Gum
1 pound tin Huxley's & Palmer's mixed Biscuits
1 tin Sausages
1 tin Sardines
2 tins Oxtail Soup
2 tins Mock Turtle Soup

E—$2.25
1 pound Cut Plug

F—$2.60
500 Special Virginia Cigarettes

G—$1.25
1 pound Smoking Mixture

H—$4.00
50 Club Stock No. 1 Borneo and Havana Cigars

J—$3.10
50 Regalia Chica Darvel Bay and Borneo Cigars

K—$2.50
Chicken and Bacon Sausages
Sardines
1 tin Herrings in Tomato
2 Gong Soups

L—$5.00
1 tin Sweetbreads and Peas
Roast Grouse
1 tin Sausages
1 Oxtail Soup
1 tin Marmalade
1 tin Sardines
½ lb. tin Devonshire Butter
1 tin Fruit Syrup
6 packets Wrigley's Chewing Gum

M—$2.50
2 pairs Army Grey Socks
1 Muffler
1 pair Khaki Knitted Gloves
2 Khaki Handkerchiefs

N—$5.00
3 pairs Thin Khaki Socks
Muffler
Balaklava Helmet
Khaki Woolen Gloves
3 Khaki Handkerchiefs

O—$2.50
½ pound Candy
Pipe
3 packets Wrigley's Chewing Gum
1 tin Huntley & Palmer's Mixed Biscuits
1 tin Sausages
2 Gong Soups

Q—$5.00
1 tube Tooth Cream
1 Tooth Brush
1 tin Fruit in Syrup
½ pound Devonshire Butter
Stationery Wallet
Pipe
½ pound Candy
6 packets Wrigley's Chewing Gum
1 Harrod's Fruit Cake
1 tin Chicken and Bacon
6 Gong Soups
1 tin Marmalade

Special Thanksgiving Offer

The following additional packages are suggested for Thanksgiving—order now for delivery on Thanksgiving Day. Orders cannot be accepted on this offer after October 29th.

R—$5.00
1 tin Roast Spring Chicken
Plum Pudding
Basket Fresh Fruit
Mixed Nuts
1 tin Hors d'Oeuvres
1 tin Cambridge Sausages
1 Madeira Cake
1 box mixed Candies

S—$10.00
1 tin Turkey
Plum Pudding
Basket Fresh Fruit
Mixed Nuts
Muscatels and Almonds
1 tin Cream
1 tin Hors d'Oeuvres
1 tin Ox Tongue
1 tin Prawns
1 tin Cambridge Sausages
1 tin Partridge Pie
1 Grouse
1 Salmon Cutlet
1 tin Biscuits
1 Madeira Cake
1 box mixed Candies

Prices include forwarding to the front in Europe. Order by letter, mail or in person, mentioning "letter" of assortment you want. Assortments cannot be changed. Save this list. Orders taken in War Information Bureau—Third Floor, Telephone Madison Square 8200.

For Soldiers At Home

While the above packages are for European service only, the GIMBEL store has made extensive preparations for sending gifts to soldiers in cantonments at home. Toilet articles, shaving sets, comfort kits, warm blankets, underwear and sox and every other needed item of a soldier's life—military or personal.

Ask Our War Information Bureau for Particulars.

GIMBELS—Third Floor.

Madison Square Garden

Thursday, Sept. 27, 8 P. M.

Six of the World's Greatest Artists Will Appear

Schumann-Heink
With Orchestra.
a—Vitellia, *"Titus."*
b—Adriano, *"Rienzi."*

Frances Alda
With Orchestra.
a—Vissi d'Arte, *"Tosca."*
b—Unbeldi, *"Butterfly."*

Percy Grainger
a—One Day More, My John.
b—Paraphrase on the Flower Waltz.

Mischa Elman
With Orchestra.
a—Air, "G String."
b—Tango—New.
c—Souvenir de Moscow.

Giovanni Martinelli
With Orchestra.
a—Ciele e mar, *"Gioconda."*
b—Flower Song, *"Carmen."*
c—Prologue, *"Pagliacci."*

Guiseppe de Lucca
With Orchestra.
a—Largo el Factotum, *"Barber Seville."*
b—Prologue, *"Pagliacci."*

The Russian Symphony Orchestra, Modest Altschuler, conductor.

a—The Star Spangled Banner.
b—Overture, *"Robespierre."*
c—Russian Soldier Song.
d—The Banjo Picker, *"At the Fair"*
e—Etude in C, *Rubenstein.*
f—Orientale, *Glazounoff.*
g—March Sardar, *Ippolitoff-Ivanoff.*
h—Spanish Caprice, *Rimsky-Korsakoff.*

FINALE, ALDA, MARTINELLI AND DE LUCCA, *Prison Trio, "Faust."*

Hon. Jeannette Rankin will preside
"Our Only Congresswoman."

Edwin Markham
Recites "Justice Above Charity."

Misha Appelbaum
on "President Wilson—The Pacifist of the World."

All Seats Reserved

$2.50 for One Free Reserved Seat with a 12-Month Subscription to Humanitarian Magazine.

$4.50 for Two Free Reserved Seats with a 12-Month Subscription to Humanitarian Magazine.

Box Seats Only With Two Years' Subscription.

Tickets at The Humanitarian Offices, 1790 Broadway, or at Tyson & Co.'s Agencies at Leading Hotels (no premium)

Box Office at Carnegie Hall—Open Until Thursday

Phone 5140 Columbus For Seats

SWISS SET EXAMPLE IN ECONOMIZING FOOD

Public, with Confidence in Administration, Complies with Regulations Readily.

LESSON IN SELF-RESTRAINT

Public Opinion Prevents Profiteering and Evasion of Rules Is Not Attempted.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—A reading of Mr. Hoover's clear and forcible appeal to the public, printed in THE TIMES of Aug. 11, moves me to call the attention of America to the example of Switzerland. In that country, more even than in France or England, there exists a plan carefully worked out by the authorities and scrupulously put into effect by the people for the conservation of food. There are so many things in the world to shake democratic faith that it is comforting to see the possibilities of reverence, order and obedience to authority under a republic so fully demonstrated as in the mother republic of Switzerland.

It is possible that what has been needed in America was an emergency under such leadership as Mr. Hoover's, and that our hitherto self-indulgent public will come out of this experience with disciplined hearts.

The regulations in Switzerland are not extreme, but they are thorough and are rigidly enforced—or, to put it more justly, lived up to. The people have confidence in the wisdom of the plan and the impartiality of its administration, and they, therefore, make enforcement unnecessary by universal, voluntary compliance.

People in France will in many cases wait the law by laying in big stocks on the market day preceding the two meatless days. This in Paris is not considered reprehensible, but in Switzerland it would be most severely reprobated by public sentiment, to say nothing of the legal consequences. For example, in Berne even the household of the American Minister is on rations. On the first of each month Mrs. Stovall receives a card, to be filled in, stating the probable needs for that month. She sets down the quantities of the meats and vegetables that count and sends the card back. The authorities then return the estimated allowance as approved by them.

No Hardship Felt.

This is not accounted a hardship by any one. On the contrary, there is general agreement that the method is necessary, orderly and fair, and in the general interest.

There are not only laws against profiteering, but public opinion is so alert on this subject that no market vendor would dare attempt extortion. In the few cases where it has been attempted indignant women marketers have upset stalls and scattered their contents in the street.

The attitude of the people toward food and marketing interested me greatly. Marketing is a kind of sacred rite. Food is handled with a kind of caressing and cherishing care. In the morning hours the street cars are virtually given over to the marketers, who carry their prizes in neat, small baskets and receptacles of net.

It is astonishing how quickly a newcomer falls into the prevalent idea. I found myself soon taking the Swiss view of the preciousness of food. And what a wonderful flavor is imparted by a little stint! Like many other Americans, I like my breakfast best and make it the chief meal. A favorite breakfast consists of fruit, bacon, coffee, bread, and plenty of butter and sugar. In Switzerland oranges are plentiful from Italy, so one is not limited there, though the price is high. But of bacon I could have only three very small bits; of butter three slivers, equal to about one ordinary piece, and of sugar one piece broken in the middle to look like two. The bread allowance was equal to about two rolls. This is enough breakfast for anybody, but it was all anybody could get. And it was simply delicious!

I hope there will be American readers who will test the savory effect of stint. There is more real pleasure to be had out of half than out of double quantity. The trouble with people is that they are slavish to any habit that has to do with palate and stomach. I have in mind an American friend who is blessed with a marvelous digestion and appetite, but who cheats himself of their full enjoyment by the lightning rapidity with which he bolts his food. The gist of pleasure in food is taste, and the organs of taste require time to exercise their functions.

Moderation in Germany.

One thing on which reports received in Switzerland from Germany agree is as to the benefits that accompany, and in some measure offset, scarcity of food. The average prosperous German had reached a point where he lived to eat. A man who missed one of his five full meals a day counted it a hardship. I have even heard it said that the brutality of the German character as exhibited in this war was in no small degree owing to gluttony. I think it must be clear in any case that overeating doesn't make for spirituality. The Germans are getting a lesson in moderation that was much needed. The average healthy person is suffering no injury from temperateness; rather the reverse.

There is rumor of increased mortality among the aged and feeble and no attempt is here contemplated to argue in favor of under nutrition. A sufficiency of wholesome food is undoubtedly essential to health. The point is that in conditions of prosperity people are apt to eat to excess and thereby not only sacrifice the well-being of the body but spoil the pleasure of eating.

War Cross for Raymond R. Croke.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Raymond R. Croke of Denver, attached to the American Ambulance Service, has received the French War Cross for removing wounded under a heavy bombardment during the French offensive at Verdun last August.

TELLS OF EXHUMING MRS. BINGHAM'S BODY

Continued from Page 1.

lated in Louisville, and promptly denied, that Dr. M. L. Ravitch, who attended Mrs. Bingham in her last illness, had received a fee of $50,000 and an automobile for his services. On Wednesday night last his office was entered and a number of records and papers taken away. As yet the Louisville police have apparently been unable to discover the thief.

Mrs. Bingham was Mary Lily Kenan of Kenansville, N. C. She first met her husband in 1893, when he was a student at the University of Virginia, and she later said that they had had a flirtation at that time. But their ways diverged, and eventually in 1901 she was married to Henry M. Flagler, the oil operator, who had for so many years been identified with the development of Florida. Mr. Flagler was then past 70 and his bride about 30. He had been divorced only a few days before from his second wife, Mrs. Ida Shrojda Flagler, who was in an insane asylum. His first wife had died about 1890.

Mr. Flagler died in 1913, leaving to his childless widow an estate of $70,000,000. It was generally assumed by her friends on the authority of statements made by Mrs. Flagler herself, that the bulk of this money would eventually go to her neice, Miss Louise Wise, daughter of Mrs. Flagler's sister, Mrs. J. K. Wise, of Wilmington. Then, late in 1915, Mrs. Flagler again met Judge Bingham at the home of a friend in Asheville, and the renewed acquaintance culminated in their marriage in New York on November 15, 1916.

Mr. Bingham had finished his studies at the Universities of Virginia, North Carolina, and Michigan, had taught Greek and Latin for a while, and eventually had settled down to practice law in Louisville. He became in succession County Attorney, Mayor, and Chancellor of the Circuit Court, retiring from the bench in 1911.

Upon the death of Mrs. Bingham, July 27 last, it was assumed by Mr. Bingham's friends that he would inherit at least $25,000,000. But it was soon announced that the will left him only $5,000,000, the bulk going to the niece, Miss Wise, who, on May 8, had been married to Laurence Lewis of Cincinnati. It was said in Louisville that Judge Bingham's friends wanted him to contest the will, but that he declared that the $5,000,000 settlement was based on a pre-nuptial agreement which he intended to respect. He was supposed to be very wealthy himself before his marriage to Mrs. Flagler.

Talk of a contest of the will soon arose, however, some of the relatives intimating that Mrs. Bingham was under the influence of a drug when she made the will. W. W. Davies, law partner of Mr. Bingham, who drew the codicil in which the $5,000,000 bequest was embodied, denied under cross-examination that he had any knowledge of the administration of any drug, and developments at that time indicated that an agreement would be reached by which the niece would receive about $60,000,000, the husband the allotted $5,000,000, and other relatives the remainder of the estate.

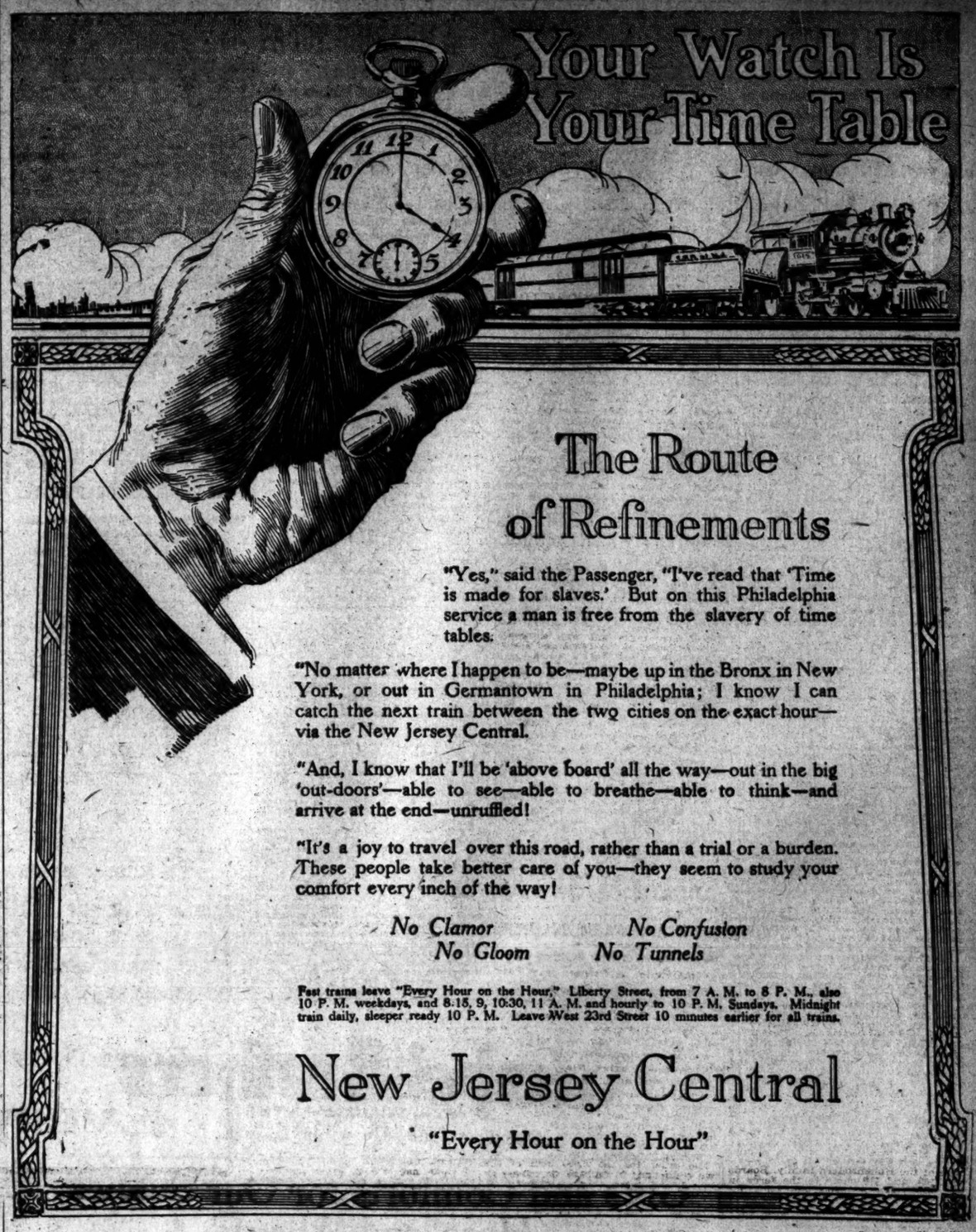
JAPAN STRENGTHENS ARMY.

Will Spend $150,000,000 on Expansion in the Next Eight Years.

TOKIO, Aug. 23, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—About $150,000,000 will be spent in the expansion of the Japanese Army in the next eight years, according to a statement of the semi-official Japan Times. It will be devoted to strengthening the army in all modern lines—airplanes, artillery, heavy guns, general ordnance, and munitions.

$2.50 for Each Jersey Drafted Man.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 23.—A $2.50 gold piece will be presented to each of the 708 men of Morris County, certified for service in the national army, by the people of the county. Those who have already gone to Wrightstown will also receive a gold piece.



The Route of Refinements

"Yes," said the Passenger, "I've read that 'Time is made for slaves.' But on this Philadelphia service a man is free from the slavery of time tables.

"No matter where I happen to be—maybe up in the Bronx in New York, or out in Germantown in Philadelphia; I know I can catch the next train between the two cities on the exact hour—via the New Jersey Central.

"And, I know that I'll be 'above board' all the way—out in the big 'out-doors'—able to see—able to breathe—able to think—and arrive at the end—unruffled!

"It's a joy to travel over this road, rather than a trial or a burden. These people take better care of you—they seem to study your comfort every inch of the way!

No Clamor *No Confusion*
No Gloom *No Tunnels*

Fast trains leave "Every Hour on the Hour," Liberty Street, from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., also 10 P. M. weekdays, and 8.15, 9, 10.30, 11 A. M. and hourly to 10 P. M. Sundays. Midnight train daily, sleeper ready 10 P. M. Leave West 23rd Street 10 minutes earlier for all trains.

New Jersey Central

"Every Hour on the Hour"

Victor

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all genuine products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

Victrola XVI, $200
Victrola XVI, electric, $250
Mahogany or oak

The best music of every kind —on the Victrola

Think of any kind of music you would like to hear. Think of the greatest artists who are noted for their exquisite renditions of that particular kind of music. Then turn to the Victrola and you can hear it in all its beauty.

The Victrola is the instrument of the world's greatest artists. It places at your command all the world's best music by the world's best artists. It brings to you their distinctive personalities as well as their consummate art—their own exact interpretations; the interpretations which distinguish them as masters of their art.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $400, and any Victor dealer will gladly demonstrate them and play your favorite music for you. Ask to hear the Saenger Voice Culture Records.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized by our special processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect Victor reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.
Warning: The use of the word Victrola upon or in the promotion or sale of any other Talking Machine or Phonograph products is misleading and illegal.

Tell them to go ahead

You might as well have the use of that building you are planning—there is nothing to be gained by waiting. There is no prospect of prices going down for some time after the war is over. Go ahead and let your contracts. When it comes to the roof you can make a real saving, and get a better roof by specifying

Certain-teed Roofing

CERTAIN-TEED is not cheaper because the quality is lower, but because it is a less expensive roofing to manufacture. It is better, not only because it is cheaper, but also because it is light weight, weather-tight, clean, sanitary, fire-retardant and costs practically nothing to maintain. It is now recognized as the preferable type of roofing for office buildings, factories, hotels, stores, warehouses, garages, farm buildings etc., where durability is necessary.

CERTAIN-TEED is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness (1, 2 or 3 ply).

There are many roll roofings on the market, but only one CERTAIN-TEED. It pays to get the best. It costs no more to lay a CERTAIN-TEED roof than it does to lay a poor roof, but there is a vast difference in the wear. You can't tell the quality of a roofing by looks or feel. Your only safety is in the label. Be sure that it is CERTAIN-TEED—then you are *certain* of quality and *guaranteed* satisfaction.

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle, Indianapolis, Atlanta, Richmond, Grand Rapids, Nashville, Salt Lake City, Des Moines, Houston, Dallas, London, Sydney, Havana.

Certain-teed Slate-Surfaced Asphalt Shingles

are supplanting wood and slate shingles for residences. They cost less, are just as good looking, wear better, wont fall off, buckle or split. They are fire-retardant, and do not have to be painted or stained.

Certain-teed Paints and Varnishes

are the best quality paint materials, ground and mixed with mechanical accuracy. Made for all uses and in all colors. With paint, as with roofing, "Certain-teed" is a guarantee of quality and satisfaction.

TARDY DRAFT MEN WARNED TO REPORT

Penalties of Desertion, Says Roger B. Wood, Hang Over Those Who Fail to Respond.

10,000 NOW AT CAMP UPTON

All Boroughs Send Quotas, with Sunday Crowds of Friends to Bid Godspeed.

The fifth and last contingent of selective draft soldiers from New York City, called to the colors last week, reported for duty at Camp Upton yesterday afternoon. Their arrival brought the number of draft men now in active service under Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell to about 10,000.

Orders for the mobilization of the third contingent of New Yorkers will be issued today, and the red cards calling about 6,000 men to the colors will be mailed by the Board Chairmen to the selected men tonight. The movement of this contingent begins next Friday, and will be concluded on Sunday.

Of the men ordered to Camp Upton yesterday 64 of a total of 1,682 failed to report at the 7:30 A. M. mobilization. This makes 339 men who did not report as ordered, during the mobilization of the second contingent. About 100 of the men have been found and sent to Camp Upton under escort of soldiers from the Seventy-first New York Infantry. Sixteen who were located late Saturday and yesterday by the police went to camp yesterday afternoon.

"None of these men have as yet been listed as deserters," said Roger B. Wood, who is in charge of the draft in New York, "but some of them are skating on very thin ice, and the best advice to those men is to report immediately to their boards. The numbers of those who have failed to report when called is rather large, but I am sure that the great majority of them will appear, and that a very small percentage will prove to be wilful deserters. Desertion in war is a terrible crime, and I cannot make myself believe that these New York men who have so far failed to report are guilty of any deliberate act. However, should any of them prove to be deserters every agency of the Federal, State and city governments will aid in rounding them up, and as fast as caught they will be turned over to the military authorities for such action as is proper."

The men of the Manhattan districts who reported for duty at Camp Upton yesterday afternoon left in special trains from Long Island City at 10:30 and 11 A. M. The farewell demonstration by more than 5,000 relatives and friends was one of the most enthusiastic that has marked the calling to the colors of the New York City units.

All of the Manhattan men were from Harlem districts, and they proceeded to the point of entrainment in automobiles, Fifth Avenue buses, and automobile trucks. They had two bands and a fife and drum corps and in addition to fifty big American flags carried all sorts of banners the inscriptions on which indicated what they expect to do to the Kaiser when they get to France. One unit displayed a banner larger than any of the others with the inscription:

Our cause is just.
Our mission is sacred.
The result is certain.

Another Harlem delegation displayed a banner which said the men of that particular district not only expect to put the Kaiser out of business, but that they also have it in for the Crown Prince and the rest of the male members of the Hohenzollern family. Boards 168, 169, and 170 came to the ferry in six Fifth Avenue buses and were followed by thirty-one automobiles carrying friends and relatives of the soldiers. The boys' band from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum occupied the first bus.

The twelve Bronx districts which sent men to Camp Upton yesterday mobilized as a single unit at Third Avenue and 149th Street at 8 o'clock. Automobiles provided by patriotic citizens of the Bronx transported the men from the home district to the Pennsylvania Station. The music was furnished by two brass bands and a Boy Scouts fife and drum corps. One of the bands was that of the First New York Infantry, which organization leaves for Camp Wadsworth at Spartanburg this week. The police estimated that 50,000 persons were in the throng which waved good luck to the men as the long column of automobiles and buses got under way shortly before 9 o'clock.

While the men from the Bronx were entraining in Manhattan and the Harlemites were going aboard in Long Island City the last of the Brooklyn contingents were entraining at the Flatbush Avenue station. Another big throng shouted farewell to the Brooklyn men.

The men from the four Richmond districts also left for Camp Upton yesterday, going on one of the specials from the Pennsylvania Station. Four Queens districts sent their quotas to camp with the men from Harlem.

After the last of the specials was reported on the way Mr. Wood made the statement that more orderly and at the same time more patriotic events had never taken place in New York than the departure last week, on five successive days, of the second contingent of drafted men.

BEGIN TRENCH WORK TODAY.

3,200 Plattsburg Men Will Be Put to Work with Picks and Shovels.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Colonel Wolf was advised by the Adjutant General today that the 147 men at the camp who had passed the physical examination for the Aviation Corps could enter the aviation service only by resigning from the training camp, enlist in the Signal Corps enlisted reserve, and take their chance of being selected to be sent to ground or aviation schools. There is at the present time no chance of their being thus selected for at least three month, the Adjutant General added.

In order to carry out the French idea for the trench warfare next week, it was found necessary to reorganize the two infantry regiments, companies being made to number 250 men each. The digging of the trenches will begin in the morning, and the entire force of 3,200 men will be put to work. Captain Carroll B. Hodges, infantry, D. O. L., arrived here today and was assigned to the command of the Tenth and Eleventh Companies, (New York,) which are one under the new reorganization.

In the camp gymnasium this evening the students, their relatives and friends were entertained at a special concert given by Miss Helen Stanley, prima donna of the Chicago Opera Company, assisted by the Fort Totten Coast Artillery Band. Lieutenant Herbert Shipman, chaplain of the First Regiment, Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y., preached at 7:30 in the camp Y. M. C. A., the Rev. Ernest M. Stires delivering an address at the same place.

Colonel Rupperi, with his Yankee players of the American League, arrived early this morning and were met at the railroad siding by a committee of officers and the Coast Artillery Band and marched to one of the mess halls for breakfast. The players again were entertained at the mess hall at noon, and at 2 o'clock gave an exhibition game on the camp baseball diamond, the Yankees supplying both teams. It is estimated that about 20,00 0persons saw the game.

BONFIRES WARM SOLDIERS.

Second and Third Regiments Get Some Relief at Pelham Bay Park.

Bonfires were kept burning in the company streets of the camps of the Second and Third Regiments yesterday at Pelham Bay Park to give the men some relief from the chill winds that continually swept over the fields. All big tents and other heavy equipment had been sent away preparatory to the movement of the two commands today to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C. The soldiers, deprived of their main shelter and still wearing their Summer uniforms got permission to build fires, and soon thirty bonfires were blazing in as many company streets.

The order for the 4,000 men of the two commands to embark on barges at City Island were countermanded yesterday and arrangements made with surface and subway lines for transportation. They will depart at 10 o'clock over the Union Railway road in the Bronx to the subway, where thirty cars will be reserved for the men of each regiment. Of all units of the New York Division that have gone to camp, these regiments are the only troops that will not precede their start with a parade. These commands, with the Seventh Regiment, now at Spartanburg, and the Twenty-third, which is expected to go this week, are to form the infantry part of the Twenty-seventh Division.

CAMP WADSWORTH TO BE WINTER BASE

Work of Putting Wooden Walls and Floors in the Tents Ordered Begun.

TROOPS AWAIT EQUIPMENT

Letter Writers' Complaints About Mess Declared to be Without Foundation.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Sept. 23.—Under orders received today work will be begun at once to prepare Camp Wadsworth for occupancy throughout the Winter, this necessitating the installment of wooden floors and walls in every tent in camp. Although this means that the War Department has reached a decision on whether to retain Camp Wadsworth as the permanent base of the Twenty-seventh Division the all-Winter orders have no significance as regards the original period of training for the first line organizations.

In connection with the length of time it will be necessary to hold efficiently trained men in camp here, officers at headquarters say that the most serious obstacle in the Twenty-seventh's path overseas is lack of equipment. They think that unless manufacturers of military accoutrements is speeded up, months will be added to the enforced stay of regiments at Camp Wadsworth.

One staff officer pointed out that any military man, friendly or otherwise, who saw the farewell parade in New York recently, must have marked the lack of equipment as the soldiers marched past. He said that numbers of them were without belts, packs and other essentials, and that up to date this shortage had not been remedied. Under the reorganization many additional parts of equipment will be required, and none of it has arrived at camp for distribution.

This same officer is authority for the statement that there is a decided shortage in machine guns. It was said that even if the cavalrymen of the Twenty-seventh were already turned into machine gun units they would have to wait a long time for the arrival of their armaments. The situation as regards the ordnance branch is particularly perplexing, it is said.

In disclosing this matter of delayed equipment the officers were unanimous in absolving the Administration from blame. They said that the Government was "moving Heaven and earth" to get supplies promptly, but that it was hampered by tardiness of manufacturers in mobilizing to meet demands.

When his attention was called to the fact that members of the 107th Infantry, formerly the Seventh, had written home statements that the camp mess was not all that it should be, Major Edward Olmsted, Assistant Chief of Staff, issued a denial. He declared that the complaints probably were based on the letter writers' failure to adjust their former mode of living to camp life. Visits to the various regimens at mess time found the men contented and, though here and there sighs for steaks and pies went up, there appeared to be no ground for criticism of the quality or quantity of the food.

Rain interfering with the cam services today, many of the men obtained permits to attend local churches where sermons illustrating the need of closer spiritual relations in war times were delivered.

The order confining all men to camp until next Sunday, by which time they will be expected to have mastered their lessons in the basic military principles, has hit the Spartanburg restaurant proprietors hard. Today most of them had laid in great supplies in anticipation of a big Sunday business, and tonight there had been fewer than 100 soldiers in the city in the last twenty-four hours.

FOR CAMP LIBRARY FUND.

Frank A. Vanderlip Calls for Dollar Contributions.

In beginning the campaign to raise $250,000 as part of New York's share of the $1,000,000 fund to equip all American military camps in the United States and France with libraries, Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman of the Library War Council, yesterday appealed to all citizens to contribute at least $1 to the fund. That will buy one book for a soldiers' library, and pay part of the wages of a librarian for a year.

Mr. Vanderlip expresses hope that the fund will be completed in the first days of the week and continues:

"No one who has ever been away from home among strangers can fail to realize the great comfort of a good book. There are times when a book is both meat and drink to the body as well as to the mind, and never was this more true than will be the case with our young men who have gone forth from their homes to wage America's fight. It is essential to their well-being that they be afforded in their long and lonely hours the mental relaxation and stimulus to be gotten from carefully chosen books of a wide variety and suitable and recent periodicals."

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, Samuel A. Lewisohn of 71 Broadway, or mailed to any branch of the Public Library or any newspaper.

1,500 OFF FOR CAMP DIX.

Great Throng Cheers Men from Hudson County, New Jersey.

Fifteen hundred drafted men of Hudson County, N. J., left Jersey City yesterday for Camp Dix at Wrightstown. About 10,000 men, women, and children were at the Pennsylvania Exchange Place station to see them off.

The Jersey City contingent formed at the Fourth Regiment Armory, at Bergen Avenue and Mercer Street, and marched down Mercer and through Grove and Montgomery Streets between sidewalks crowded with people and gay with flags. Mayor Frank Hague, City Commissioners Michael L. Fagen, A. Harry Moore, and Charles F. X. O'Brien headed the column on foot, and a squad of twenty mounted policemen under Lieutenant Lynch acted as an escort.

It was announced Saturday the train would leave at 10:18, and the men were there with the exception of eighty from outlying towns, who came late and took a regular train, but it was 11:15 when the first section of the drafted men's train pulled out. A Hoboken band played the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

The Hoboken contingent, numbering 253 men, were led by Mayor Patrick Griffin and the city Commissioners, and went to Jersey City in a Hudson and Manhattan tube train from the Lackawanna Station.

Company at Corporal's Wedding.

Corporal Joseph A. Dunnigan of the 165th Infantry married Miss Margaret Cranshaw of 212 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, at Camp Mills yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Father James A. Dunnigan, a brother of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony while State Senator John J. Dunnigan, another brother, was best man. Corporal Dunnigan's company attended the wedding in a body.

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Ideal War Bread

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Every Atom Works

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Here is your opportunity to become the owner of an open or enclosed Hudson Super-Six at a price less than you would pay for a new touring car in the $1000 Class.

Various owners of Hudson Super-Sixes have turned in their cars for others of different styles, thus placing us in a position to offer used Hudson Super-Six Touring Cars, Cabriolets, Sedans, Limousines, Limousine Town Cars, Town Cars and Town Car Landaulets at attractive price reductions.

Many of these cars look like new. All have been thoroughly overhauled and repainted.

Used Hudson Super-Six Phaetons (According to Equipment) $900 to $1000	Used Hudson Super-Six Cabriolets (According to equipment) $1000 to $1275	Used Hudson Super-Six Town Cars and Limousines (According to Equipment) $1575 to $1775
Used Hudson Super-Six Town Car Landaulets (According to Equipment) $1675 to $1875	Used Hudson Super-Six Limousine Landaulets (According to Equipment) $1675 to $1875	

You owe it to yourself to look over these offerings before deciding on your Fall and Winter Car.

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Now it's here—ready for you, at all places where good drinks are sold.

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From October, 1916, to June, 1917, a boy of 16 made the following record:

Plane Geometry	88	Algebra I	74
English	69	Algebra II	74
English II	80	Cicero	82
French II	80	Advanced Latin Composition	82
Physiography	78	Physics	81
Chemistry	86		

The same student spent three years in a well-known preparatory school in this city, and during that time passed only two subjects.

This is only one of many excellent records made by Clark School Students.

The Summer session is still open and will continue until October 1, 1917. The Principal will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, and will be glad to talk to parents whose children have failed in other schools. Write for illustrated book containing full information. (Boarding and Day Pupils.

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Elementary and College Preparation. Military Drill. School diploma admits to leading colleges. Approved by N. Y. Regents' Dept.

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139-147 W. 91st ST., NEW YORK
FOUNDED 1709.
Primary, Grammar and High Schools. Prepares for all Colleges.
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BARNARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
423 W 146 ST REOPENS SEPT. 26
386 FT WASH. AVE REOPENS SEPT 24

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Prepares for Kindergarten, Primary, and Playground positions. Write for catalogue and other literature.

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51 East 51st Street
Reopens Tuesday, September 25th.
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Athletic training at your home; expert male instructors. Fred Lebow, Plaza 1000.

MRS. GAVIN IS 7 UP ON JEROME D. TRAVERS AT CLOSE OF GOLF MATCH AT WYKAGYL

TRAVERS SUCCUMBS TO WOMAN GOLFER

Mrs. Gavin Defeats Local Masculine Leader by 7 and 6 in Handicap Affair.

PUTTING DECIDES CONTEST

Feminine Expert Proves Too Consistent at Short Game for Former Champion.

At least Jerome D. Travers is thoroughly convinced that no mere man can hope to give Mrs. W. A. Gavin, the women's metropolitan golf champion, eighteen strokes in a match of thirty-six holes and hope to uphold the vaunted links supremacy of the masculine sex. Travers tried it and was decisively beaten by 7 up and 6 to play. The second half of the inter-sex match was finished at the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday and even over that difficult course Mrs. Gavin exhibited enough sterling golf qualities to almost overshadow the former national amateur and open champion and the man rated at scratch in the metropolitan district.

Followed by a gallery of fully 1,500 enthusiasts Mrs. Gavin outputted Travers all the way and gave him stroke for stroke with mashie shots. Travers was hardly up to his usually accurate game, but had he been perfect he could hardly have expected to defeat his fair opponent since Mrs. Gavin managed to reach the greens of the long holes in three and invariably needed only two putts to get down. Playing par on 500 yard holes on such a course as Wykagyl is an achievement few men have accomplished but Mrs. Gavin was able to greet General Par on two occasions at holes of that length.

After shaking hands at the twelfth green, where Mrs. Gavin sank her putt for a par 5 and won the hole without the aid of her stroke handicap granted there, since Travers missed a three-footer for his 5 and took 6, they played out the bye holes for the edification of the large gallery. In the eighteen holes Mrs. Gavin finished 3 up and on actual strokes was only beaten 3 and 2. On actual score Travers turned 1 up and would have won the match at the sixteenth. In the thirty-six holes Travers actually defeated Mrs. Gavin 5 and 3, which is not decisive enough to prove that man has any advantage over woman at golf.

Mrs. Gavin Has an 88.

Before the match Alex Smith, professional at Wykagyl, predicted that Mrs. Gavin would need 91 strokes for the journey. Mrs. Gavin said she would be satisfied if she could make 87. She toured the outward nine in 42 and needed 46 strokes to come in for an 88. She equaled par on six holes and had a birdie 4 at the 451-yard ninth, when her third shot, a spoon of 200 yards, rolled within two feet of the cup.

Travers equaled par at seven holes, had two birdies and made the first nine in 39. He came back in 44 for an 83, which was not just the golf to be expected from such a player, but it was fair considering the difficulties which abound at Wykagyl. Travers missed too many putts of four feet or less to make a creditable showing against a player of the ability of Mrs. Gavin, but he was struggling against a seemingly insurmountable handicap and he played as if certain he could not win.

This match had no such ending as that famous struggle played in England, where Miss Cecil Leitch was allowed nine strokes by Harold Hilton, and managed to defeat the English amateur champion on the final green. It was hinted that Hilton was a bit too chivalrous on the final green. Travers had few chances to concede anything to Mrs. Gavin, since the women's champion early gained the upper hand and kept it.

Once more Mrs. Gavin proved the equal of any golfer at the short game. Her chip shots and approach putts never failed to leave her ball within a club length of the cup, and several times this short shot rimmed the cup. Even out of sand pits she managed to chip up close enough to sink a putt. Travers was totally outclassed once the green was reached, which is mighty unusual for Travers, since his championships were gained by his marvelous accuracy on the greens.

Mrs. Gavin did not begin auspiciously, as her first drive landed in the rough and behind some trees. She got out of this difficulty well, but foozled her her third and lost the first hole 4—6. Both drove well off the second tee, but Travers was short on his second, while Mrs. Gavin reached the edge of the green. Her approach putt landed within six inches of the cup, and she got a par 4. Travers needed five strokes, and lost that hole.

Handicap Helps at Third.

Mrs. Gavin received a stroke handicap at the third, fourth, eighth, ninth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth greens. She needed that stroke to win the third hole, where both were down in par 5s. It was the first of the nine long holes, none of which Mrs. Gavin lost to Travers. At the third Mrs. Gavin used a spoon to carry 200 yards on her third shot to be twelve feet from the cup. She rimmed the cup trying for a birdie four, but got her par 5, which was the best Travers could do.

Travers missed a six-foot putt for a half at the fourth, which gave Mrs. Gavin her third straight hole. At the 122-yard fifth Travers dropped his mashie within two feet of the hole and got a birdie 2. Again at the short sixth Travers won with a 4, when Mrs. Gavin failed to get out of a trap. At the seventh Mrs. Gavin again was in a trap, but this time she dug into the sand and put the ball dead to the cup to halve the hole in 3. Travers rimmed the cup at the seventh, just missing his 2.

Travers was on the eighth green in 2, while Mrs. Gavin needed 3, but his approach putt went several feet beyond the cup, while her approach stopped on the lip of the cup, and she got a 5 to win that hole, aided by her stroke handicap. At the ninth Mrs. Gavin dropped her third shot, a 200-yard effort, within two feet of the cup and won that hole, since Travers could not beat the birdie 4 which resulted from this fine shot.

Travers messed up two putts on the tenth, which allowed Mrs. Gavin to halve that hole. Travers made a fine second shot out of the rough to get home in 2 at the eleventh and was down in 4. Mrs. Gavin needed 5, but halved the hole, thanks to her handicap. At the treacherous twelfth each was on the far edge of the green in 3. Mrs. Gavin chipped up to within six inches of the hole and won the thirty-six hole match right there, and by that unexcelled approach shot.

The bye holes found Travers again victor on the short holes, the thirteenth and sixteenth, and Mrs. Gavin beat at the long eighteenth. The others were halved. Travers made a sorry attempt at the eighteenth, where he was in the water off the tee and had to drop a ball. He needed 7 strokes to get down, to 6 for Mrs. Gavin on the 544-yard hole.

The cards follow:

Mrs. Gavin—
Out ....5 4 *5 *6 4 5 3 *5 *4—42—4—38
In .....5 *5 *5 5 *5 5 4 *6 *6—46—5—41—79

Travers—
Out ....4 5 5 4 2 4 3 5 5—39
In .....5 4 5 4 5 5 3 5 7—44—83

*One stroke handicap to be deducted.

Cricketers Play a Draw.

What was practically the deciding game in the annual championship series of the New York and New Jersey Cricket Association was fought out between the Bensonhurst Field Club and the Manor Field eleven on the grounds of the latter, in West New Brighton, S. I., yesterday. The Manor Field players succeeded in holding their rivals down to a draw, and retained their hold upon first place. Their schedule calls for one more game with Richmond County.

ALEXANDER WINS AT NET.

Defeats Miss Bjurstedt, 6—3, 6—4, in Red Cross Tennis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt was defeated here today in the exhibition tennis matches for the benefit of the Red Cross by Fred Alexander of New York. The score was 6—3 and 6—4.

John Strachan of California won from Harold Throckmorton of New York, 2—6, 6—4, and 6—1.

The third match was called on account of darkness, after Sam Hardy of Cincinnati and Strachan had taken one set from Alexander and Throckmorton, 10—8. The games were 5-all in the second set.

SPENCER LEADS ONCE MORE.

Defeats Spears and Goullet in Match Cycle Race at Newark.

NEWARK, Sept. 23.—The big race of the day at the velodrome was a three-cornered match, which went to Arthur Spencer, the national champion, who defeated Bob Spears and Alfred Goullet. Spencer won the first and third heats and Spears the second.

Goullet beat out Reggie McNamara in the ten-mile race, and Alf Grenda won the two-mile invitation, the two-thirds mile handicap going to Fred Hill of Boston.

SOCCER TEAMS PLAY TIE.

New Yorks Held Even in First Game at Home.

Playing their first soccer match of the season on home grounds at Lenox Oval, the New Yorks had their hands full with the Babcock & Wilson eleven of Bayonne, and played to a tie at 3 goals to 3. At half time New York led by 3 to 2.

The lineup:

New York, (3.)	Position.	Babcock & W., (3.)
Porter	G.	Kesson
McWilliams	R. B.	Napier
Robertson	L. B.	Stewart
Meyerdierks	R. H.	R. Smith
Bleich	C. H.	McElroy
Hager	L. H.	Stuart
O'Halloran	O. R.	C. Smith
Koelsch	I. R.	Muir
Petrie	C.	Miller
Fischer	I. L.	Aitken
Puxty	O. L.	Sweeney

Referee—J. Williams. Linesmen—W. Burroughs and J. Coogan. Goals—New York: Fischer, Petrie, (2;) Babcock & Wilcox: Miller, McElroy, C. Smith. Time—Halves of 45 minutes.

COMRADE DEFEATS BUBBLE.

Hanan Sails His Yacht to a Scant Three-Minute Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 23.—With a stiff breeze blowing from the southwest five yachts started in the race between the Arrow class yachts this afternoon over the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's five-mile course. A. G. Hanan's Comrade was the first to cross the finish line, defeating W. H. Bowes's Bubble a scant three minutes.

The summary:

INDIAN HARBOR Y. C. ARROW CLASS.
Start, 12:21. Course, five miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Comrade, A. G. Hanan	1:04:30	0:43:30
Bubble, W. H. Bowes	1:06:30	0:45:30
Hawk, R. E. Slaven	1:07:15	0:46:15
Rani, C. D. Mallory	1:10:00	0:49:00

In Saturday's race over the same course Comrade defeated Bubble 3 minutes and 4 seconds.

WHITE DECLINES ISSUE.

Fails to Defend Golf Title Held at Flushing.

Gardiner W. White did not appear for play in the qualifying round for the championship of the Flushing Country Club yesterday, and R. H. Boyd had little difficulty in coming through with the low score. He returned a card of 42, 40—82, which led the field. The following qualified:

R. H. Boyd, 82; A. S. Chatfield, 89; A. S. Andrews, 90; T. V. Ely, 90; W. A. Mantle, 92; C. Andrews, 93; F. B. Porter, 93; R. Phillips, 95; E. S. Oates, 96; A. Weymouth 96; C. H. Stevick, 98; L. C. L. Smith, 100.

TO OPEN FOOTBALL SEASON.

Penn State Eleven Will Play Ambulance Team at Allentown.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Sept. 23.—In the first college football game of the season to be played as a Red Cross benefit, Penn State's eleven will meet the Army Ambulance Camp's eleven next Saturday on the Muhlenburg College athletic field at Allentown, to provide entertainment for the 6,000 soldiers at the ambulance cantonment.

With Clarence Beck, Ben Cubbage, Jim O'Donnell, and Heister Painter, four former Penn State stars, in the camp team's lineup, the Allentown eleven will be a formidable aggregation for State College's war-wrecked crew to meet in the opening game. The game takes the place of the opener with Muhlenburg College, booked for the same date on the local field.

JACKSON TO BOX CLINE.

Rival Lightweights to Meet in Manhattan A. C. Ring.

Willie Jackson of the Bronx and Irish Patsy Cline, the clever Harlem boxer, will be opponents for ten rounds this evening at the Manhattan A. C. in a bout which may decide another opponent for Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion. The management of the club announces that Leonard has agreed to meet the winner.

Cline is one of the cleverest lightweights in the ring, and has shown ability against many of the leading boxers of his weight. Jackson is capable of administering a heavy blow, and it is on this ability that the Bronx lad pins his hopes. They will weigh in at 134 pounds at 9 o'clock. Billy Roche will officiate as referee.

Other bouts arranged for tonight are: Pioneer S. C.—Johnny Harvey vs. Chick Simler; Tommy Elm vs. Artie O'Leary. Both ten-round bouts.

Yorkville S. C.—Young Otto vs. Bobby Lyons; Kid Queens vs. Battling Jack Nelson. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Andy Williams vs. Young Drummie. Ten rounds.

Military A. C., Brooklyn—Abe Friedman vs. Joe Leonard; Young Zulu Kid vs. Mike Russell. Both ten-round bouts.

Carroll 7 Up on Bogey.

Finishing 7 up on Colonel Bogey from a handicap of 7, R. C. Carroll won the President's Cup at the Knollwood Country Club yesterday from a large field of competitors. F. B. Mackay with a handicap of 11 was runner up with a card of 6 up. Dr. Charles Graff was 4 up, S. K. Evans 3 up, E. T. Fox 3 up, T. F. Wilcox 2 up, and P. C. Shannon 2 up.

Play for Haworth Title.

Second round matches for the championship of the Haworth Country Club were played yesterday. Only one default was noted, and in that J. M. Greenfield advanced. E. Geyer defeated Frank Ames by 2 up. H. W. Covington disposed of E. L. Engles by 2 and 1, and R. W. Porter was victor over E. Van Leuven by 2 up.

Rest for Grand Circuit.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 23.—Today was a rest period for Grand Circuit followers, and was spent in preparation for tomorrow's renewal of the two-week meeting, of which there remains four days. Three races are on the card, the most important of which will be the Chamber of Commerce $3,000 Stake for 2:08 trotters.

DODGERS GET EVEN BREAK WITH REDS

Toney Upset by Superba Blows, but Regan Baffles Brooklyn to Win Shutout.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—The Reds and Dodgers divided a bargain bill today before a good crowd, the visitors taking the first game 5 to 2, while the Reds won the second 8 to 0. Fred Toney was responsible for the loss of the first contest, the Dodgers feasting merrily upon his offerings, winding up their rudeness by walloping him bodily from the box.

In the second Mike Regan turned back the plugging aliens with five hits and nary a run, while his teammates were collecting a round dozen wallops of all varieties off the shoots of Cheney and Coombs.

Jeff Pfeffer went the entire route for the invaders in the first game and showed to great advantage. He allowed only five hits up to the ninth inning. Toney was set upon early. With one out Daubert bounced a hit over Shean's head and Myers singled to left. Stengel smashed a one-baser to centre, but Daubert stopped at third, and the bags were full. Wheat dropped a clean single in left, Daubert and Myers scoring, but Stengel was out trying for third, Magee to Groh. Groh ran in front of Kopf to take Hickman's grounder and then threw wildly to first, Wheat scoring and Hick reaching second. Cutshaw fouled out.

Toney weathered the second, but was blown from the box in the third. Myers opened this frame with a shot over second, and straightway called on Casey Stengel's triple. Eller relieved Toney, and got both Wheat and Hickman on flies to Kopf, but Cutshaw nicked him for a bingle, Stengel scoring.

The rest of the game was filled with good pitching on both sides, as Pfeffer kept up the fast gait he had set at the start and both Eller and Reuther, who succeeded him, did excellent work.

It was entirely different in the second game, with Regan at his best and Cheney and Coombs at what must have closely approached their worst.

The tale of the Dodger offense is easily told. Stengel opened the second with a walk, and went to third on Wheat's single. Hickman hit to Kopf, and Casey was out at the pan. Cutshaw flied to right, and Hickman died stealing. Outside this flurry the docile Dodgers became meek until the sixth, when two hits netted them nothing. Two more were equally fruitless in the seventh.

In the third the Reds proceeded to make life miserable for the Superba boxmen. Wingo tripled to right and scored on Regan's single. Groh popped out, and Kopf rolled to Cheney, forcing Regan at third. Kopf stole and scored on Roush's hit to left. Roush hurt his leg, and Griffith ran for him. Chase doubled to left, Griff scoring.

In the fourth Neale doubled. Shean and Wingo were easy. Neale then stole third. Regan coaxed a walk. On the double steal Olson flivvered and Neale scored.

In the seventh Groh's single, Kopf's sacrifice and Griffith's hit brought in one, and Tommy subsequently made it two on Magee's crack to right. In the eighth Shean tripled with one out, and waltzed in when Wingo almost lifted the ball out of the lot for a home run.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	5	0	0	2	1
Daubert,1b	5	1	1	9	0
Myers,3b	4	2	3	0	0
Stengel,rf	4	1	2	3	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Hickman,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	1	0	3
Miller,c	4	0	0	7	0
Pfeffer,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	37	5	9	27	6

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	0	0	2	3
Kopf,ss	3	0	2	4	3
Roush,cf	4	0	2	4	0
Chase,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Magee,lf	4	1	1	2	1
Neale,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Shean,2b	4	1	0	2	0
Wingo,c	4	0	1	3	0
Toney,p	1	0	0	0	0
Eller,p	1	0	0	0	2
Ruether,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	35	2	8	27	10

Errors—Groh, Kopf, Toney.

Brooklyn ....3 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—5
Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Three-base hit—Stengel. Stolen bases—Cutshaw, Roush. Sacrifice hit—Cutshaw. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 8. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Pfeffer, 8 hits and 2 runs in 9 innings; Toney, 6 and 4 in 2, (none out in third;) Eller, 3 and 0 in 5; Reuther, 0 and 0 in 2. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 4; Eller, 2; Ruether, 1. Passed ball—Miller. Time—1 hour 25 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	1	1	0	3
Kopf,ss	3	1	0	0	5
Roush,cf	2	0	1	1	0
Griffith,rf	2	2	1	0	0
Chase,1b	4	0	2	13	1
Magee,lf	4	0	2	3	0
Neale,rf,cf	4	1	1	4	0
Shean,2b	4	1	1	1	4
Wingo,c	4	2	2	4	1
Regan,p	3	0	1	1	4
Total	34	8	12	27	18

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Daubert,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Myers,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Stengel,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Z.Wheat,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Hickman,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	1	4	2
Miller,c	2	0	1	1	0
M.Wheat,c	1	0	0	1	0
Cheney,p	1	0	0	0	3
Coombs,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	31	0	5	24	11

Cincinnati ....0 0 3 1 0 0 2 2 .—8
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Chase, (2,) Neale. Three-base hits—Wingo, Shean. Home run—Wingo. Stolen bases—Kopf, Regan, Neale, (3,) Magee. Sacrifice hit—Kopf. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Cincinnati, 5. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 2; Regan, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cheney, 7 hits, 4 runs in 5 innings; Coombs, 5 and 4 in 3. Struck out—By Cheney, 1; Coombs, 1; Regan, 1. Time—1 hour 27 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie.

ST. FRISCO OWNED HERE.

Champion Trotting Stallion Property of Mrs. L. J. Davidson.

If New York had such a thing as local pride in trifling matters it might get "all het up" over the fact that the ownership of the champion trotting stallion, St. Frisco, is vested in a New York lady, Mrs. Lulu Jones Davidson, a daughter of Frank G. Jones of Memphis, who is himself a most enthusiastic breeder and owner of harness horses.

St. Frisco's record-making heat in 2:01¾ at Poughkeepsie during the Grand Circuit meeting was as much a surprise to the veteran Pop Geers, who drove him and practically made him into a record holder, as it was to the general public. No one had looked for record miles at Poughkeepsie, for while it is a fine bit of track it is not regarded a particularly speedy one, even though Johnny Murphy makes it his Winter quarters and Spring training ground. Therefore the record is the more surprising, as Geers was merely driving to beat Mabel Trask and not for a record when it happened.

Up to St. Frisco's performance the record for a trotting stallion made in a race was 2:02, jointly held by The Harvester, who trotted a heat in that time in 1910, which performance was later equaled by Peter Volo in 1915. Made in the second heat of the race as it was, St. Frisco's performance also tied the record for the fastest second heat in a race, which was made by Hamburg Belle in her race against Uhlan at Cleveland in 1910.

St. Frisco, a rather rough going colt when Geers first brought him out, had never been looked to as a record-breaker, but rather as a dependable campaigner liable to beat anybody's horse in a genuine seesaw race of heats. Bred at Walnut Hill Farm in Kentucky, St. Frisco was foaled in 1911, and at this time has started in thirty-seven races, of which he has been first or second in thirty, and has won about $35,000.

It is by no means improbable, in the opinion of trotting men, that the lion-hearted son of San Francisco will do a mile in better than two minutes when he gets to the Lexington track for the speed meeting this Fall.

Fairview Final One-Sided.

In the final match for the President's Cup of the Fairview Country Club yesterday Henry Blumenthal overwhelmed David Dandler by the one-sided score of 10 up and 8 to go. Blumenthal won every hole of the match until it ended at the tenth green.

BASEBALL.

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 5; Cincinnati, 2.
(First game.)
Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 0.
(Second game.)
Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 1.
(First game.)
Philadelphia, 11; Chicago, 4.
(Second game.)
St. Louis, 11; Boston, 5.
(First game.)
Boston, 7; St. Louis, 1.
(Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	97	50	.660
Boston	85	57	.599
Cleveland	84	63	.571
Detroit	75	72	.510
Washington	67	74	.475
New York	67	78	.462
St. Louis	55	93	.372
Philadelphia	50	93	.350

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	93	51	.646
Philadelphia	82	60	.577
St. Louis	79	67	.541
Cincinnati	75	72	.510
Chicago	72	77	.483
Brooklyn	64	75	.460
Boston	64	77	.454
Pittsburgh	48	98	.329

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.

PHILLIES STILL IN CHASE.

Take Double Header and Keep Flag from Giants.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Philadelphia made it five straight from Chicago today by winning both games of a double-header, 4 to 1 and 11 to 4, and as a result prevented the New York Club from clinching the pennant. Had the visitors lost one game, the race would have been over.

In the initial game Alexander was in fine form and had little trouble holding the locals safe, while his teammates bunched hits off Douglas and won easily. It was Alexander's twenty-ninth victory.

In the second game the visitors batted three of Chicago's pitchers hard, and made it easy for Fittery.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Stock,3b	4	0	1	1	4
Cravath,rf	2	0	0	2	0
Schulte,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Whitted,lf	4	1	0	1	0
Luderus,1b	3	2	2	13	0
Evers,2b	4	0	2	0	2
Killifer,c	4	1	2	8	0
Alexander,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	34	4	9	27	12

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Kilduff,ss	3	0	1	2	2
Wolter,lf	3	0	0	2	1
Schick,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	1	2	2
Barber,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	13	1
Pechous,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Dilhoefer,c	0	0	0	1	0
Elliott,c	3	0	1	5	2
Douglas,p	2	0	0	0	4
aWilliams	1	0	0	0	0
Prend'g'st,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	6	27	14

a Batted for Douglas in seventh.
Errors—Luderus, (2.)

Philadelphia ....0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 0—4
Chicago ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Paskert, Luderus, Barber. Three-base hits—Luderus, Flack, Kilduff. Sacrifice hit—Kilduff. Double plays—Elliott and Doyle; Bancroft and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 1; Prendergast, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Douglas, 9 hits, 4 runs in 7 innings; Prendergast, 0 and 0 in 2; Alexander, 6 and 1 in 9. Struck out—By Douglas, 3; Alexander, 8. Wild pitch—Douglas. Time—1 hour, 46 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Paskert,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Bancroft,ss	5	2	2	2	8
Stock,3b	5	1	0	0	0
Schulte,rf	5	1	1	0	0
Whitted,lf	4	3	2	2	0
Luderus,1b	4	2	3	7	3
Evers,2b	3	0	1	6	5
Adams,c	5	0	0	4	1
Fittery,p	4	1	0	3	1
Total	39	11	10	*26	18

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	3	2	1	0	0
Kilduff,ss	4	1	2	2	0
Barber,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Doyle,2b	1	1	1	1	0
Zeider,2b	3	0	1	2	1
Merkle,1b	2	0	1	0	0
Leslie,1b	2	0	1	5	0
Williams,cf	2	0	1	1	0
Schick,cf	2	0	0	1	0
Pechous,3b	5	0	1	4	0
Elliott,c	2	0	0	7	1
Dilhoefer,c	2	0	0	4	1
Carter,p	0	0	0	0	0
Aldridge,p	1	0	0	0	0
Prend'g'st,p	2	0	0	0	0
Weaver,p	1	0	0	0	3
Total	36	4	10	27	6

*Pechous out, hit by batted ball.
Errors—Whitted, Flack, Kilduff, (2,) Williams, Elliott.

Philadelphia ....0 3 1 3 3 1 0 0 0—11
Chicago ....1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Luderus, Kilduff, (2.) Three-base hit—Whitted. Home run—Bancroft. Stolen bases—Bancroft, Stock. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 12. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Fittery, 7; Carter, 2; Aldridge, 3; Prendergast, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Carter, 3 hits, 3 runs in 1 1-3 innings; Aldridge, 4 and 2 in 2 2-3; Prendergast, 3 and 4 in 2; Weaver, 0 and 0 in 3; Fittery, 4 runs. Struck out—By Carter, 1; Fittery, 8; Aldridge, 6; Prendergast, 2; Weaver, 2. Time—2 hours 11 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

GIANTS NEED ONE GAME.

Lone Victory Would Decide National League Pennant.

Although the Phillies are making a dying effort to keep the Giants from becoming National League champions for 1917, it seems a hopeless task since one more victory for the New York club will clinch the argument beyond dispute. The Phillies have just finished winning five straight games from the Cubs, and are only ten games behind the Giants, but to cheat McGraw's team out of a chance to meet the White Sox for the baseball supremacy of the universe, the Phillies would have to win all of their remaining ten games and in the same ratio the Giants would have to lose all of their remaining ten games.

The Giants open at St. Louis today for a three-game series and then travel to Cincinnati for three more games, winding up the season against the Phillies in the Philadelphia park in a four-game series. Each of these teams have been difficult to handle on their home grounds, but it is hardly likely that the Giant can be kept from winning at least one of these ten games. The Phils open today against the Pirates, which should not afford any great opposition, and finish in St. Louis. To be in the race when they get home the Quakers must not lose a game.

The Giants have had only one important series in the last six weeks, or one on which the pennant race seemed to hinge, and that was with the Phillies at the Polo Grounds. Then the teams played six games in three days and the Giants won four of the six. Should the pennant still be in doubt when the Giants get to Philadelphia, the Phils still would have to take four straight from McGraw's outfit, another task as hopeless as expecting the Giants to lose six straight games to the Cards and Reds.

COBB PLAYS IN NEW HAVEN.

His Safe Hit Helps Colonials Take Game by 6 to 3.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 23.—The Colonials with Ty Cobb in the line-up today defeated the New Haven nine, champions of the Eastern League, 6 to 3. Cobb got two safe drives in four times up, the last one sending in two runs and clinching the game for the Colonials.

The score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Colonials	0 0 0 2 0 2 2 0 0—6		7	4
New Haven	1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—3		3	3

Batteries—Press and Waters; Woodward and Flaherty.

NEW HORSES AFTER SPEEDWAY HONORS

Marion Toddington and Mittie Bedworth Win Fast Events in Straight Heats.

A trio of harness horses new to visitors at the Harlem Speedway made their appearance on the uptown half-mile stretch yesterday in the opening day's competition of the Road Drivers' Association's Fall meeting. Of the three, but one performed in a manner that could be called promising. This exception was Cora Dow, a bay pacing mare, owned and driven by E. A. Dickerson, which took second honors in the 1:13 trotting and pacing dash.

Incidentally this event furnished J. Leonard's mare, Silent Sister, an opportunity to show a return to her form of a short time ago, when she was competing with marked success. Silent Sister romped away with the ribbon for the chief event in straight heats, and in each brush her margin of victory was ample, her time being 1:14½ and 1:15.

The other newcomers to the Speedway events were Don Patch, a brown gelding driven by W. C. Urban, and Hindenburg, W. Hammdorf's brown gelding, which has been absent from local events for several months. Don Patch came from Mineola, where he has been doing good work on the track, and, while finishing fourth to Dr. C. P. Martin's Bon Todd in the 1:09 trotting and pacing event, much is expected of him when he becomes accustomed to the straightaway dash. Hammdorf's Hindenburg finished third to S. Dunn's Bedelia in the 1:11 trotting and pacing event.

The veteran driver, Dave McClary, and Jesse Smith, both of whom drove horses for J. A. Murphy, widely known for many years in harness racing circles, divided the individual honors of the day, each winning a first and second ribbon in the fast classes. McClary started the afternoon by scoring a straight heats victory with Marion Toddington over Oakland Boy, but later in the day, in the 1:05 pacing event, Smith, with the reins over Mittie Bedworth, forced the veteran McClary, who was driving the Speedway's pacing queen, Clover Patch, to take his dust in straight heats. In the first brush Smith brought Mittie Bedworth past the judges' stand about a neck ahead of Clover Patch, and in the second heat her advantage was about one and one-half lengths, Clover Patch breaking badly as the horses drew near the judges' stand.

Straight heat victories were the rule in all events with the exception of the colt class race, which required three heats before A. D. Drinkwater's Miss Wiggins finally got the victor's ribbon.

The summaries:

1:05 CLASS—TROTTING.
Marion Toddington, ch. m., (D. McClary) 1 1
Oakland Boy, b. g., (J. Smith) 2 2
Time—1:03; 1:05¼.

1:09 CLASS—TROT AND PACE.
Bon Todd, br. m., (Dr. C. P. Martin) 1 1
Kinetic, r. m., (Wm. J. O'Neil) 2 2
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore) 3 3
Don Patch, br. g., (W. C. Urban) 4 4
Time—1:05; 1:04½.

1:11 CLASS—TROT AND PACE.
Bedelia, b. m., (S. Dunn) 1 1
Bessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter) 2 2
Hindenburg, br. g., (W. Hammdorf) 3 3
Time—1:09¾; 1:10½.

1:13 CLASS—TROT AND PACE.
Silent Sister, b. m., (J. Leonard) 1 1
Cora Dow, b. m., (E. A. Dickerson) 2 2
Fox Dean, br. g., (Wm. J. O'Neil) 3 3
Major, ch. g., (C. J. Fendt) 4 4
Time—1:14½; 1:15.

1:05 CLASS—PACING.
Mittie Bedworth, ch. m., (J. Smith) 1 1
Clover Patch, br. m., (D. McClary) 2 2
Time—1:03; 1:06.

COLT CLASS.
Miss Wiggins, b. f., (A. D. Drinkwater) 2 1 1
Leo Dare, ch. g., (J. T. O'Shea) 1 2 2
Time—1:25; 1:24; 1:25¼.

BRAVES SPLIT WITH CARDS.

End St. Louis Invasion by Dividing Double Header.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—Boston closed its last series of the season here by dividing a double-header with St. Louis today. St. Louis won the first game, 11 to 5, and Boston took the second, 7 to 1.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Long,rf	5	1	1	0	0
J.Smith,cf	5	1	2	0	0
Miller,2b	5	1	3	2	5
Hornsby,ss	5	1	1	2	2
Cruise,lf	3	1	0	1	0
Paulette,1b	4	2	2	17	1
Baird,3b	2	1	1	1	4
Snyder,c	3	3	2	3	0
Goodwin,p	0	0	0	1	2
aSmyth	1	0	0	0	0
Horstman,p	0	0	0	0	1
bGonzales	1	0	0	0	0
Ames,p	2	0	0	0	6
Total	36	11	12	27	21

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Rehg,rf	5	1	1	2	0
Mar'ville,ss	4	1	0	1	2
Powell,cf	4	1	0	3	0
Covington,1b	3	0	1	7	1
J.C.Smith,3b	3	1	0	0	0
Kelly,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Rawlings,2b	4	1	1	1	2
Tragesser,c	3	0	1	8	1
Barnes,p	3	0	2	1	3
Scott,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	5	6	24	9

a Batted for Goodwin in the third.
b Batted for Horstman in the fourth.
Errors—Hornsby, Kelly.

St. Louis ....0 0 1 3 1 1 4 1 .—11
Boston ....0 0 4 0 0 1 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Snyder, Paulette, Covington. Three-base hit—Hornsby. Home run—Snyder. Stolen bases—Miller, Paulette, Long, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Kelly. Left on bases—Boston, 7; St. Louis, 5. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Barnes, 3; Goodwin, 1; Ames, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Barnes, 11 hits and 10 runs in 6 1-3 innings; Goodwin, 4 and 4 in 3; Scott, 1 and 1 in 1 2-3; Horstman, 1 and 0 in 1; Ames, 1 and 1 in 5. Hit by pitcher—By Scott, (Baird.) Struck out—By Barnes, 3; Scott, 2; Horstman, 1. Wild pitches—Barnes and Scott. Time—2 hours 19 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Rehg,rf	4	2	2	1	0
Mar'ville,ss	5	1	2	1	2
Powell,cf	4	1	1	9	0
Covington,1b	4	0	0	8	0
J.C.Smith,3b	4	0	1	0	3
Kelly,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Rawlings,2b	3	0	1	2	3
Meyers,c	3	1	1	4	0
Hughes,p	3	1	0	1	0
Total	34	7	10	27	8

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Long,rf	1	0	0	1	0
Smith,rf	3	0	0	1	0
J.Smith,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Miller,2b	1	0	0	0	2
Betzel,2b	3	0	0	0	1
Hornsby,ss	4	0	1	4	3
Cruise,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Paulette,1b	4	0	2	9	0
Baird,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Gonzales,c	3	0	2	8	2
Watson,p	0	0	0	0	0
Horstman,p	0	0	0	0	0
Packard,p	2	0	0	0	2
May,p	0	0	0	0	0
aSnyder	1	0	0	0	0
Hitt,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	8	27	13

a Batted for May in eighth.
Error—Baird.

Boston ....0 0 5 0 0 1 1 0 0—7
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Rehg, Maranville. Home run—Cruise. Stolen bases—Powell, Rehg, J. Smith. Sacrifice hit—Rawlings. Double plays—Gonzales and Paulette; Betzel, Hornsby, and Paulette; Rawlings and Covington. Left on bases—Boston, 5; St. Louis, 6. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Watson, 3; May, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Hughes, 8 hits and 1 run in 9 innings; Watson, 2 and 2 in 3, (none out in third;) Horstman, 3 and 3 in none, (none out in third;) Packard, 3 and 1 in 4; May, 2 and 1 in 2; Hitt, none and none in 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 4; Packard, 3; May, 3. Wild pitch—May. Time—1 hour 47 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

COLUMBUS DOWNS GIANTS.

Harper's Home Run Off Tesreau Clinched the Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 23.—The Giants dropped an exhibition game to the Columbus Club of the American Association here today, 4 to 2. Jeff Tesreau was nicked for seven hits, and also walked five men. A home run by Harper with two men on bases in the third inning, broke up the game. Lefty George, who pitched for Columbus, was found for eight hits, but kept them well scattered.

The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Columbus	0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 .—4		8	1
Giants	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2		8	1

Batteries—Smith and Onslow; George and O'Farrell; Tesreau and Gibson.

LICHTMAN VICTOR IN WALKERS' GAMES

Athletic Versatility Brings All-Around Laurels to Unattached Performer.

B. Lichtman, competing unattached, yesterday annexed the all-around track and field championship title of the Walkers' Club of America in the club's annual athletic meet at Macomb's Dam Park. Lichtman compiled a low total of thirteen points in the five varied events. E. R. Ostendorf of the Bronx Church House had seventeen points. Kyron F. Hearns, the Pastime A. C. athlete, was third with eighteen, and two points behind him came J. Plichta, Mohawk A. C., in fifth place.

Lichtman's supremacy was in the field events, in both of which he won first honors. In the eight-pound shot a heave of forty-five feet five inches earned him chief honors and in the standing broad jump an effort of eight feet 6 inches brought him home first. In the 100 yards dash Lichtman led by a comfortable margin in 11 seconds.

In the five-mile open handicap walk, Plichta, starting from the 2:30 mark, was first after a spirited duel with Louis Labowitz of the Pastime A. C., who started with an allowance of 3:50. Willie Plant of the Long Island A. C., national three-mile champion, started from scratch but retired when near the three-mile mark. Plichta showed excellent form and stuck to his task grimly, and won by a comfortable margin in 39 minutes 27 seconds.

The summaries:

Three-Mile Walk, Novice.—Won by William Kaufman, Harlem Y. M. H. A.; Jacob Hotz, Pennant A. C., second; S. Klein, Walkers' Club of America, third. Time—25:36 3-5.

Five-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by J. Plichta, Mohawk A. C., (2 minutes 30 seconds;) Louis Labowitz, Pastime A. C., (3 minutes 50 seconds,) second; A. E. Rode, Walkers' Club of America, (9 minutes 30 seconds,) third. Time—39:27.

Eight-Pound Shot Put, All-Around Championship, Walkers' Club of America.—Won by B. Lichtman, unattached, distance, 45 feet 5 inches; E. R. Ostendorf, Bronx Church House, distance, 41 feet 3 inches, second; K. F. Hearns, Pastime A. C., distance, 39 feet 9½ inches, third; Panos Anthony, Pastime A. C., distance, 34 feet 3 inches, fourth; J. Plichta, Mohawk A. C., distance, 31 feet 6 inches, fifth.

880-Yard Walk, All-Around Championship, Walkers' Club of America.—Won by J. Plichta, Mohawk A. C.; W. J. Macfadden, New York A. C., second; K. F. Hearns, Pastime A. C., third; E. Gruenberg, Walkers' Club of America, fourth; Panos Anthony, Pastime A. C., fifth. Time—3:37.

100-Yard Dash, All-Around Championship, Walkers' Club of America.—Won by B. Lichtman, unattached; E. R. Ostendorf, Bronx Church House, second; J. Plichta, Mohawk A. C., third; K. F. Hearns, Pastime A. C., fourth; E. Gruenberg, Walkers' Club of America, fifth. Time—0:11 2-5.

Standing Broad Jump, All-Around Championship, Walkers' Club of America.—Won by B. Lichtman, unattached, distance 8 feet 6 inches; E. R. Ostendorf, Bronx Church House, distance 8 feet 4 inches, second; M. Greenberg, Yonkers A. A., distance 7 feet 8 inches, third; E. Gruenberg, Walkers' Club of America, distance 7 feet 5 inches, fourth; G. Braumlich, Long Island A. C., distance 7 feet 4½ inches, fifth.

One-Mile Run, All-Around Championship, Walkers' Club of America.—Won by E. R. Ostendorf; K. F. Hearns, second; J. Plichta, third; B. Lichtman, fourth; E. Gruenberg, fifth. Time—5:16.

All-around championship point score: B. Lichtman, 13; E. R. Ostendorf, 17; K. F. Hearns, 18; J. Plichta, 20; E. Gruenberg, 28; M. Greenberg, 30; W. J. Macfadden, 33; G. Braumlich, 36; Panos Anthony, 38.

MACCANON WINS SPRINTS.

Captures Both Events at the St. Christopher Club's Games.

E. Maccanon, the St. Christopher Club's cross-country runner, was the individual star of the club's games held yesterday at Macomb's Dam Park, winning the two first places. Maccanon's victories were registered in the 100 and 220 yards sprints, in both of which he breasted the tape first in impressive style. His time for the century dash was 0:10 1-5, and for the 220 0:21 1-5. Sydney Jackson, from scratch, ran a good race in the one and one-half-mile handicap and won first place with comparative ease, finishing strong.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by E. Maccanon, (scratch;) D. Levy, (3½ yards,) second; J. Miller, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Trottman, (30 yards;) A. Flourney, (15 yards,) second; George Williams, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:05 2-5.

16-Pound Shotput, Handicap.—Won by T. Anderson, (scratch,) distance 39 feet; Leo Granger, (4 feet,) 36 feet, second; D. Levy, (8 feet,) 35 feet 9 inches, third.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. Maccanon, (scratch;) A. Flourney, (6 yards,) second; D. Levy, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:21 1-5.

One and One-half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Sydney Jackson, (scratch;) George Williams, (60 yards,) second; J. Trottman, (100 yards,) third. Time—7:23.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by D. Levy, (2 feet,) distance 18 feet 10 inches; J. Trottman, (1 foot,) distance 16 feet 8 inches, second; A. Flourney, (scratch,) distance 16 feet 2½ inches, third.

FEHER IN FINE FORM.

Wins Three-Mile Handicap Run at Macomb's Dam Park.

Alexander Feher, who brought the colors of the Hungarian-American A. C. home in winning position in many road races last Winter, made his first appearance in track competitions after a long illness at the annual games of the Yorkville Athletic League at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday and gained the honors in the three-mile handicap run from the scratch mark in 16:04. Feher judged his pace well and came on with a sprint in the last 120 yards of his journey to lead Louis Zimmerman, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., to the tape by a good margin.

The other scratch winners during the afternoon were S. Freirich, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., in the 1,000-yard handicap run, and K. Geist, of the same club, in the running hop, step and jump.

The summaries:

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Alexander Feher, Hungarian-American A. C. (scratch;) Louis Zimmerman, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., (125 yards,) second; Louis Brickman, Home News A. A., (440 yards,) third. Time—16:04.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Edward Kearney, St. John's Club, (20 yards;) Thomas Lockhart, St. John's Club, (11 yards,) second; Louis Brickman, Home News A. A., (11 yards,) third. Time—0:33 1-5.

One Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by Louis Vass, Hungarian-American A. C., (60 seconds;) A. Garbortz, Hungarian-American A. C., (60 seconds,) second; Harry Cullen, Union Settlement A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—7:20.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by S. Freirich, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., (scratch;) J. Bascomb, St. Thomas A. C., (40 yards,) second; M. Weiss, Hungarian-American A. C., (60 yards,) third. Time—2:28.

Running Hop, Step and Jump, Handicap.—Won by K. Geist, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., (scratch,) distance 42 feet 1 inch; H. Kessler, Union Settlement A. C., (3 feet,) distance 40 feet, second; J. Heard, St. John's Club, (4 feet,) distance 39 feet 11 inches, third.

Javelin Throw.—Won by A. O'Keefe, Union Settlement A. C., distance 128 feet 6 inches; K. N. Schuster, Hungarian-American A. C., distance 116 feet 6 inches, second; John Goldenberg, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., distance 114 feet, third.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by H. Kessler, Union Settlement A. C., (2 inches,) with 5 feet 5 inches; F. Smith, Union Settlement A. C., (4 inches,) with 5 feet 4 inches, second; N. Schustler, Hungarian-American A. C., (4 inches,) and C. Percy, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., (4 inches,) tied for third, with 5 feet 2 inches. Schustler won on toss.

Rockwell Great Neck Victor.

Dwight Rockwell defeated C. S. Ziegler in a semi-final round for the championship of the Great Neck Golf Club yesterday. Rockwell covered the course in 88 strokes, and won by 3 and 2.

Unanimous for DIXON'S

39 out of the 40 leading racing drivers in this country use and recommend

DIXON'S GRAPHITE Automobile LUBRICANTS

What these lubricants have done for racing drivers they will do for you in everyday driving.

Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Jersey City New Jersey
Established 1827

The World's Largest Hotel

Hotels Statler will operate The Pennsylvania, now building in New York (opposite Pennsylvania Station).

With its 2200 rooms, 2200 baths, it will be larger than any other hotel now in existence or under construction — and will likewise set new high standards of convenience, service and distinction.

The present Hotels Statler—at Buffalo, Cleveland, and Detroit—are good hotels. That is why Hotel Pennsylvania will be Statler-operated; and why another Hotel Statler (now building) will be opened at St. Louis in October.

HOTELS STATLER
BUFFALO 450 Rooms 450 Baths
CLEVELAND 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths
DETROIT 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths
Now building in St. Louis and New York

If you've an inkling that our fabrics aren't all wool and fast color like they used to be, we're here to blot it out.

Standards, high as ever.

Fall suits and overcoats for men and boys.

Fall hats, shoes and furnishings, equally good.

Prices reasonable.

Among the novelties in Fall overcoats are hand-woven Connemara tweeds. No handsomer coats in our stores.

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WORM DRIVE
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Built in New York City by the Pioneers of America's Motor Truck Industry

Different in size only from $5000 kind. Has every feature they have—Timken Worm-Drive, Timken axles and bearings, truck frame, truck engine and selective transmission, truck springs, truck wheels—special truck-units all.

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The Safest Used Car Market in the World

How much are you planning to spend?

Be the sum small or large, nobody in these United States can tell you more about sound values than we can.

And we will, most gladly. If what you want is not likely to be found here you shall have our disinterested advice as to where and how to get it.

Half the fun of a job like ours is in making friends of the people we can't sell.

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RACING AT AQUEDUCT
Every Day
BEGINNING AT 2:30 P. M.
TO-DAY
6 Well-filled Overnight Events
INCLUDING THE
Regret Handicap
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS leave Penn. Station, 33rd St. and 7th Ave., also from Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30, 1, 1:30, 1:55 P. M. Special Cars Reserved for Ladies. Course also reached by Trolleys.
GRAND STAND $3, LADIES $1.50.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
Carload First Grade Tires.
We cannot quote the name owing to agreement with the manufacturers.
Prices 40 Per Cent. Off!
Sundries at very "Rock Bottom" Quotations. "Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1,761-1,763 Broadway, near 57th St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

Chicago Limited
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4:35 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
Lackawanna Railroad
TICKET OFFICES:

'LOMBARDI, LTD.,' WITH LEO CARILLO

Dressmaker Atelier Full of Pale Sentiment and Tasteless Wit.

GRACE VALENTINE SCORES

Sketchy Scenes by the Hattons in Which a Large Cast Scatter Energy.

LOMBARDI, LTD., a comedy, in three acts, by Frederic and Fanny Hatton. At the Morosco Theatre.

THE CAST.

Yvette	Judy Harris
Muriel	Winifred Bryson
Daisy	Grace Valentine
James Hodgkins	Hallam Bosworth
An Expressman	Percival Vivian
Tito Lombardi	Leo Carillo
Norah Blake	Janet Dunbar
Phyllis Manning	Sue MacManamy
Millie McNeal	Marion Abbott
Robert Tarrant	Charles Hammond
Lida Moore	Maude Gilbert
Riccardo Tosello	Warner Baxter
Max Strohn	Harold Russell
Miss Curran	Carrington North
An Errand Girl	Mary Robinson
Mrs. Warrington Brown	Ina Rorke
Eloise	Ruth Terry

"Lombardi, Ltd.," is just another of those Hatton plays, in which familiar characters bounce along through an even more familiar stage love story, to the accompaniment of a patter of racy and spicy lines attuned to the mood of the all too familiar Broadway audience. But this time the sentiment has somehow paled and the theatric scenes have thinned to sketchiness, while the smart sayings have become lurid and thick.

Leo Carillo, who was last year the chef in "Up Stairs and Down," is now a man milliner—an artist in frocks and frills. He is a cheery Italian soul, who loves a chorus girl for her lines, and for the way they set off the gowns he showers upon her, but he is as insistently a moral man as the hero of a former Hatton play was insistently the great lover. When his platonic chorus girl leaves him for an unplatonic stock broker, he marries his shop assistant and lives happily ever after.

Fundamentally, the character is rather well conceived, as such characters go. There are distinct possibilities of the true Italian grace and genuineness in sentiment. But the inner truth is obfuscated by the extravagance of the action, and, most of all, by the tastelessness and glad suggestiveness of evil in the scenes and characters among which it is developed. Mr. Carillo played with abundant spirit and with a real charm of the simple Italian sort, but, handicapped as he was by the material he had to work with, he scored only half a success.

The scene is in Lombardi's studio, and the opportunity it gives for satirizing the vanity and the persons of society women and mannequins is liberally employed—for satirizing and for exhibiting them. Two of the models are displayed in an undress that would make one sit up at the Winter Garden. And the spirit in which it is done is apparently the same. To this sort of thing one may, perhaps, be accustomed; but when it goes hand in hand with an unusually salient wit that delights mainly in the suggestion of evil, the effect is not easily escaped.

The most novel character in the play is that of a new mannequin, played by Grace Valentine, who has entered the profession under the impression that it leads straight to violets in her grape fruit and to countless limousines. She is a simple-minded shopgirl, essentially good, who has, it is alleged, been mentally debauched by white slave movies. In spite of the fact that the great morality of this man milliner is everywhere underscored she persists in her delusion, offering herself to him with relentless ardor of evil intention. There are many, no doubt, to whom this sort of thing is funny, even in its wildest exaggeration. As the Latins are said to have remarked, there is no arguing about disgusts. Certainly Miss Valentine played the scenes with a simple ingenuousness and a deep, underlying sense of humor that would persuade one, if anything could.

Sue MacManamy played Lombardi's faithless show girl sweetheart with a charm of personality and technical resources worthy of better things. Janet Dunbar did what could be done with his true-loving assistant. His loyal forewoman was capably portrayed by Marion Abbott.

If it was the intention to catch in one net the roving masculine eye and the female eye no less roving where frocks are concerned, the augury can scarcely be favorable. Of the display of models it is needless to speak; but the "bustle" frock, advertised in the program as "the first silhouette America has produced, and America's tribute to the Couturiers of Paris," is probably the most fiendish atrocity with which the war has afflicted these United States.

MORE RUSSIAN PICTURES.

"The Fall of the Romanoffs" at the Broadway Theatre.

It was to be expected, of course, that the revolution in Russia would appeal strongly to the imaginations of the movie makers, and the second picture purporting to show the events which led up to it began a two weeks' engagement at the Broadway Theatre yesterday. "The Fall of the Romanoffs," like "Rasputin, the Black Monk," is concerned largely with the life and misdeeds of Rasputin and his influence on the court. Whatever Rasputin's responsibility for the revolution in history, there is no doubt that his dramatic career lends itself excellently to the purposes and requirements of the movie director.

Herbert Brenon, who produced "The Fall of the Romanoffs," quotes from various authorities from time to time to justify the insertion of several highly colored episodes. Although many of these episodes savor rather strongly of the screen, the general effect is one of great realism, and the film as a whole is grippingly interesting. Even the allegorical scenes, strangely enough, are not without interest.

The character of Rasputin is well drawn and well acted, and a lifelike figure of the ex-Czar also moves through the picture. Considerable use is also made of Sergius Trufanoff, who, as Father Iliodor, figured several times in Russian revolutionary news. Trufanoff, of course, portrays himself in the film, and is also said to have been the authority for much of the story.

Madge Kennedy made her first screen appearance at the Strand Theatre in the second of the Goldwyn films, a picturization of "Baby Mine." The picture has several hilarious moments, but its story is rather thin for screen purposes and requires a considerable amount of padding to make it the requisite length. Miss Kennedy, of course, is Zoie, the part created on the stage by Marguerite Clark, and takes to the screen quite naturally. John Cumberland, who played with Miss Kennedy in "Fair and Warmer," is another who makes his film début in the picture.

"Fools for Luck," with Taylor Holmes in the leading rôle, is the week's attraction at the Rialto.

CARING FOR THE SAILORS.

Knitted Garments and Comfort Kits Provided by Patriotic Women.

Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Chairman of the New York branch of the Comforts Committee, announced yesterday at the headquarters, 509 Fifth Avenue, that 60,248 knitted garments for the sailors have been sent to the Navy Department at Washington since the organization of the New York branch five months ago. The Comforts Committee was affiliated with the Navy League, but as Secretary Daniels will not accept contributions through the league 14,124 garments were sent individually. Mrs. Satterlee has made a plea for more knitters.

The Kit and Comfort Committee of the Women's Auxiliary for Naval Recruiting reports that since Aug. 1 it has given out more than 1,000 comfort kits to naval volunteers who e listed at the "Recruit" in Union Square. Mrs. Margaret Crumpacher is Commandant of the Women's Auxiliary, and the members of the Kit Committee are Mrs. H. B. Jackson, Chairman, and Mrs. Charles Harwood and Mrs. Alexander Mayer.

Mrs. H. H. Hendricks, mother of Mrs. Harwood, turned over her city residence at 153 West Seventy-fifth Street to the members of the committee who have been assembling the kits, which contain toilet articles, razors, sewing materials, stationery, playing cards, and chewing gum. The largest single installment given out was on Aug. 14, when 100 kits were distributed at the "Recruit."

CHILE BACKS ARGENTINA.

Press Urges the Solidarity of South American Countries.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 23.—Commenting on the status of diplomatic relations between Argentina and Germany over the Luxburg affair, El Mercurio says that the earnestness of the Argentine Government in maintaining its neutrality justifies the indignation of the Argentine people against Germany. The question raised by the Argentine issue, it adds, is hovering over the whole of South America.

Argentina's attitude, La Nacion thinks, is prompted by her desire to base the question on the only ground compatible with the sovereignty and honor of independent States.

"However great the disparity of forces," it adds, "our Foreign Chancellery should make still greater efforts to strengthen the real conception of a South American political union and to maintain intact in its general lines the entente between the three most powerful republics of the continent."

The Diario Illustrado says that Argentina is acting according to the laws of honor in demanding an explanation from Germany. It declares that Chile would act in exactly the same manner against any power in the world, no matter how strong.

PRESIDENT'S PLEA ENDS COAST STRIKE

30,000 Ironworkers Agree to Return to Work on Temporary Wage Schedule.

APPEALED TO PATRIOTISM

Promised Men That Board Recently Appointed by Him Would Arrange Satisfactory Conditions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—A temporary wage schedule which will permit 30,000 iron workers who struck here last Monday to return to work immediately upon ratification of the agreement by the unions concerned, pending final adjudication of their differences by the Federal Board of Conciliation, was signed today at a conference between representatives of the men, their employers, and Federal mediators.

Gavin McNab, a San Francisco attorney, appointed by President Wilson as a special representative of the Federal Shipping Board to adjust the trouble here, said that a telegram received today from the President, appealing to "the patriotic co-operation of the workmen and their leaders," was instrumental in effecting the settlement.

Employers said they thought it would be possible to resume work Thursday. The walkout has tied up Government shipbuilding contracts, estimated at $150,000,000.

President Wilson's telegram was sent also to labor leaders at Seattle and Portland, where similar strikes are threatened. The opinion was expressed by members of the San Francisco conference that a similar agreement would be made at the Northern ports.

Though details of the temporary arrangement were not made public, it was understood that in the temporary settlement both sides made material concessions.

President Wilson's telegram to Mr. McNab said that he had just been informed by Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Federal Shipbuilding Board, of the decision to refer the dispute here to the Washington conciliators. The telegram, after expressing hope that the question of a temporary wage at which the men would agree to return to work would be cleared up today, continued:

"This is most gratifying, as it assures a prompt and satisfactory settlement. Mr. Hurley has also informed me that he has asked the wage adjustment board to make findings in the Seattle and Portland situations as well, and with equal promptness.

"I need not say that this happy solution of the labor trouble on the Pacific Coast would be most gratifying, as it is a further evidence of the patriotism of labor. In view of it, I would ask that no cessation of work occur at Portland or Seattle. The wage board begins functioning at once and will announce its findings with expedition.

"I count confidently upon the patriotic co-operation of the workmen and their leaders. The men can count upon just and prompt action."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Personal telegrams were sent by President Wilson today to labor leaders in San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland, urging them to accept temporary settlement of wage disputes in order that nothing may stand in the way of the Government's great shipbuilding program, a vital factor in successful prosecution of the war.

The President promised that the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board recently appointed by him would begin work immediately to arrange permanent wage and working condition schedules to replace any temporary agreements that might be reached. He acted at the suggestion of Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, with whom he conferred at the White House early in the day. Both recognized the seriousness of the situation on the Pacific Coast, and it was decided that a personal appeal should be made to the patriotism of the workers.

News of the temporary settlement at San Francisco was received tonight with gratification, and hope was expressed at the White House that similar word might come soon from other places where Government shipbuilding is threatened.

The President's Adjustment Board is composed of Everit Macy of New York, representing the public; Edward F. Cary of Chicago, of the Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Alfred J. Berres of the American Federation of Labor. This board is named to undertake actual adjustments as disputes arise, and has no connection with the Special Commission, headed by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor, which leaves soon to investigate labor conditions generally in the West.

WILL TRY TO ADJUST MINE WAGE DEMANDS

Important Coal Conference at Washington Tomorrow—Operators Seek Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Efforts to bring about a wage adjustment for coal miners will be made at a joint interstate wage conference Tuesday by representatives of operators and workmen. Most of those to take part are from the central competitive district—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—but it is believed that the conclusions reached will have a vital effect on the wage situation in mines throughout the country.

The conference has a bearing on the situation created when President Wilson fixed prices for bituminous and anthracite coal at the mine. Bituminous operators hold that the wage increases scarcely can be granted unless there is an upward revision of prices. Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, is considering this contention.

The coal miners, it is understood, will ask for an advance of ten cents a ton for mining, also that the fixed wage scale be advanced from $3.60 to $5.50 a day, an increase of $1.90.

Approximately 200,000 miners are employed in the central competitive district, the annual production totalling 250,000,000 tons. An advance granted last April represented more than 20 cents a ton, an increase to these miners of $48,000,000. Practically every wage advance granted in the central competitive district is reflected in other parts of the country, and the miners of the United States profited to the extent of almost $100,000,000 by April's wage ruling.

Operators here seeking a readjustment with the Fuel Administration assert that the recent decrease in tonnage is due solely to widespread labor unrest and shortage of railroad equipment. The work time of Middle Western mines has not averaged for the Summer months more than 75 per cent. and has often fallen as low as 50 per cent. because of insufficient car supply, the operators say. Little coal is in the sheds of the small dealers throughout the country.

Urgent requests have been made by operators to make coal a preferred commodity in the use of open-top car equipment. The operators say such a rule is immediately imperative if an acute shortage of coal at the very beginning of Winter is to be avoided.

UNION IN STEEL STRIKE.

Federation Organizer's Statement Stirs Pittsburgh Manufacturers.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 23.—The statement in an interview today by Andrew McNamara, a national organizer of the American Federation of Labor, that the strike in the Eliza Furnace department of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company is a "bona fide trade movement of the American Federation of Labor," and his admission that 150 federation organizers were secretly at work in the plant, were discharged, and at once brought on the strike, has caused alarm, it is said, among other steel companies in the Pittsburgh district, which have hitherto thought it a purely local disturbance.

According to an official of one company, they have been relying for industrial peace during the war upon the assurances, publicly given the Administration by the heads of the federation, that no attempts would be made to organize non-union works until after the war.

McNamara in his interview denies that any treasonable or unpatriotic influences are behind the strike, which has made idle nearly 7,000 men, thereby tying up large quantities of emergency steel for Government use. The steel industry has been open shop for more than a generation, despite many attempts to organize it.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Land of the Free," a comedy by Fannie Hurst and Harriet Ford, will open at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre on Tuesday of next week. Florence Nash will have the principal rôle.

Jess Dandy has been engaged for a rôle in "The Grass Widow," which will open in Atlantic City in a few weeks.

Ina Claire will portray Joan of Arc in the forthcoming Rosemary Pageant for the Red Cross.

Among those in Grace George's support when she begins her season at the Playhouse next month will be Rockliffe Fellows, Norah Lamison, Florence Wollerson, Howard Kyle, Florence Edney, Lynn Hammond, and Beatrice Prentice.

"Friend Wife," a comedy by Charles Sumner, author of "The Natural Law," is announced for production hereabouts within a fortnight.

Cardinal Farley, who has for many years taken a deep interest in the welfare of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, (now the 165th,) has purchased a box for the concert to be given by John McCormack next Sunday night at Carnegie Hall for the benefit of the families of the members of the famous regiment.

Mme. Paderewski Makes Appeal.

Mme. Paderewski, wife of Ignatz Paderewski, the famous pianist, at a meeting of Polish women held yesterday at the Bronx Casino, Third Avenue and 154th Street, urged the establishment of additional sewing organizations of Polish women to work for the relief of needy Polish children made homeless by the war. She impressed upon her audience the need of help in the stricken territories, and compared the work accomplished in this country with that done by Polish colonies in England and Switzerland.

BAKER REVIEWS RAINBOW DIVISION

Continued from Page 1.

tion as the automobile bearing the head of the War Department whizzed by.

The Secretary arrived at the reviewing point at 10:15 o'clock, and a minute later the great review was under way, the Eighty-fourth Brigade of Infantry, led by its commander, Brig. Gen. Brown, heading the miles-long column. Behind the General came the band of the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh United States Infantry, formerly the Fourth Alabama, and the tune the band played wasn't "Dixie," as everybody thought it would be, but the more modern composition which bears the title of "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here."

3,700 Men Pass in Sixteen Minutes.

As the band swung out of column and took its position just to the right of the reviewing officers the regiment itself came by. At its head walked Colonel William P. Screws, the youthful commander of the Southerners, who is also the senior Colonel of the line in the Rainbow Division. The Alabamians paraded at full war strength—3,700 men—and were just sixteen minutes in passing. The men in line, it was said, represented more than 100 Alabama cities and towns, and it was the first complete regiment of Southern men to parade north of Mason and Dixon's line since the civil war.

After Alabama came the 168th Infantry from Iowa—boys from the farms, the banks, the factories, and the shops of that greatest of agricultural States. Lean and trained to the minute, the Westerners made a magnificent appearance as they came swinging down Clinton Road. Colonel R. E. Bennett was in command, and he looked proud, as he had a right to be, as he led his men past the Secretary.

And next came the regiment that most of the thousands particularly desired to see, the 165th—in other days New York's own Sixty-ninth. An Irish medley was the music to which these Irish New Yorkers marched. So many hundreds seemed to know one or more of the New Yorkers that their progress was one chorus of "hellos." This may have accounted for the fact that when the band turned out of line at the reviewing point, the first five platoons followed instead of proceeding to a point several hundred yards further on as called for by the parade orders.

Sure a Fine Stride.

"Look at the stride of those fellows—did you ever see anything to beat it?" remarked Major Battle, the Assistant Division Adjutant, and just then the leading platoons turned and headed double quick into the great camp field. Colonel Hine, the new commander, was far ahead and looked back just in time to see his leading platoons taking to the bushes, so to speak. The Colonel turned and ran, shouting to the platoon commanders to keep straight ahead, but he was not quick enough to head off the first four platoons, and they were a quarter of a mile away and still going strong at double quick before the Captains and lieutenants commanding them realized the mistake. It was too late then to rectify matters, for by that time the head of the second battalion was abreast the reviewing point, so the runaways just kept on going. What Colonel Hines said to the commanders of these platoons a little later was deleted from the news report by Major Hughes, the camp censor.

The Ohio men, now known as the 166th United States Infantry, with Colonel Hough, their big, handsome commander, leading them, were the last of the infantry to pass in review. Colonel Hough is a former Adjutant General of Ohio and one of the closest friends of Secretary Baker. The Ohio men made a great impression on the Secretary. Many of them had been his friends for years and he seemed to know half the officers by their first names.

"As I look at those fellows from my home State I don't mind saying that I am proud to be from Ohio," the Secretary remarked as they came swinging along.

And then came the men who will rake the trenches of the Kaiser with shrapnel and machine gun bullets, and hang up the curtains of fire that will protect the infantrymen as they advance to the charge. Of these the first unit to pass was the 151st Machine Gun Battalion from Georgia, under Major Winn, probably the youngest man in the division to exercise so important a command.

For the most part these "spit-firers" are from that part of old Georgia of which aristocratic Macon is the centre. Fifty per cent. of the men are graduates of the University of Georgia, Mercer University, and other Georgia institutions of higher learning. Among them are also Georgians from Yale, Princeton, Virginia, and other famous schools. This unit comes as near as any in the army to being a college organization.

Trench Mortar Men of Maryland.

The trench mortar men, a new fighting force developed by the great war, trailed the machine gunners. This unit, which is known as the 117th Trench Mortar Battery, is a Maryland organization, the men being for the most part from Baltimore and the Eastern Shore, and all of them formerly of the Maryland Coast Artillery. Next in line was the 149th Field Artillery, a Chicago organization, founded years ago by the late Marshall Field. The 150th Heavy Artillery, once the First Indiana National Guard, came on the heels of the Chicagoans, and after them, ending the artillery column, were the big strapping fellows from Minnesota, once the First Minnesota Field Artillery, and now the 151st Field Artillery, U. S. A.

None of the artillery units appeared with equipment. The big guns for the Indiana men and the famous 75s for the Chicago and Minnesota units will be delivered to the command on their arrival in France. It was pointed out today that Camp Mills is not a battle training ground in the strict sense of that word. It is rather a mobilization point where the efforts of the commanders are directed toward hardening the men for the rigorous work which awaits them in the training camps behind the battle front in France.

The signalmen from Missouri, now listed in the Army Directory as the 117th Field Battalion of Signal Troops, came next; then the Military Police, all from Virginia, and after the Virginians the 117th Regiment of United States Engineers, the last named the "half-and-half" command of the Rainbow Division, since half of its personnel comes from California and the other half from South Carolina.

The engineer, ammunition, supply, and sanitary trains ended the review. The men of the supply train hail from Texas, among them some who have seen service as Texas Rangers, while the chaps who will handle the ammunition problem for the division are all Kansans, most of them farmer boys, such as William Allen White likes to write about. The engineer train comes from North Carolina, while the men of the sanitary train, who marched last, represented seven States and the District of Columbia.

When the last of the sanitary train had passed the crowd broke through the lines and several hundred persons surrounded Secretary Baker's automobile and demanded a speech, and the Secretary, who was happy as a school boy as a result of the fine showing of the Rainbow men, obligingly complied.

A Cross-section of the Union.

"On behalf of Major Gen. Mann, the commander of the Rainbow Division; of the other officers who exercise command under him, of the enlisted men, and of the War Department," said Secretary Baker, "I wish to express my own and their deep appreciation of your presence here today to witness the inspiring review which has just come to an end. As you all know, this Rainbow Division is drawn from all parts of our country, and it represents, more than any other army division, a cross-section of the whole United States.

"This splendid and inspiring picture which we have just seen is an evidence of the character of the supreme effort that the United States is making in behalf of freedom and democracy. I feel certain that no one has seen it without inspiring thoughts and happy anticipation of the outcome when our boys get into the struggle. I know that you all share with me the feeling of pleasure and of pride that attends this splendid exhibition of American young manhood."

To the newspaper men present the Secretary added:

"This is the first time that I have witnessed a parade of a whole division of American troops. It is the first time that a division organized for war along the new lines which we have adopted has been paraded as a single unit since war was declared. It has been the most impressive sight that I have ever witnessed. The troops are in the best of physical condition, and their spirits could not be higher. The country is to be congratulated on this manifestation of its unity."

Secretary Baker visited the camp of the Ohio regiment after the review and chatted with many of his old friends. Subsequently he made a tour of most of the other camps, receiving in each a noisy welcome. He was much impressed with the wonderful kitchen outfit of the Illinois artillerymen, and studied with interest the elaborate equipment of the signal troops, said to be the most modern and complete of any in the world.

BAKER VISITS CAMP UPTON.

Secretary Surprised at Progress and Magnitude of the Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, L. I., Sept. 23.—Secretary of War Baker paid an unexpected visit to Camp Upton this afternoon, motoring from Garden City with Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, the new Chief of Staff, and Major Gen. William A. Mann, Commander of the Rainbow Division. The visitors spent half an hour with Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Commander of the Seventy-seventh Division, viewing the cantonment from the observation tower on Tower Hill, and then returned to New York.

Secretary Baker said that his visit had no special significance. "I will say," he added, "that I am surprised at the progress and magnitude of the work here. I had no idea that so much had been done."

Just before Mr. Baker's visit the last quota of the second increment of recruits arrived, and the men were marched to their barracks through a lane of workmen, Sunday visitors, and recruits already at the camp. It was estimated by Colonel John Howard, the Provost Marshal, that more than 5,000 persons visited the camp today, half of them coming by automobile. Colonel Howard's men were kept busy acting as traffic police.

THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Soldiers at the fighting front, in the camps throughout the United States, and the sailors on destroyers in the danger zone look for news from home. The New York Times can be sent on these terms: Daily and Sunday, 1 year, $10; 6 months, $5.50; 1 month, $1; daily without Sunday, 1 year, $8; 6 months, $4.25; 1 month, 75 cents; Sunday only, 1 year, $3; 6 months, $1.75; 1 month, 30 cents. Give name of man, company, and regiment, or the name of ship; the War Department provides address. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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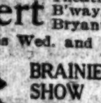
WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Eves. at 8. LAST 3 WEEKS MATINEE TO-MORROW, 50c TO $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1917

BROADHURST Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. THURSDAY Opens. Mr. Faversham presents Bernard Shaw's MISALLIANCE with Maclyn Arbuckle and Notable Cast. SEATS TODAY. MATS. TUES. & SAT.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. TONIGHT AT 8:20 (FIRST TIME) OLIVER MOROSCO WILL PRESENT LOMBARDI, LTD. A New Comedy by Frederic & Fanny Hatton.

COMEDY 41st St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. The Family Exit A SMART COMEDY FOR SMART PEOPLE.

Shubert Theatre, 44th, W. of B'way. Phone 6439 Bryant. Evgs. 8:00. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:00.



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BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30. "De Luxe Annie" A THRILLING MYSTERY DRAMA With Jane Grey & Vincent Serrano

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44TH ST. THEATRE TONIGHT 8:15 Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15. HITCHY-KOO An Intimate Revue, with Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, William Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.

468th Time THE MAN WHO CAME BACK Playhouse W. 48th. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Soldiers & Sailors in Uniform Half Price

48TH ST. Thea., nr. Broadway. Bry. 178. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. GEORGE BROADHURST'S NEW COMEDY, OVER THE 'PHONE LAST 8 TIMES

CORT 48 St., East of B'way. TOMORROW 8:25 Matinees Wed. (Popular) & Saturday at 2:25. MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS By Kate Douglas Wiggin and Rachel Crothers with EDITH TALIAFERRO.

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:20. The Very Idea!! Ernest TRUEX Richard BENNETT "Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

39TH ST. THEA. Eves. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Last week, Alice Deese in "Lucky O'Shea." Mon., Oct. 1, "Mary's Ankle," (now at Bijou.)

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Elisabeth Marbury and Lee Shubert offer LAST 8 TIMES LOVE O' MIKE SECOND SEASON IN NEW YORK.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. ANOTHER SMASHING BIG MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS BY THE AUTHORS OF THE FAMOUS "OH, BOY!" LEAVE IT TO JANE Prettiest Chorus in New York.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. "OH, BOY" "Smartest of musical comedies."—Ev. Sun.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Moves to 39th St. Thea. Monday, Oct. 1. MARY'S ANKLE BEGINNING MONDAY NEXT, OCT. 1 WINTHROP AMES Presents WILLIAM HURLBUT'S Jolly Play SATURDAY TO MONDAY SEATS READY THURS., SEPT. 27

STANDARD B'way & 90th. Eves. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow, 25c. & 50c. A. H. Woods Presents CHEATING CHEATERS

SOLD OUT At the opening performances yesterday HERBERT BRENON'S FALL of the ROMANOFFS Based upon absolute facts furnished the producer by ILIODOR (the Mad Monk) former confidant of RASPUTIN and confessor to the Czar.

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NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42d ST. First Mat. Wed. All Seats 50c to $1.50. TONIGHT Curtain Rises 8:15 SHARP KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT THEIR NEW MUSICAL COMEDY THE RIVIERA GIRL Notable Cast of 100, incl.: Wilda Bennett, Sam B. Hardy, Juliette Day, Carl Gantvoort, Viola Cain, Louis Cassavant, Arthur Burckley, J. Clarence Harvey, Frank Farrington.

AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:25. TOMORROW NIGHT at 8:25 HERE COMES THE BRIDE

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way at 38th St. Eves. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:25. GEORGE ARLISS IN HIS NEW PLAY "HAMILTON" "FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI.'"—Times.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. THE TARKINGTON-STREET COMEDY THE COUNTRY COUSIN With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE "Will make a million dollars."—Globe.

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:25. Resuming Tonight, 8:20 Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Play "OUT THERE"

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EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings at 8:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SAT. at 2:20. JULIA SANDERSON JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the new Musical Comedy RAMBLER ROSE "A distinct hit."—Alan Dale. "Never failed to give fresh delight."—Times. "Succeeded gloriously."—Tribune. "Gales of laughter."—Journal. "The music and the fun kept pace with the ever-changing scenes."—Herald.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

THEDA BARA IN CLEOPATRA

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Robert Hilliard THE SCRAP OF PAPER A New Melodrama in 3 Acts.

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LYCEUM W. 45th St. near B'way. Eve. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE. THE LASSOO By Co-Author of "The Boomerang."

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THEDA BARA IN CLEOPATRA

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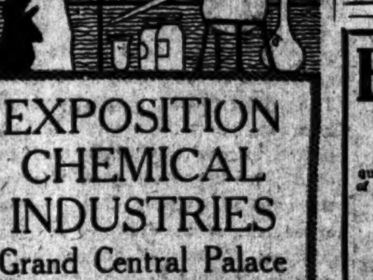

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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25-50c. Robt. Edeson, Geo. White & Emma Haig, Wellington Cross, "The Naughty Princess," Retreat of the Germans at Battle of Arras (2d Episode).

THEDA BARA IN CLEOPATRA

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 St. Joan Sawyer, Lucille Cavanagh, Futuristic Revue; others, & Retreat of Germans at the Battle of Arras.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 24, 1917.

MR. MITCHEL'S WISE ACTION.

If Mr. WILLIAM M. BENNETT proclaims himself an independent candidate for the Mayoralty, his object will be to assure the election of the Tammany candidate. A straight Republican ticket at this juncture could have no other object. The election of BENNETT is out of the question. If he had this plan seriously in view, he would doubtless have thought it advantageous to be able to keep an unsustained and preposterous charge of Fusion fraud in the primaries before the public mind during the campaign. Mayor MITCHEL, therefore, has acted with clear vision and sound judgment in petitioning the Supreme Court to order a new count of the primary vote without delay. Judge NEWBURGER's order, in response to the petition, to the Board of Elections and Mr. BENNETT to show cause this morning why a recount may not be made clears the situation of all the confusion that has been developed. There can be no doubt of the result of the recount.

The unexpected result of the primaries, due largely to the inertness of the Fusion Committee and the neglect of their plain duty by the majority of Republican voters, who strongly favor Mayor MITCHEL's re-election, will have a good effect on the Fusion campaign. The "dark forces" ranged under the Republican standard in the Presidential election have done their worst now to defeat the continuance of honest municipal government. Mayor MITCHEL has been opposed by the disloyal element because of his outspoken patriotism. The enemies of the country who still retain power to exert their evil influence here are organized against him. Good and loyal citizens, therefore, will have a double purpose in view in their support of Mr. MITCHEL and his associates on the Fusion ticket, which stands not only for good local government, but also for earnest support of the national cause in a time of great peril.

THE ITALIAN AIRPLANES.

Italy wants airplanes. She has told her allies, among them ourselves, that only the lack of big guns and of aircraft can keep her from following the road which NAPOLEON pointed out as the only path into Germany, the road which starts where Italy's armies stand. Now she has begun to press her need on us in the way that promises most for success—by showing what she can do with the airplanes at her disposal and by suggesting the possibilities that lie in the further development of those huge types of aircraft to which Italy has devoted her energies while others of the allied nations have given them slight heed.

That is why the flight was made on Saturday from Langley Field, near Norfolk, Va., to Washington, a distance of about 200 miles. That is why a flight is to be made this week from Langley Field to New York. Saturday's trip was made in about two hours, in itself nothing exceptional, for flights have been made before in this country over greater distances and of longer duration. But among the three machines which gave the capital a taste of the aerial manoeuvres of European battlefields was one which carried nine passengers, in addition to Lieutenant SILVIO RESNATI of the Royal Italian Flying Corps, who guided it.

Washington marveled at this tremendous craft, driven by three motors of 175 horse power each and spreading its wings over an expanse which would readily supply room for two of the tiny avions de chasse dear to the hearts of the French and the English. This was part of Italy's plan. How much greater will be the surprise when the Caproni triplane, now dissembled at Newport News, shall have been put together under a special hangar which is to be built for it. This craft has a wing spread of more than 100 feet, is driven by three motors of 200 and more horse power each, and is capable of carrying twenty-five persons.

Yet it is not the largest that Italy has constructed. A similar machine of 1,800 horse power has already been in the air abroad, and one is under construction which will have 3,600 horse power at the disposal of its pilot.

In this country the Liberty Motor has been developed, and it is promised that it can be constructed in practically any series of cylinders to give practically any desired horse power. The men who created it saw Saturday's flights. They will see the other flights which Italy has in preparation for this country, and, when they have seen them, why shall they not determine to increase the power of some at least of the present Liberty Motors and install them in planes as large as those Italy uses? It would be easy to do, and Italy hopes it will be done. If it shall be, they promise to follow NAPOLEON's route into Germany.

THE RAINBOW DIVISION.

What is popularly known as the Rainbow Division of National Guardsmen mustered into the Federal service constitutes a body of trained soldiery numerically larger than the entire United States Army at the outbreak of the war with Spain. The whole body of 27,000 men, with the headquarters staffs, artillery, infantry, and auxiliaries, paraded yesterday at Camp Mills before the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff, and the many Southern organizations in the lines were the first Southern troops under arms to march in the North since the civil war. There are regiments and battalions in the division representing Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, Maryland, and Virginia.

The Alabama regiment, the old Fourth, now the 167th United States Infantry, led the parade and was hailed with rousing cheers. New York is represented in the Rainbow Division by the gallant Sixty-ninth, true Irish-American citizens and soldiers, loyal to the flag. They represent faithfully the spirit of our citizens of Irish birth or descent. The Sixty-ninth, for the period of the war, has been merged in the 165th Infantry, but it will never lose its identity in the hearts and minds of New Yorkers. The Rainbow Division, as Secretary BAKER said, is fitly representative, in the noblest sense of that word, of the unity of the American people in the crisis. Besides the Southerners and the New Yorkers, it includes men from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Missouri, Colorado, California, and Oregon.

The popular belief is that this will be the first division of guardsmen to go to France. When it goes it will not fail to do its share in upholding American honor and proving American might.

ADVERTISING THE BONDS.

By publicity, exhortation, and the appeal to patriotism the American people will be moved to subscribe for the whole and more than the whole of the issue of bonds which the Secretary of the Treasury is soon to announce. Paid advertising properly may be and will be one of the agencies of publicity and appeal, but the advertising ought not to be ordered or paid for by the Government. Mr. HERBERT S. HOUSTON, Chairman of the National Advertising Advisory Board, in his very interesting and able letter to THE TIMES, published in our issue of Thursday morning, argues that because patriotic bankers, merchants, and business men, laboring in behalf of the first war loan, paid for many columns of advertising in leading newspapers throughout the country, advertising which Secretary MCADOO declared was of "immeasurable value in making a market for the Liberty Bond," therefore the case is made out for bond advertising as directly ordered and paid for by the Federal Government. Mr. HOUSTON assumes that THE TIMES had overlooked this private advertising. Not at all. We made no reference to it in our presentation of the case against Government advertising, since it is an unrelated matter, and justification for the one cannot be inferred from the success of the other.

The objection to Government advertising of the bonds remains insurmountable notwithstanding Mr. HOUSTON's ingenious device of a disinterested, nonpolitical, expert advisory board, which would put "all its experience and knowledge, without cost, at the disposal of the Government in selecting mediums that might be decided on." The "mediums" would be "selected." That is discrimination confessed at the very outset. Yet the appeal is to be made to all the people, and the money of all the people is to pay the bill. If Mr. HOUSTON and the Government imagine that the transaction can be carried through without well-grounded dissatisfaction and complaint from the "mediums" discriminated against, both are mistaken.

In such a matter the Government cannot discriminate, not even if it shelter itself behind a board of expert advisers. All the newspapers in the country would be justly entitled each to its share of the advertising fund. From the point of view of the private advertiser, the best advertising mediums are in the North. Would Southern members of Congress view with smiling complacency the withholding from Southern newspapers of practically all the money they had appropriated for this use? The Board, of course, can ignore politics. The Administration cannot.

Besides, every little village newspaper in the country is an excellent medium for advertising bonds that the Government hopes will be widely distributed among all the people. It is to men with fifty dollars, a hundred dollars, of a few hundreds that Mr. MCADOO hopes to sell the bonds. The small paper reaches the small investor. If the Government is to pay for the advertising, impartial recognition of merit, business principles, and political prudence will forbid discrimination. The proposed appropriation is $2,500,000. How far will that go in advertising the bonds in all the newspapers in the country?

Publicity and appeal will sell the bonds even without any advertising. The press will give its powerful support to the cause, as it did for the Liberty Loan. But if there is to be any advertising, it should be ordered and paid for by private promoters of the bond subscription. The bankers, merchants, the multitude of organizations that will join in the work can again render service of "immeasurable value" in making a market for the bonds. They can without fear and without reproach "select" their mediums, they can discriminate, and no complaint will be heard. By these agencies and the loyal efforts of the newspapers in their editorial and news columns the bonds will be sold. But the attempt to employ Government money in any adequate amount for the buying of advertising space would be productive of heartburnings, grumbling, resentment, and, we fear, of much disagreeable scandal.

"CHARIOTS OF MERCY."

The name of the war now on every lip is CADORNA. We have accentuated on this page the importance of his great forward movement, which has given hope and courage to the Allies everywhere. But his victories are achieved at a fearful cost of dead and wounded. One of the ways of aiding him is by providing ambulances, and this the Poets' Committee is engaged in doing. It is no easy task to raise $50,000 in nineteen days for any new fund, but this amount has already been assured, and by tomorrow nineteen of these cars will have been bought by cable in Italy. The committee set out to get fifty cars by Oct. 1. Why should they not have the other twenty-five, or even more, at once?

The love of Italy and the interest of our common cause with her ought to combine to insure the full success of this emergency work, which is not done in rivalry with any other activity. We are assured that not a moment of unnecessary delay will occur between the receipt of a two-thousand-dollar check by the committee and the conversion of it into an ambulance in Milan, ready to go to the firing line. The ambulances are to be numbered and each is to bear the name of the donor, and reports of its activity will preserve the sympathetic "personal equation" to the end of the war. Checks in any amount, drawn to the order of Mr. GEORGE A. PLIMPTON, Treasurer, should be sent to Mr. R. U. JOHNSON, Chairman, 70 Fifth Avenue.

PRICES BY AGREEMENT.

The price of copper has been fixed—"stabilized" is now the preferred word—"by agreement between the "Government and the leading copper "producers." The price of sugar has been determined similarly, "by unanimous agreement of the beet producers loyally to assist the food administration." That is better than regulation by edict, and indicates better appreciation of the situation by both the Government and those whose prices are concerned. On the part of the Government there is no attempt at undue cheapness in the interest of the consumer alone, overlooking the producers and the wage-earners of the industry. Thus the price of copper is 23½ cents, which compares with about 17 cents first fixed for the Government and about 27 cents as an approximation of recent market prices. The fixing of the price is accompanied with an undertaking to maintain maximum production and the present wage scale, the highest in the industry.

To quarrel with the increase of price would be unreasonable in consideration of the advantages obtained. The price fixed for beet sugar is nearly a cent below the market, and is expected to give consumers the benefit of a price below the present price in the wholesale trade. The unanimous agreement of the trade to accept the clipping of market prices contrasts with the formal protest of representatives of Cuban producers. They have the largest crop on record, and, like our own agriculturists, they want scarcity prices. Their position is undermined by the fact that England and the United States have agreed not to buy competitively. Where there is but one buyer, the producers hoard their stores in vain.

It is interesting to remark that the price fixed is that of the market where the Cuban supply enters our trade, that is, New York. When our trusts made their prices on the same basis, the method was denounced as unfair, and Louisiana prosecuted the monopolists, even going so far as to declare the sugar trade a public utility so that it might be regulated in the manner which has become less fashionable. But when Government takes control it finds no alternative to the natural method. The Cubans will still make a profit, but a larger profit is left for our beet producers after their price is clipped.

In the coal industry the price of bituminous was fixed by edict, an agreement by the trade and representatives of the Government having been repudiated by still other Government officials. The contrast is instructive. This week the Geological Survey reports that production has decreased 3,000,000 tons a month. West Virginia reports the closing of twenty-five mines in that State because of inability to work at the Government price. But Canada took from the United States 1,700,000 tons at prices declared excessive by our Government. It is true that the Government prices are above those ruling in the soft coal trade a year or two ago. But the bituminous trade is notorious for its disorganization and uneconomic competition. There is no proof that the prices current in its prostration are fair as a base price when activity of trade caused a larger demand and enabled an increase of price. Upon the whole, the soft coal edict is not secure against revision after the inquiry now proceeding.

The fixing of the iron and steel prices is more difficult than the others, but not insuperable if undertaken in the spirit of co-operation. The difficulty in this trade is its complexity. It is hopeless to fix a scale of prices for everything into which the universal metal enters. Mr. HOOVER regulates the breadstuffs industry from the ground to the last seller, beginning when the goods leave the farmer and stopping when the retail trade is reached. The ultimate consumer must do something for himself. But the regulation of the steel trade must stop with a few basic products, and leave the rest to the good feeling of the trade, which is not inferior to that of other trades at least. On the whole, it may be said that the price-fixing problem is simplified and successful in proportion that it attracts the support of those regulated. There is no basis for the prediction of results if the attempt were necessary to coerce opposition. Agreement is the best method. Coercion is the worst method, regardless of the degree of its success.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sees More in War Than Horrors. So many books in the last three years have been advertised by publishers or proclaimed by admirers as the best the war has produced that so to describe one is tiresome now, and probably repels as many as it attracts. Of course, there is no "best book of the war," because the war books divide into many categories, incomparable among themselves, and all that can be expected is to find a book that is the best of its class. And on that point opinions are sure to differ, for the book that is best to one reader may be far from best to another.

This leads up to the fact that one rather belated reader of CONINGSBY DAWSON's "Carry On" has been able to resist the temptation to declare it the best of its class only through realization that in truth it stands alone, not in subject, of course—though little or nothing in the way of literary output has come hitherto from the artillery service of any army—but because for once there are presented the reactions to war of a man notably sensitive to all of war's influences and notably competent to express with elegance and lucidity the emotions they produce.

It ought not to be surprising, but it is, especially to those who have assumed that any such man would write as do the Russian romancers, who, in respect to impressibility and emotionality, are more or less like DAWSON. He, however, is an "intellectual" who is not also a neurotic. His "nerves" are as sound as those of a peasant farmer, and he has not been subjected, as have so many of the Russian writers, to the distorting effects of brutal oppression or to the poisonous idealism of lunatic genius. Thus favored, he has been able to see war whole—as a thing with a plan, with a beginning and an end.

Hence, again surprisingly, but not at all inexplicably, DAWSON, for all his sensitiveness, dwells upon and is shocked by the so-called horrors of war—its dirt and blood, its tortures and its mutilations—far less than do and are any except the dullest and most callous of German militarists. The horrors are plainly visible to him, but he accepts them quite calmly as incidental to the attainment of a great purpose, and he is able to say, unquestionably with entire sincerity, that never did he know true happiness until he went to the front and day after day worked at a task in which there was no trace of selfishness.

Pacifists who reflect on that statement may waver a little in the belief that they are superior to the many men who fight, and fight to kill, in the mood revealed by this book.

An Alliance Sure to Break Down. Something of dubiety, at first thought and even at second, is awakened by the effort which Dr. L. P. POWELL, President of Hobart College and representing the Association of American College Presidents, is making in England to secure the co-operation of British educators in forming what is described, perhaps incorrectly, as "an educational offensive of the English-speaking peoples."

As a movement to oppose the spread through the world of the "Kultur" lauded and exemplified at the beginning of the war by ninety-three high lights of German learning, of course the proposed alliance excites instant and warm approval. It is significant, however, that the necessity, or at least the wisdom, of making the new alliance triple instead of double by adding France to the group already has been realized. Italy, too, can well assert her right to a share in its advantages, whatever they may be. There would appear other deserving applicants who could not be denied if the plan worked, and so it would promptly lose its "English-speaking" factor and become little or nothing more than an attempt to put consciousness and something of organization into the travel of students in search of foreign instruction.

Of that travel much existed before the war, and though there is now good reason for believing that many of the students who went to Germany were harmed there as well as helped, we are all hoping, more or less sincerely, that the end of the war will be the production of a new Germany, where studying can be done with safety to what may be called intellectual morals and even with no deterioration in intellectual manners. It is quite possible, by the way, to hate and to fight "Kultur" without denying the value of German science or that of German art, literary and other. Both are better understood now than they used to be, and never again is anybody outside of Germany likely to think the German educational system either the best or the most efficient that mankind has produced.

But in the future as in the past, presumably, there will be some things that can be better learned in Germany than anywhere else, and it is to be expected as well as hoped that some day international co-operation in education will again include Germany as a matter of course. There will then be no Kaiser who can buy the reverence and allegiance of foreign professors at no greater cost than that of giving them a dinner or two at the imperial table, or, if the Kaisers remain, they will not even try to get so much for so little.

An Injury Not to be Tolerated. M. PAINLEVE will have done for his English-speaking friends a service ill indeed if it should prove that he has put in their vocabulary and fixed there the truly dreadful word "disannexation." Our language has already been burdened with so many words of the same wretched construction that its more thoughtful guardians are constantly pained, and the thought of an addition to the list is almost intolerable to them.

If they suffer—as they do—on hearing or seeing a word as firmly established as "disarrange" what will their sensations be when they are confronted by "disannexation" and "disannex," vastly more horrible because unfamiliar, and quite as much a Gila monster of a word as is, for instance, "disassociate" or "disembark."

For some mysterious reason there are people—literates, too!—who defend some of these silly tautologies, but it is to be hoped that even the most reckless and callous of them will unite with the Really Good in taking a firm stand against "disannexation." In the near future a lot is going to be done in the way of what M. PAINLEVE meant, and were it all to be nominated thus clumsily a new and entirely needless "horror" would be imposed on war.

As though it didn't have enough already—enough to hide its merits and even its necessities from all the Weak Sisters of both sexes—enough to form in some cases a sort of bond between classes as far apart as patriots and pacifists!

THE GREATER SACRIFICE.

Those Who Give Several Sons or Their Only One?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much interested in the various newspaper items suggesting that as the law for exemption now reads, unnecessary hardship might be inflicted when several sons were eligible for the draft. In my own case I am sure this is true, but I admit my case is unusual, because I have six fatherless children under fifteen years, and while I am not at present financially dependent on the efforts of my sons, I certainly am, morally, at least, dependent on their help. Yet, having three boys between 21 and 24, they are all in the service. Under the present law if they had waited to be drafted not one of them would have any claim for exemption. I am patriotic and want to do even more than my share, and so do my boys, thank God, but I feel that under all the circumstances I am being called on for a sacrifice that is not really necessary.

In your editorial of today you say "the second dubious assumption is that when all the sons in a family go to war, that family suffers more than do those which having only one, can be bereft of only one." I think you entirely lose sight of the fact that in the majority of families where there is only one son, presumably much less effort and sacrifice were required to get that son successfully prepared for taking his place as a man where he could be of greatest help to his country and himself, and while I wish from the bottom of my heart that no mother need be called on for her son, be he one or one of many, I cannot agree that the parent of only one makes the same sacrifice as the parent of many.

Also, although this is entirely outside the question, it might be well to remember that in many cases parents have only one son from choice.

MARIE A. DAVIDSON.
Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 22, 1917.

State Needs Mr. Perkins.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been very much interested in reading your articles on Senator Brown and Mr. Perkins, and feel that it is astounding that a man who is so unselfishly giving his time, great intellect, and substance for the public weal, as Mr. Perkins is doing, should have to fight for the privilege instead of being received with open arms and gratitude by the paid public servants, as he certainly is by the rank and file of the community, who will, if this opposition to him continues, further admire him "for the enemies that he has made." I feel that those Senators who voted against his nomination should know in what esteem his efforts are held by the great community that he is so desirous of serving.

HENRY J. McCLELLAND.
New York, Sept. 20, 1917.

Sale of Frenchwomen's Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In response to the letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 29 from Miss L. Mesange, may I ask you to inform the writer through your columns that there is already well established in this country just such an association as she suggests?

The French Bureau, 406 Madison Avenue, branch of La Vie Feminine of Paris, was opened in the Spring of 1916 especially for the purpose of selling the work of the wounded soldiers and destitute women of France. This beginning has met with so warm a response that branch shops have been opened in Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, and our goods are sold through affiliated associations throughout the country. In addition to the handiwork of the primary victims of the war, we sell products of the established manufactories of France which may employ our workers when trained in their lines.

If Miss Mesange will advise the ladies in whom she is interested to send their work to the office of the French Bureau, care of La Vie Feminine, 40 Avenue des Champs Elysees, Paris, they can be assured it will be accepted for sale by us in this country if it is at all of a salable nature; or, should it not be salable, they will receive suggestions, should they care to do so, as to what the American market desires.

Mlle. Valentine Thomson, Mme. Charles Le Verrier, Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, Mrs. John Ridgely Carter, and Miss Crocker of San Francisco are the members of our Paris Board.

It may be of interest to Miss Mesange to know that we have already sold goods made by such groups as the François Carnot group, the Adelphie, the League of French Toy Makers, the Ecole Professionelle des Blessés of Lyon, and many others.

M. L. MASON, Manager.
(Mrs. Daniel Gregory Mason.)
New York, Sept. 20, 1917.

THE NOTES AS CAMOUFLAGE.

Meaning of German and Austrian Replies, Says James Lane Allen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is just one sentence in the German reply to the Pope that means anything; the rest of the note may be thrown away. There is just one sentence in the Austrian reply that means anything; the rest may be thrown away.

The sentence in the German note is as follows:

The Imperial Government will in this respect support every proposal compatible with the vital interest of the German Empire and people.

The sentence in the Austrian note is as follows:

*If agreements should be arrived at * * * which would * * * give security to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy for its unhampered future development, it can then not be difficult to find a satisfactory solution of the other questions.*

That is to say, the Imperial German Government salutes the Pope and tells him that the only thing it is prepared to do is exactly what it would do if there were no Pope. The Austrian Government kneels to the Holy Father and on bended knees assures him that it is delighted with his "sublime idea," if the sublime idea leaves Austria just as free as ever to pursue its previous national policy.

So much for the Pope—or so little. As for this nation and the nations allied with it, each by this time pretty clearly understands what the German Government means by demanding all that is "of vital interest to the German Empire"; each knows what Austria means in demanding security for its unhampered future development.

Of what use, then, are the Pope's note and the German note and the Austrian note?

None—except as camouflage.

JAMES LANE ALLEN.
New York, Sept. 22, 1917.

A Note on German Manners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Looking over a journal which I kept in 1872 while traveling in Europe, I came across this entry concerning the conduct of the Germans of that date in their cathedral at Berlin. It may interest your readers, and tend to justify some of the unfavorable opinions of the German people which unprejudiced visitors to their country were forced to form long years before the war. In 1872, after visiting the Dom in Berlin, (as the Lutheran Cathedral is known,) I went to my room and wrote as follows:

> The conduct of people at the Dom is not always what might be desired in Christians. The pews are rude and uninviting enough, but are locked up until a specified point in the service. When at length they are opened, they are eagerly crowded by the impatient people who have been kept waiting, and these jam and elbow each other with shameful indecorum. But, quite apart from what one sees at the chief place of worship in Berlin, the conduct of the men as a rule is impolite and meanly selfish. I have felt the hottest indignation at the rudeness with which at times they treat ladies, even aged and infirm ladies, and could wish it in my power to cudgel them soundly.

Not only in war times have Germans shown themselves arrogant, rude, and coarse. Human nature is, indeed, deeper than Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon nature; and, occasionally in Dead Man's Land, "enemies" show kindness to one another. But there is an inherent difference between the nation that, even when engaged in worship, shows that it is discourteous and unsocial and the nations that at all times cultivate the amenities of polite society.

AN AMERICAN.
New York, Sept. 21, 1917.

Austrian Cruelty to Prisoners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The well-known brutal actions of the Teutons did not need a supplement in the barbarous and despicable treatment of the Italian prisoners at the hands of the Austrians, as published in this morning's issue. This should afford the Holy See an exceptional opportunity to bring its influence to bear on the bigoted Austrian hypocrites, only capable of such deeds, and endeavor to stop this inhuman and un-Christian-like procedure. The Pontiff's offices could thus render a better service to Christianity and humanity than in trying to effect a premature peace, thereby nullifying the great sacrifices made by free and democratic peoples, who are about to give the Kaiser and his ruthless gang of murderers their due and just punishment.

It should be remembered that, while the populations of the allied countries are suffering and sacrificing food and clothing in order to give enemy prisoners in their hands the same treatment and care extended to their own soldiers, the Austrians and Germans are spreading death and disease among the allied prisoners.

A. P. ARDINGHE.
W. R. COLE.
R. F. BERRYMAN.
Brooklyn, Sept. 21, 1917.

A Way to Serve.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the letter of James B. Hawley, entitled "Seeking a Way to Serve," published in THE TIMES of this date, I would like to suggest that the Public Service Reserve Association, with its headquarters in Washington, D. C., would probably meet the need to which he refers.

This association has been engaged for some months past in examining the qualifications of all those who apply for membership, enrolling those whose services may be required in any capacity, with the intention of calling upon them for service should the public necessity require it. Those who apply for membership agree to respond to any such call for service. The full and free offer of such service as one can render would seem to fill the desire expressed by your correspondent. An inquiry of the above association will bring full particulars.

ISAAC ROBERTS.
Brooklyn, Sept. 21, 1917.

Drill for College Students.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Slater law, which is being enforced at City College, imposes the following conditions upon all students between the ages of 16 and 19:

(1) All such students must take from one to two hour drills once a week at the State Armory, located at 216 Washington Avenue, New York City. These drills are to commence at 7:30 P. M.

(2) All students, if not supplied with uniforms, must buy their own.

You may agree with me that students who maintain themselves at college by working after school hours, and who come under the provisions of this law, should be exempted from this training, or be given these drills at hours which do not interfere with their after-school work.

NATHAN A. HOROWITZ.
New York, Sept. 22, 1917.

NOTRE DAME DU CAMOUFLAGE.

Concealed behind complete disguise,
Be-powdered to her very eyes,
Her naturally tinted nose
Is whitened like the Alpine snows.
Cheeks that should wear a fleeting flush
Are daubed into a settled blush.
Eyebrows, bereft of normal shades,
She pencils black as ace of spades.
Her hair, the crowning gift of God,
Is touched to match the goldenrod.
Outwitting Nature with her art,
She so transforms her facial chart,
We decorate her with this badge—
"Our Lady of the Camouflage."

GENEVA V. WOLCOTT.

THE VOLUNTEER FALLACY AGAIN.

Civil War and Spanish War Lessons for Those Who Still Oppose Conscription.

By PROFESSOR MILLEDGE L. BONHAM, Jr., of Louisiana State University.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was recently reported to me that several (supposedly) well-informed citizens had stated that it was unwise for the United States to resort to a draft, because "history shows that no nation which has used a conscript army has ever won its war. For example, in the civil war, the South, which had conscription, was overpowered by the North which did not." As a professional student and teacher of history, I must confess that history has never taught me that. On the contrary, it has taught me, and every one else but the persons just quoted, that on March 3, 1863, the United States Congress passed an act providing for a Provost Marshal General, who "should direct throughout the country the forced enlistment of troops by draft." Next year, this act was amended and made much more stringent. (U. S. Statutes at Large, XII., 731; XIII., 468.)

As to the volunteers, General McDowell was badly hampered by the demoralization of his troops on the very day of the battle of Bull Run. It is common knowledge that "on the morning of July 21, 1861, although the Secretary of War and the commanding General besought them to remain, a regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery, whose term of service had expired, began their homeward march 'to the sound of the enemy's cannon.'" (Upton, Military Policy of the U. S., 245; Moore, Rebellion Record, II., 25.)

This was not the only instance of volunteers failing to measure up to the demands of the emergency, nor was this sort of thing confined to Union soldiers. During the siege of Port Hudson General Gardner, commanding the Confederate forces, directed General Beall, commanding the centre of his line, to send eighty men to the right to relieve the Ninth Louisiana Battalion, as they could not be trusted on outpost or picket duty. A few days later Colonel Steedman, commanding the left wing, reported that the men of the Eighteenth Arkansas hesitated so long in obeying orders as to endanger the safety of the whole line. Three weeks later he reported that half of this regiment "refused to move to the right, as ordered, saying they had worked hard to fortify their present position." At first Colonel Steedman favored "conciliation," but soon concluded that until some Arkansas soldier was shot for insubordination the regiment could not be depended upon. The trouble with these volunteers seems to have been dislike of the officers whom they had elected. (Official Records, Series 1, Vol. XXVI., Part I., Pages 146, 159-163.)

Meanwhile, General Banks was having trouble in the attacking force. He reported that the Massachusetts nine-months' volunteers insisted that they should be sent home the very day their enlistment expired, regardless of the actions then pending. These men openly said they did not consider themselves bound to attempt any perilous service, and, consequently, the troops enlisted for the war did not care to lead where the others would not follow. This led to Banks's failure to take Port Hudson by assault. (Official Records, 1, XXVI., I., 553-555, 615.)

It has been frequently asserted, in Congress and out, that at the call of their country volunteers by the million would spring to arms. Whatever history teaches, it does not teach that this dictum is sound. For example, we find that in New Orleans, at the outbreak of the civil war, some commands found it so difficult to fill their ranks that they offered so much per head for recruits. To secure this head money, unscrupulous gangsters used violence to secure "volunteers." Some of these "unwilling patriots" were British subjects, and their appeal to their Consuls caused the matter to come to light. (New Orleans Picayune, July 1-15, 1861; NEW YORK TIMES, Oct. 12; London Times, Aug. 3, 13.)

During the Spanish-American war I was myself a volunteer, and had some opportunity to observe the workings of the system—which was not systematic and did not work. Of course, there were as many types of volunteers as there were individuals, but the bona fide volunteers in our regiment can be fairly divided into two classes. By far the larger class consisted of high-spirited, patriotic men, 18 to 45 years old, who enlisted at the first call, partly from a sense of duty, partly from a love of adventure. Most of these could have been of more service in some other calling than that of a soldier—for example, teachers, farmers, expert mechanics, druggists. In some companies none of the officers had ever drilled an hour before enlisting. The second group consisted of rather worthless men, few of whom had the makings of soldiers in them. This was a small group, as it included those whose poverty led them to accept the pittance of a private, ne'er-do-wells, and (no doubt) a few criminals. From these two groups were secured barely the minimum necessary to have the regiment mustered into service. When it came to recruiting the companies up to full strength it was hard to secure a volunteer. Persuasion and coaxing had to be resorted to. Some of these recruits complained that they had been deceived by the recruiting officer. For instance, one said he had been told that a drink of whisky was served as a regular ration with each meal. To my personal knowledge one man enlisted while intoxicated.

To glance at the other side of the question—while it was so hard to secure recruits, many of whom were poorly fitted for a military life, many young men with military training were holding aloof. One young fellow, with absolutely no one dependent upon him, had been my roommate at a military school. When asked why he did not enlist, he replied: "Oh, I have a good job now and don't see any need of throwing it away just to go into the army." In other words, "Let George do it." Usually George is the one who could do more good in some other capacity.

Under the draft, all who are able are liable, and those best fitted for other work than soldiering can be assigned to it. No needless delay will encourage the enemy while we are waiting for some one to persuade the unwilling to "volunteer."

Another favorite argument of those who do their thinking with their tongues, is that it is not proper for a democracy to use conscription. By universal service the Swiss democracy has secured a well trained army of a million, with a large reserve. This is one good reason why her neutrality has not been violated. France is a republic and has long used conscription. Without it Joffre would never have secured an army in time to save Paris. Despite its figurehead king, England is a democracy. After trying in vain the volunteer system (?) she had to resort to conscription. With it she has the fine army with which Haig is doing so much.

Volunteers are not debarred from coming forward under the conscription plan. Any one below or above the draft age is still at liberty to volunteer. But the number of those liable for service who are seeking exemptions indicate what a poor dependence the volunteer plan would have been. Conscription is in accord with good military science, with sound political science, with patriotism and common sense.

MILLEDGE L. BONHAM, Jr.
Louisiana State University, Sept. 20, 1917.

THE SEARCH FOR A NAME.

In the Circumstances "Usonians" Is Considered Indispensable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What a pity that this country, before entering the great international complications, did not have the forethought to do such a simple thing as to provide itself with a name! Here we are splitting our heads as to whether our soldiers in France are to be called Teddies, or Sammies, or what. Teddies and Sammies they have absolutely refused to be called, and surely they are right when they say that no trivial name properly represents their state of mind in this great war. But then what?

So long as we are inside our own country we may be able to throw logic to the winds and think of ourselves as Americans. But for our men who are ready to fight on the western front, side by side with those splendid fighters, the Canadians, and perhaps soon also South Americans, it is a little absurd for us to gobble up the name American, and in fact we have not even attempted it there. A Canadian university professor wrote lately to the editor of Science to ask, apropos of some statement in that journal: "What is your definition of American?" The letter was printed but no reply was forthcoming. Americans we are not, (save inclusively;) our country has only one name, United States of North America, and that unfortunately does not lend itself to the making of an adjective. There's the rub!

Not one of the names that have been proposed for our poor soldiers without a name has anything in its favor, but the worst suggestion of all is that of Yankees. We should be idiotic Yankees indeed if we were to accept that. Not only is it absurdly unmellifluous, but it was never meant to apply to more than a small fraction of our people. To ask the inhabitants of the Southern States to fight in France under the name of Yankees would be an incivility of the worst sort. The Southerners were not exterminated in the civil war, and they are certainly not now to be ignored. Incivilities among peoples are things to be avoided.

Is there no way out? There is a very easy one, and it happens that two approaches to it have, under the strain of necessity, already been made. The French have adopted the plan of calling us "the U. S. men," but it is awkward not to be able to make an adjective for our designation, and, besides, "United States" does not apply to us exclusively—there are at least half a dozen United States in the world. It has also been proposed to make for us a synthetic name out of initials of words, on the model of the term Anzac, which has done such indispensable service during this present war. But "Annexes" is very far from the right thing, especially when so good a name, on this plan, lies exactly at hand; if we take the initial letters of the words United States of North America, we shall have the word Usona, and this, in fact, is the name for this country that has been adopted by the clever makers of the various synthetic international auxiliary languages—Ido, for instance. For common use there would be no harm in making this name more euphonious by changing it into Usonia. The people of the country would then be called Usonians. As an abbreviation for "inhabitants of the United States of North America," this is good; I have several times proposed it in your columns, but under the present urgent circumstances such a name—in fact, this name—is really indispensable.

CHRISTINE LADD-FRANKLIN.
Columbia University, Sept. 20, 1917.

M. Lavedan's Work for Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose an extract from a letter recently received by me from M. Henri Lavedan, the able editor of L'Illustration, in the hope that some of your readers, who since the beginning of the war have enjoyed its beautiful series of portraits and of colored prints, to say nothing of M. Lavedan's own remarkable editorials, may feel inclined to help in this noble work which he has so much at heart. Translation from his letter:

> Is it indiscreet of me to wish that you might help me in a work to which I am devoting all my efforts? The Oeuvre in question is that of "Les Petit Lits Blancs," (Little White Beds,) founded by my wife and some of her friends. It is a work of certain healing, experience has proved it. All children suffering from tuberculosis of the bones (not pulmonary) sent in time to the seashore of Northern France and of Brittany are curable. There are hundreds and thousands who are dying in the city hospitals who would be saved could they be taken from the vitiated atmosphere of the streets. Since its beginnings four months ago we have collected 35,000f., and have already been able to assure the cure in the near future of thirty children. The Minister of War has given us military barracks of the Marine Sanatorium of Roscoff in Brittany. But our needs are many, and it is far from enough. The annual maintenance of a child costs 1,000f.
>
> Speak, I beg of you, to the wives and mothers and young girls who are under your happy skies of the little ones who are stretched out in plaster casts awaiting the succor which will keep them from dying.
>
> The heart of your country is so great, so fraternal, so vigorously tender that one is encouraged and in a way forced to appeal to you in the unheard of trials through which we are passing and which you have elected to share with us.

Any sums of money, however small, sent to me for M. Lavedan will be most gratefully received and acknowledged.

SOLINE S. STODDARD,
(Mrs. George H. Stoddard,)
197 Beacon Street, Boston, Sept. 20, 1917.

A Phase of Frightfulness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At an early stage of the war, before the Lusitania tragedy, when great numbers of Germans were freely living in England, much distress was caused by a sample of unexpected German propaganda. Relatives of soldiers would be informed on what purported to be official forms that their man at the front had been killed in the annihilation of a regiment. When the time comes that American regiments get to the trenches it will probably be necessary to allow for a similar trick being played here and to discount it beforehand by publicity.

ARTHUR LACEBY.
New York, Sept. 22, 1917.

SAYS GERMANY MUST BE MADE HARMLESS

Only Policy to Pursue Against a Dirty-Fighting Enemy, Dr. Hornaday Declares.

FOR A BOYCOTT AFTER WAR

Deems It Unwise to Forget Mad Dog's Ravages—Story of Spying on Teuton Spies.

Terms of peace that shall guarantee Germany's inability to assault the world again and ostracism of Germany are declared to be the only safe courses by Dr. William T. Hornaday, head of the Bronx Zoo, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the American Defense Society. Dr. Hornaday's views are expressed in a pamphlet entitled "The Searchlight on Germany," which has just been published by the society.

"The only sensible and correct policy to pursue toward a dirty-fighting enemy," he says, "is to get him down and keep him down. No greater mistake could be made than for the Allies to become magnanimous to brutal Germany when the time comes to hand her what is coming to her in the final settlement. There is danger that Americans who do not know Germany will seek to snatch the boon of durable peace and human freedom from the allied nations who have given their bravest and best men literally by millions and their wealth by millions to protect the rights of man. A German peace means a German triumph and the certainty of another war in the near future.

"The war should not end and will not end until Germany has surrendered every foot of invaded territory now occupied by the Teutonic allies and agreed to pay to Belgium an indemnity of about $5,000,000,000, with another $5,000,000,000 to France, or the equivalent thereof, and the return of Alsace-Lorraine. The delivery to England of her cowardly navy as a pledge of future good behavior is realy immaterial. The German Navy is chiefly a scuttling navy, great only against unarmed ships and fishing boats, but never willing to meet any foe on equal terms.

Should Take Heligoland.

"When the peace terms are written England should take back Heligoland as a German bond to keep the peace. Make Germany surrender this island before any German ship is permitted to sail the seas.

"All the world now knows that the preservation of a Slavic Balkan barrier is absolutely necessary to the peace of Asia."

Dr. Hornaday also argues that South African feeling will not permit the return of the German African colonies, and declares that "after the brutal murder by Germany of 208 of the leading natives of German Southwest Africa at Walfisch Bay for no reason whatever except the innate German brutality of the new Governor, and the poisoning of the wells of Swakopmund, it would be a high crime against the native population ever again to place them within the power of any German Governor.

"And what will be the attitude of Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians and Russian after the war toward the mad dogs and wolves of Germany? For the sake of business and trade and free goods will we fraternize with them once more? Will we buy and use goods made on stolen Belgian machines, of materials stolen from France? Will we patronize the German science that produced chlorine gas for British soldiers, or the German artillery artists who have gleefully pounded the Cathedral of Rheims into ruins? Will we not hear with the Swan Song of Lohengrin the dying shrieks of the Lusitania's women and children?

"The German idols one and all lie in the mud in fragments, cast down and smashed by the mad dogs of Germany, and no one else. Men who fight honorably take their punishment like men, get over it, and often become friends again. But not so when one part is a dirty fighter, a gouger, and a hitter below the belt. The only logical conclusion of Germany's career of crime and dirty fighting is at the close of the war the contempt, the aversion, and the loathing of the civilized world and a universal policy of non-intercourse. It will be only the most sordid and mean-spirited people of America, England, and France who will again buy of Germany because her goods are cheap. It is time now publicly to declare in America the existing aversion to Germany, in order that all importers may be made to know and understand the intentions of the public, and thereby avoid loading their shelves with goods that they cannot sell to Americans."

Blunders and Crimes.

Dr. Hornaday gives the reason for the adoption of this policy in two parts, listed as the blunders of Germnay and the crimes of Germany. The first he lists as follows: The great blunder of Germany and her Kaiser in starting the war; Germany's ruthless devotion to self-interest; the blunder of world-wide treachery; the blunder in Germany's contempt of England; blundering estimates of national ideals in Italy, Belgium, and England; blundering with America; the blunder of frightfulness, and the blunder as to Americans of German descent. Under this last head he says: "It will be a pleasure for the historian of these times to record the fact that the German-Americans have as a mass elected to be Americans first."

As the crimes of Germany he records: The murder of civilians; killing of prisoners and wounded; bombing of civilians in London and elsewhere; the submarine murders; poison gas, liquid fire, and poisoned wells; the sending of bacteria of glanders and anthrax into Rumania under the German diplomatic seal; the murders of Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt; outrages upon women, and the crimes in Armenia.

In connection with German intrigues and spying he attributes the exposure of most of the German plotting in this country to John R. Rathom, editor of The Providence Journal. In this connection he says:

"One lonesome and harmless American newspaper man, John R. Rathom of The Providence Journal, had the gall to plant an employe in a secretarial position at Excellency von Bernstorff's elbow. Also, he put a bright American girl stenographer (with a red pencil) in the office of the Austrian Consul General in New York. And not content with those outrages, he generously planted an office on each side of the German fake-passport factory in New York, instead of on one side only.

Transfixed Hearts Her Mark.

"And it was a Providence Journal man who with most criminal carelessness changed portfolios with the astute Dr. Albert of Austria, and staged a fight in a street car—without extra charge—while that horrible mistake was being made. And the saddest part of it all is that nearly forty-eight long hours elapsed ere the lynx-eyed doctor noticed the substitution, and made a fuss about it.

"Mr. Rathom's most delightful story is of his girl stenographer sitting demurely on a big box of incriminating papers, just prior to its shipment to Germany, sharing her frugal lunch with the shrewd Papen, and dreamily drawing two large red hearts on the box cover, to which the sentimental von thoughtfully and tenderly added a red transfixing arrow. This spooning led to the cheap and easy identification of the box in Merrie England. It reads like a foolishly impossible romance; but the joke of it is, it is quite true.

"With all their training in treachery, and education in plotting and lying and concealment, Dumba, Bernstorff, Papen, Boy-Ed, and Albert were one and all the most stupid donkeys. Not one of them knew the first principles of the self-protection system that (temporarily) keeps expert liars and thieves and forgers from being caught. Just fancy keeping check stubs, and receipts, and copies of letters in lawless proceedings!

"After Bernstorff, Dumba, Papen, Boy-Ed, and Albert, what will we think of the Germans and Austrians who come here after the war to represent their Governments? Will we not regard them as spies of the same type, who will lie to us and knife us in the back whenever the interests of their Governments make it advisable?"

Dr. Hornaday told a TIMES reporter that the information about Mr. Rathom's activities was not a matter of his personal knowledge, but had been taken from a report of a speech of his before a body of advertising men.

MISS TRAVIS TO WED OCT. 15

Governor Will Attend Marriage of State Controller's Daughter.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Helen Peck Travis, daughter of State Controller Eugene M. Travis and Mrs. Travis, to J. Henry Johnson of Albany, which will take place on Monday, Oct. 15, at the home of the bride's parents, 436 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church, is to officiate.

Mrs. Charles M. Travis, a sister-in-law of the bride, will be matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will include the Misses Ella Biederman and Jeanette Shelden. Professor Benjamin Boss is to act as best man, and the ushers will include Charles M. Travis, Robert LaDue, John H. McElroy, and Everett Carlisle Johnson.

Governor and Mrs. Whitman, State officials, and members of the Legislature have been invited to the wedding.

The engagement of the couple was announced last Winter. Miss Travis is a graduate of Adelphi College of Brooklyn. Mr. Johnson is a son of the Rev. J. Everett Johnson, former rector of Calvary Church, Syracuse.

MISS GEBHARD TO MARRY.

Will Become the Bride of Baron Napoleon Gourgaud in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The marriage of Baron Napoleon Gourgaud and Miss Eva Buckingham Gebhard of New York will be celebrated quietly at Nevers, in the Department of Nievre, on Wednesday.

Miss Gebhard is the daughter of Mrs. William H. Gebhard, and she has resided in Paris with her mother at 39 Avenue d'Antin for some years. Baron Gourgaud is a member of an old and distinguished family of Paris, and lives at 138 Avenue Champs Elysées. Château du Gue-Robert belongs to the family.

Taylor-Dunn.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 23.—Miss Louise A. Dunn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Dunn of Taylor Street, was married last night in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, West Orange, to Charles Taylor of Day Street, Orange. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Frank B. Reazor, rector of the church, and was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents. The bride was attended by Miss Alice Florence of Orange as maid of honor, and the best man was Franklin Hall.

DR. HILLIS ATTACKS BRITAIN'S ENEMIES

Declares in Pulpit That He Who Assails America's War Partners Is a Traitor.

NO TIME FOR OLD ANIMOSITY

World Concerned Now Only with Defeat of Germany—Would Lock Up Agitators.

Speaking in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning on what Great Britain and her colonies had done and were doing in the war, the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis said that at this time, when America and Great Britain were fighting as allies in the defense of humanity, democracy, and liberty, men here who were traitors to England were also guilty of treason to the United States. These agitators against England, who seek to confuse the issue, he said, should be arrested and interned. "The world at the present moment," asserted Dr. Hillis, "is concerned simply with one thing: Shall this foul creature that is in the German saddle, with hoofs of fire, trample down all the sweet growths in the garden of God?

"There are certain German-Americans, particularly three merchants and two newspaper men here in Brooklyn," said Dr. Hillis, "who think that they can kill the influence of every German atrocity by assembling people and talking on the crimes of England. The time has fully come for the people of Brooklyn to realize that England is our ally, and that these men are traitors to this Republic whenever they are traitors to England.

"The three tests of the traitor in this country are: First, he tries to find something he can criticise in Great Britain, so as to justify German atrocities; second, he never will utter a word of criticism of these atrocities, but hates anybody who can prove the German cruelty; third, he never tires of insisting that Germany is fighting for the freedom of the seas, when, in his wicked heart, he knows that in a half century there has not been one single English port in the world that has not been as open and free to a German ship as to a British ship.

"The people of this Republic have the seed corn of their liberties from Great Britain. Like the United States, Great Britain is in this war to defend humanity, because Germany broke her solemn treaties, violated the sanctity of frontier lines, used her money through her Ambassadors to stir up strife, sedition, blow up factories, bribe legislators, corrupt citizens in Washington, Mexico, Buenos Aires, London, and Paris, until her very name became a synonym for foul treachery.

"And these six or seven merchants and newspaper men in Brooklyn, the eight or ten in New York, these pacifists and aliens in cities like Chicago, are now with subtle cunning and vast secret trickeries attacking England and trying to alienate the Irish, as if the mistakes of the United States and England prior to this great war had anything to do with the moral issue involved since this war began. Our insistence that every interest of humanity, democracy, and liberty is being supported by the United States, Great Britain, and France does not mean that we have also supported and justified everything in the history of Russia prior to 1914, or in the ancient revolutions of France, or in the troubles between South Ireland and England.

"These traitors who try to confuse the issue with endless agitations against England should be arrested and interned. General Pershing is marching forward with an American force and General Haig is marching forward with a British force. The men who now betray England are also betraying America. Before they are done, we fear that these men, through their machinations, will involve this country in some stupendous sinking of transports at sea, or calamity on the land. Has not the time come for one company, within three blocks of this spot, to cease giving a room once a week to a German-American where he can vilify England, now America's ally? Things are not well when men are willing to buy advertising by conciliating the enemies of our beloved country."

Asked later regarding the "merchants and newspaper men in Brooklyn" to whom he had referred in his sermon Dr. Hillis said that most people would know who were meant without giving names.

PASTOR ASSAILS PACIFISTS.

Should Take "Their Medicine Without Squealing," He Says.

Dr. Jonathan C. Day, pastor of the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, in a sermon last night on "The Pacifist and the War," paid his respects to certain Congressmen, and said Jeremiah A. O'Leary, editor of The Bull, was misnamed, and should have been named "Leary." Dr. Day was many times interrupted by applause.

"The non-resistant pacifists," he said, "who have not sense enough to take their nose out of the Government's business in time of war, must take their medicine from the Government without squealing. When I see how von Bernstorff used O'Leary to gain his ends, then O'Leary and his type need to be watched by the eagle eye of our Government."

The preacher then delivered a scathing rebuke to Senators Stone, La Follette, and others. Senator Gronna, he said, took a great deal of interest in wheat, and he though this was because Gronna had millions of acres of that commodity in North Dakota. Declaring that Senator Stone was born in Kentucky, Dr. Day added that he was ashamed to say that he was born in the same State. He urged Stone's resignation.

WISE ATTACKS PACIFISTS.

Rabbi Says "Basement and Cellar Type" Lead Activities.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall, repeated his attacks upon the pacifists of the People's Council of America in his sermon yesterday, and contended that those who were seeking to bring about peace with a recognition of the German autocracy were not only working against the Allies, but against the German people. He explained that a worldwide German conspiracy and plotting had caused him and many other anti-militarists to become "unequivocal supporters of the Government and its war policies."

In speaking of the Socialists in the People's Council Rabbi Wise said:

"But groups other than the uncompromising pacifists are to be found in the leadership of the People's Council, and these, mindful of the seriousness of my charge, I accuse of readiness to accept an outcome of the war which would not bring peace to men, but seal the dominance of the sword in the world. Numerically strongest in the leadership of the People's Council is a group of Socialists, not of the parlor or drawing-room variety, but of the basement and cellar type, who, like their German colleagues, from the beginning of the war have served the interests of Germany rather than that genius of internationalism which is supposed to preside over the councils of the Socialist Party. These American Socialists have not frankly admitted that they were pro-German, but if their lead had been followed we should have remained permanently neutral as between savagely offending Germany and all her desolated victims. The Socialist Party has been politically and morally tainted by the German captaincy of a nominally internationalist movement, and we are rejoiced to see some brave spirits step out of the Socialist ranks and protest, to use the vocabulary of Socialists, against a completely bourgeois acceptance of the Prussian program by the rank and file of American Socialists.

"The strict and straight pacifist attitude is intelligible, however gravely erring we deem it. Even the Socialist position is not inexplicable, however lamentable from the viewpoint of those who had hoped for a helpfully international mind in Socialist circles."

Rabbi Wise said there was a third class in the People's Council that "has come in the midst of war to aid the cause of peace, not for the sake of America, nor yet chiefly for the sake of peace, but primarily, if not solely, for the sake of Pax Germanica, a peace that shall be made in Germany even as the war was made in Germany." He said that this class did not represent the cause of any people, not even the Germans, because, he said: "If by any moral calamity the People's Council should gain the ascendancy in American life, the German people would be perhaps forever enslaved by that Hohenzollernism whose doom we have willed and spoken."

MORE LOYALTY MEETINGS.

Colonel Roosevelt to be Principal Speaker at Chicago Gathering.

Following the completion of its "Loyalty Week" in New York, in which nine teams of four speakers each toured the State, the National Security League announced yesterday that the features of this week's program would be the appearance of Colonel Roosevelt at a mass meeting in Chicago and the beginning of the campaign in Vermont.

The "Vermont idea" will be started at a two days' conference at Rutland on Thursday and Friday. This plan will be followed in all the other States, the purpose of which is to create a Statewide loyalty movement by gathering at a two-day conference the important men of States, including political leaders, heads of business organizations, newspaper proprietors and editors, and leaders in civic reform. The principal speakers at Rutland will be James M. Beck, Edouard de Billy, Deputy High Commissioner of the French Republic; S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League; Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, and the Rev. George Adam of Montreal.

In commenting on the campaign, Mr. Menken said last night that it was proving a great success.

"Dr. Robert McN. McElroy, the educational director of the league, and others who made the trip report to me that this launching of the league's campaign of 'Patriotism Through Education' in this State will unquestionably justify the time and expense which it cost," he said. "The speakers appeared in all the principal cities and towns of the State, and found that the message of aggressive patriotism which they carried fell upon responsive ears.

"As the campaign is extended we hope to have several State Councils of Defense conduct 'Loyalty Weeks' after the plan of Dr. MacCracken. These supplementary loyalty meetings should be multiplied into the hundreds.

"The league has listed 500 thoroughly competent and trained speakers, located in all parts of the country, who are prepared to place themselves at the disposal of the league. In a few weeks patriotic gatherings will be assembling in every city, town, and hamlet of the country."

DRAFTS 5,000 FOR STATE.

North Carolina Governor Calls for Men from 31 to 45 Years Old.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 23.—Governor Bickett by proclamation today ordered the drafting into the State military service of 5,000 citizens between the ages of 31 and 45 to serve the State in the absence of all of North Carolina's National Guard in Federal service.

The men will be selected by machinery now being arranged, the plan being to provide a reserve force for every county, some twenty-five men coming from most of the counties and none from those which are centres of population.

Attacks on local jails and a demonstration Friday before the State Prison, where a negro charged with attacking a white woman is confined, are said to have hastened the Governor's decision to apply the draft.

'I HATE AN EGOTIST,' THE PRESIDENT SAID

Pastor Tells of Talk With Mr. Wilson of America's Duty in the War.

Charles Edward Russell, member of the American Commission to Russia, scored the pacifist Senators and Representatives during the course of an address last night at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in West 104th Street, on the subject of the situation in Russia and its relation to the war. After Mr. Russell had concluded, the pastor, the Rev. Christian F. Reisner, told of a visit he had made to President Wilson with Misha Appelbaum, President of the Humanitarian Cult. Dr. Reisner quoted the President as saying in the interview:

"My old father, a minister, used to tell me that all sin was traceable to selfishness. I have found that to be true in a large way. I hate an egotist, and I will not listen to him, for he never serves anyone but himself. The man who does not serve others gives untrustworthy advice, and is, therefore, dangerous rather than helpful. Service adds to ability and builds an indefinable wisdom otherwise impossible.

"'If America had remained out of the war she would have been an egotistic nation, utterly selfish and unwilling to serve, and hence would have lost her strength and her vision, and hence her ability to sit at the world's council table. War is not ideal, but as the world is now constituted there was no other way for the nation to answer the call to service. War is due to fermentation, and we must be careful to go slowly and carefully, and not stop until all the fermented spots are treated. We can not and dare not make peace until the things which caused this fermentation are removed. We are unselfishly in the war in order that we may serve humanity; and while it will cost, we must spend any price to bring peace, and not accept peace at any price.'

"This message," Dr. Reisner said, "is typical of the President, and the ripe fruit of a whole life devoted to high service."

Mr. Russell said the American people had entirely misunderstood the attitude of the Russians. Their ideals of democracy, he said, were founded on a devotion as great as that toward democracy in this country.

Senators La Follette, Gronna, and Stone he characterized as enemies to the nation, and he urged the American people to petition the United States Senate to expel them from that body without delay.

"In a speech delivered in St. Paul a few days ago," he said, "La Follette declared that we jumped into this war on a mere technicality and that the lives of American soldiers should not be sacrificed in a war that rested upon a filmsy pretext. The deadly effect of such words as these cannot be estimated. If a man knows the full meaning of such sentiments as these, he is a greater traitor than Benedict Arnold and is walking through a powder house with a lighted torch."

HYLAN SPEAKS IN CHURCH.

Judge Ignores Politics and Tells of Efforts to Reclaim Criminals.

Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor, discussed the "Relation of the Church to the Courts" in St. Paul's German Evangelical Church, Leonard Street, Brooklyn, last night. A little girl preceded the Judge to the pulpit platform and recited in German "The Angel of Peace." The Rev. Charles H. Benseler, pastor, introduced the candidate as "the next Mayor of New York."

Judge Hylan, however, made no reference to politics, but told of his efforts to reclaim criminals, and mentioned the co-operation he had received from the churches and members of the Volunteer Probation League, which he had helped to organize.

GIVE ALBUM TO TARDIEU.

Reproductions of War Paintings by J. F. Bouchor.

An autographed album containing 100 reproductions of the war paintings of the great French artist J. F. Bouchor, who is the official painter of the French armies, was presented to M. Tardieu, High Commissioner of France in America, last night in the grand ballroom of the Plaza Hotel.

The presentation was made by Armand Mandelbrod, who is in charge of the exhibition of Bouchor's original paintings, which is being held to raise funds for the restoration of the City of Verdun. The famous French statesman came ostensibly to view the exhibition, and the presentation came as a surprise to him. He made a short speech of thanks and warmly praised the work of the artist and the general purpose of the exhibition.

The reproductions in the album are of paintings Bouchor made while under fire, and give a vivid history of the war. There are also portraits of the great figures of the war, including General Pershing. There are also sixty-seven title pages with a small hand-painted sketch by the artist, who has completed a number of the albums for persons of prominence on this side of the Atlantic, and one of special design will be presented to President Wilson. Others to receive them are Cardinal Gibbons, Theodore Roosevelt, Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, and Ambassador Jusserand.

SEEKS WORKHOUSE EXPOSE.

Malone to Defend Men Accused of Killing Occoquan Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Dudley Field Malone, who resigned the Collectorship of the Port of New York on account of the Administration's attitude toward militant suffragettes, will make another effort to get before the public all the facts about alleged conditions at the District of Columbia workhouse at Occoquan, where some of the militants are undergoing terms of imprisonment.

Mr. Malone appeared in Washington today as counsel for Harlan Palmer and William Swartzbaugh, who are in jail at Alexandria, Va., on a charge of killing a guard at the workhouse when, with other men, they endeavored to escape last December. Palmer and Swartzbaugh assert, according to Mr. Malone, that they tried to escape because conditions were unsanitary and they themselves were tortured.

The trial of the men is set for the Federal court at Alexandria on Tuesday, and Mr. Malone has set up as a defense that the prisoners' minds were deranged because of suffering. He said he came here at the instance of two prominent New Yorkers interested in prison work, who had heard that the men were without counsel.

Mr. Malone asserted that the suffragists still in the workhouse were forced to undergo the greatest indignities. It seemed incredible, he said, that such conditions were permitted to exist in a Government-controlled prison.

WILSON APPROVES AIRWAY.

Gives Sanction to Aero Club's Plan for Cross-Continent Route.

President Wilson, in a letter to Congressman Murray Hulbert, has approved the plan of the Aero Club of America to name the first national airway the "Woodrow Wilson Aerial Highway."

The Board of Governors of the Aero Club telegraphed its resolution to Congressman Hulbert with the following:

"The Board of Governors will appreciate it if you will kindly advise President Wilson of their resolution and ask his sanction."

This telegram was sent to President Wilson by Congressman Hulbert. President Wilson's answer follows:

"My dear Mr. Hulbert: Thank you warmly for having let me see the inclosed telegram. It heartens me mightily. It is very delightful to have such a feeling exist and to receive such evidences of support and approval. Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

The plans of making the map for the Woodrow Wilson Aerial Highway will be considered immediately by the club's Committee on Aeronautic Maps and Landing Places, of which Rear Admiral Peary is Chairman and Henry Woodhouse Vice Chairman.

SOCIALISTS END SESSIONS.

Intercollegiate Society Hears Discussions on Peace Moves.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLPORT, L. I., Sept. 23.—The Intercollegiate Socialist Society, which has been in session here daily for the last week, brought its convention to a close today. Norman Angell, the English author and publicist, made an address in which he said that the object of Socialists at the peace settlement should be "to assist in forming international arrangements to protect all nations after the war; to assure to all military security, national independence, economic rights, access to raw materials and markets, equal opportunity in undeveloped territory—such as Africa, Asia, and South America—and access to the sea for States that had insufficent, or no 'ports.'" He advocated the adoption of some plan for a league of nations such as that forecast by President Wilson and ratified by the leading statesmen among the allies."

Senator Henri La Fontaine, a Belgian student of international affairs, said:

"Now we have come to see, and the whole world agrees, that war is a crime. It is the combination of all crimes—murder, arson, robbery, rapine, and all the rest. If this is so, then any international body that exists must treat war as the great crime. We must now make international laws against war. This new conception of the crime of war makes possible a new conception of the affirmative action which can be internationally employed to suppress war. This suppression must be the serious concern of a league of nations."

Isaac Don Levine of The New York Tribune said that immediate peace would save Russia from a counter-revolution, but that if the war continued much longer, the counter-revolution was probable.

A. J. Sack, Director of the Russian Bureau of Information, praised the work of Premier Kerensky. Alexander Trachtenberg of the Labor Research Bureau also spoke.

HELD ONE PULPIT 65 YEARS.

Dr. Edward Robie, Vigorous at 96, Killed by a Fall.

A record which it is believed is unequaled in the annals of the church in the United States was that of the Rev. Dr. Edward Robie of Greenland, N. H., who died there last Friday from the effects of a fall. Had he lived until tomorrow he would have completed sixty-five years of continuous service in the pulpit of the local Congregational Church.

Dr. Robie, who was in his ninety-seventh year, was hale and vigorous up to within a few days of his death. He preached every Sunday, exchanged at intervals with neighboring pastors, paid regular visits to members of his congregation, often walking long distances for the purpose, and was in demand for funerals for miles around.

Dr. Robie was born at Gorham, Me., April 5, 1821. After graduating from Bowdoin College, where he knew the poet Longfellow, he took a theological course at Phillips Andover Seminary, and later went to Germany where, at the University of Halle and at Berlin he completed his education. On his return to the United States he became instructor of Hebrew at Phillips Andover, and from there was called to the pulpit at Greenland which he occupied for the first time Sept. 25, 1852.

From that time he had been the life and soul of the place and an inspiration to the generations that grew up around him. The facetious question whether there was ever a perfect man was once asked of a girl's class in a Greenland Sunday school, the confident expectation being that they would answer "No." To the teacher's surprise the class responded with an emphatic and unanimous "Yes—Dr. Robie."

The venerable pastor never for a moment allowed advancing years to interfere with his intellectual progress. He always kept abreast of the times, and at 83 went through the course of comparative study of religions at Harvard University Summer school.

Robert S. Peabody Dead.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Sept. 23.—Robert S. Peabody of Boston, architect, died at his Summer residence here today. He had been President of the American Institute of Architects, Chairman of the Boston Park Commission and for many years one of the overseers of Harvard University. He was born in New Bedford in 1845.

Sheik Selim El-Bichri Dead.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 23.—The Sheik El-Islam, Selim El-Bichri, President of the El-Azhar University, the principal centre of Moslem teaching in the world, is dead here. He was 90 years old.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS FLANNERY, for many years head of the Flannery Towing Line, died on Saturday at his home, 458 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

ROBERT BICKERSTAFF, a stone mason and contractor, died on Friday at his home, 5,721 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, in his forty-first year.

Mrs. ELLEN L. SHUTT, widow of Walter W. Shutt, died on Friday at her home in Brentwood, L. I. She was 93 years old.

JAMES M. LEWIS of the insurance firm of Lewis & Boardman, 334 Fifth Avenue, died on Saturday at his home, 37 East Thirty-eighth Street, in his seventy-second year.

WILLIAM HASSELBERGER, a shipbuilder, who helped construct a monitor designed by John Ericsson and presented to the Government by Commodore Vanderbilt during the civil war, died yesterday at his home, 229 East Thirty-seventh Street, aged 84 years.

DAVID C. LINK, head of the firm of David C. Link & Co., produce brokers, died yesterday at his home, 284 West End Avenue. Mr. Link had been a member of the Produce Exchange for thirty-seven years. He is survived by his wife and four children.

Dr. BRADBURY M. RICHARDSON died yesterday at his home, 151 Milton Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-sixth year. He is survived by his brother, Dr. George W. Richardson of Manhattan.

DYNAMITE INQUIRY NEAR WASHINGTON

Explosive Close to Aqueduct That Supplies Capital's Water—Two Men Held.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Department of Justice and the local police are making an investigation concerning the discovery of thirty sticks of dynamite near Great Falls on the Upper Potomac, about fifteen miles from Washington, close to the aqueduct which carries Washington's water supply.

Two men have been arrested, one of whom was captured at midnight Friday as he was about to enter an empty house in which the dynamite was found. The police are making inquiry to ascertain if the dynamite was being used in operations near by. They have no evidence to connect the men arrested with any plot to destroy the aqueduct.

A woman and a girl who were near the empty house on Friday told a man who worked in the neighborhood that they had come there to get a package left for the woman's husband by Ernest Knott. The authorities of Montgomery County, Md., in which the house is situated, were notified, and that night Deputy Sheriffs captured George A. Tiverny, who is now in a Washington police station. Tiverny told conflicting stories as to his presence at the house. Later the police arrested Knott, who is only 20 years old. He and Tiverny were arrested here in January, 1917, on a charge of attempting to rob a lunch-room cash drawer.

$18,000 for 71st Infantry Fund.

Nearly $18,000 was realized at the Hippodrome last night at a special performance given in aid of the dependent families of members of the Seventy-first Infantry. This sum included $1,000 for an autographed programme sold at auction by De Wolf Hopper, the book being bought by "Honest John" Kelly. Among the entertainers were Albert Spalding, making what will probably be his final appearance on the stage for a considerable time; Bernard Granville, Earl Carroll, Raymond Hitchcock, Will Rogers, Cifton Crawford, Ralph Herz, Eddie Cantor, Chic Sale, Grace La Rue, Elizabeth Murray, and Houdini.

Suffragists to Hold Mass Meeting.

The first big mass meeting of the New York State Suffrage Party for the campaign of 1917 will be held at Carnegie Hall Wednesday evening, Oct. 3. The list of speakers includes Governor R. L. Beeckman of Rhode Island, Everett H. Colby, John A. Kingsbury, John Mitchell, Thomas Mott Osborne, William Faversham, Samuel Untermyer, Richard Billings, Franklin M. K. Cutcheon, Victor Morawetz, and Frederick Peterson.

Corrigan Has Not Resigned.

Magistrate Corrigan said last night that a report that he had resigned from the bench was a mistake. He said he did not even contemplate resigning.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Greetings.

DOLINSKY.—Mrs. Hyman Dolinsky and family, of 9 East 97th St. wish a healthy, happy, and prosperous New Year to all their relatives and friends.

ROSEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Norman Rosen of 680 West End Av., formerly of 3,657 Broadway, wish their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous new year.

Born.

KASSLER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kassler, (nee Jeanette Sindel,) a daughter, Friday, Sept. 21, at New York Nursery and Childs Hospital.

LITWIN.—To Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Litwin (nee Gladys Bergman) of 609 West 114th St., twin girls, Friday, Sept. 14.

SCOTT.—On Sunday, Sept. 23, to Mr. and Mrs. William E. Scott of 150 East 35th St., a son.

DENENFELD.—Sept. 19, 210 West 108th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Denenfeld, a daughter.

KAISER.—Sept. 20, Bronx Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kaiser, a son.

NATHAN.—Sept. 22, Mulderig Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Nathan, a daughter.

PETCHESKY.—Sept. 16, 1,401 Carroll St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Petchesky, a son.

SCHAPIRA.—Sept. 20, 317 West 136th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Schapira, a daughter.

Engaged.

ABRAMSON — NEUMANN.—Ernstein Neumann to William Abramson.

BERGMAN—FRIEDENBERG.—Edna Friedenberg to Harry Bergman.

DEICHER—ROGOWSKI.—Bernardine F. Rogowski to Alexander Deicher.

DRUCKER — JASLOW. — Ella Jaslow to Irving Drucker.

FEIGUS — ARNHEIMER. — Henrietta Arnheimer to J. Theodore Feigus.

GOODMAN—LAVINE.—Lena Lavine to A. H. Goodman.

JONES—DAVIS.—Tesse Davis to Harold Jones.

KAUFMANN—WENK.—Hortense Wenk to Gerson P. Kaufmann.

LE SAVOY—COHAN.—Rose Cohan to Samuel Le Savoy.

MINDEN—ROSENBERG.—Bertha Rosenberg to Julius C. Minden.

ROODER—DIAMOND.—Estelle Diamond to Murray Rooder.

RUBLIN—WEISBARD.—Lillian Weisbard to David Rublin.

SAUNDERS — ALEXANDER. — Dorothy B. Alexander to Martin E. Saunders.

Married.

COLTON—RICHARDS.—At New York City, Sept. 22, 1917, Amy, daughter of General John T. Richards of Gardiner, Maine, to Arthur Willis Colton of New York.

LOEWY—RUBENOFF.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Rubenoff announce the marriage of their daughter, Jeannette, to Mr. Morris Loewy, Sept. 23.

HEDDEN—LUMSDEN.—Sept. 22, Anna C. Lumsden to Charles F. Hedden.

Died.

ALTMAN.—Ludwig, on Sept. 23, beloved father of Moritz, Adolph, Malvinia, and Flora Zellner. Funeral from his late residence, 560 West 165th St., Tuesday, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BENNETT.—Catherine Frances, on Friday, Sept. 21, at her home in Larchmont, N. Y. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall St., Monday, Sept. 24, at 11 A. M.

BURGHEIMER.—On Sept. 23, Leo, beloved husband of Flora and father of Fannette and the late Carolyn Burgheimer, in his 50th year. Funeral private.

CARVILLE.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1917, Cornelia Lawton, widow of Joseph Marshall Carville, in her 93d year. Funeral service at her late home, 257 Webster Av., New Rochelle, on Wednesday, at 3:30 P. M.

ENTEMANN.—On Saturday, Sept. 22, 1917, William R., beloved husband of Lizzie Entemann. Relatives and friends, also Teutonia Lodge, No. 72, F. and A. M.; Jersey City Lodge, No. 211, B. P. O. E.; Sherwood Council, No. 151, F. of A.; Society of American Florists, New York Florist Club, German Hospital and Dispensary Association, German Pioneer Verein, Ocean Social Club, Greenville Liederkranz, and Greenville Turn Verein, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 326 Ocean Av., Jersey City, on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at 8 P. M. Funeral private.

FRIEDLANDER. — On Monday, Sept. 24, Jacob H., father of Samson, Birdie Rosenthal, Sadie Goldstein, Edith Goldstein, Mildred Silverman, Eva Silverman, Dan, Lou, and Zelma. Funeral from his late residence, 5 West 122d St., Tuesday, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

GLEESON.—Joseph M., in the 56th year of his age, beloved husband and friend of Florence Stebbins Gleeson, after a lingering illness, at his country home, Ashburn, Va. Interment private.

GORDON.—Aged 55 years, suddenly, on Saturday, Sept. 22, 1917, Isaac Gordon, father of Dr. Murray B., Joseph G., Herman F., Mrs. Isadore Horwitz of Detroit, Mich., Helen S., and Augusta G. Funeral from his late residence, 111 West 114th St., on Monday, Sept. 24, 1917, at 12 M.

GRAFF.—Members of Lily Lodge, No. 342, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the Masonic funeral service of our departed brother, Edward W. Graff, at his late residence, 319 East 197th St., near Bainbridge Av., on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at 8 P. M. George Camerden, Secretary; Charles H. Ahrens, Master.

HARRISON.—Solomon, on Sept. 23, beloved husband of Bertha and dear father of David, Abraham, Rebecca Isinberg, Ida Levitt, Minnie Rubenstein, Yetta Manneson, Katie Shapire, and Anna Goldenberg. Funeral from his late residence, 2,471 7th Av., on Monday, Sept. 24, at 2 P. M. Omit flowers.

HASSELBERGER. — William, on Sept. 22, dearly beloved father of Mary L. Young, John Hasselberger and Emilia J. Kenney, in his 84th year. Funeral from his late residence, 229 East 37th St., Wednesday, Sept. 26, at 2 P. M.

HEGEMAN.—Died Sept. 23, Simon J. Hegeman, in his 80th year. Funeral Sept. 25, at 2:30 P. M., from his late residence, New Germantown, N. J.

ISAACS.—On Sept. 21, Joel, husband of Emily, father of Mrs. Horace Hano, and Philip and Herbert Isaacs, born Yarmouth, England. Funeral Monday, 2 o'clock, 1348 North 16th St., Philadelphia. Interment Mount Sinai. Relatives and friends invited.

JOHNSTON.—At Hempstead, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 22, 1917, Annie P. Johnston, mother of J. Robert and Henry N. Johnston. Funeral private. Interment Woodlawn.

JUDSON.—Sept. 22, at the Samaritan Hospital, Troy, N. Y., Abbie Mildner, beloved wife of J. Rollin Judson. Interment at Princeton, N. J., Monday, Sept. 24. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station at 12 o'clock noon.

LEWIS.—On Saturday, Sept. 22, James M., dearly beloved husband of May Lewis. Funeral from his late residence, 37 East 38th St., Tuesday morning, Sept. 25, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, (Lady Chapel,) where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment, Woodlawn. Automobile cortege.

LINK.—On Sunday, Sept. 23, 1917, in his 63d year, David C. Link, beloved husband of Fanny Gwyer Link, at his late residence, 289 West End Av. Funeral services will be held at Calvary Baptist Church, West 57th St., on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

McCONVILLE.—Sept. 22, Bernard McConville, aged 56. Requiem mass Tuesday, Sept. 25, at Church of the Incarnation, 175th St. and Audubon Av., at 10 A. M.

MICHAUX.—On Sept. 23, Delphine, in her 80th year. Funeral from her late residence, 16 Summerfield Av., Arverne, Tuesday, 8:30 A. M. Requiem mass 10:30 A. M. Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West 23d St., Manhattan. Interment private.

PEMBROOK.—Sept. 20, Theodore K., son of William A. and Sarah Pembrook. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell's Building, Broadway and 66th St., Tuesday, 2 P. M. Interment private, Elizabeth, N. J.

PIRIE.—On Sept. 21, in the 79th year of her age, at her residence, Sea Cliff, N. Y., Sarah Carson, widow of John T. Pirie. Funeral services Monday, Sept. 24, 4:30 P. M. Motors will meet train leaving Pennsylvania Station and Flatbush Av. 3:20 P. M. Returning leaves Sea Cliff 5:43. Interment private.

RENZ.—On Sunday, Sept. 23, 1917, George E. Renz, beloved husband of Kate Renz, in his 37th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,678 Anthony Av., Bronx, Tuesday, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.

RICHARDSON.—On Sunday, Sept. 23, 1917, after a long illness, Bradbury M. Richardson, M. D., in his 76th year. Relatives, friends, and members of Greenpoint Lodge No. 403, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 151 Milton St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

SAMMIS.—On Sept. 21, 1917, at Middletown, N. Y., formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., Ezra R. Sammis. Services at Greenwood Chapel on Monday, Sept. 24, at 2:30 P. M. Babylon, L. I., papers please copy.

SQUIRES.—On Sept. 23, 1917, Abraham Squires, aged 85. Funeral services at his son's residence, 311 East 201st St., Bronx, on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at 8:15 P. M.

TAPPE.—On Friday, Sept. 21, at her residence, 53 East 30th St., Ada, wife of Herman P. Tappé and daughter of the late Edward S. Jaffray. Funeral will be held at St. Thomas's Church Chantry Monday, Sept. 24, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

VANCE.—Suddenly, on Sept. 22, 1917, Clara Johnson, widow of Henry C. Vance of 750 Degraw Av., Newark, N. J. Funeral services on Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1917, at 4 P. M., from St. Mark's Church, corner Heller Parkway and Ridge St., Newark.

WAYDELL. — On Friday, Sept. 21, at her home, Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., Mary Elizabeth, widow of William Anderson Waydell, aged 80 years. Funeral services at the home on Monday, Sept. 24, 11 A. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station 10:06 A. M.

YOUNG.—Saturday, Sept. 22, 1917, at Hotel Collingwood, New York City, William James Young, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral at chapel of H. Samson, 436 6th Av., Pittsburgh, Penn., Tuesday morning, Sept. 25, 1917, 10 o'clock. Oklahoma papers please copy.

BLUMBERG.—Moses L., 230 Manhattan Av., Sept. 21.

CANTRY.—Catherine D., 874 Lexington Av., Sept. 22. Funeral today.

DANNENBERG.—Rose, 109 West 94th St., Sept. 21.

DE VOS.—Mae, Sept. 22. Funeral 130 Lexington Av., today, 2 P. M.

DOWNEY.—Margaret, Sept. 21. Funeral 416 East 82d St., today, 9:30 A. M.

GEISLER.—Katherine, 159 East 73d St., Sept. 22. Funeral today.

JOHNSON.—Mrs. J., 305 West 125th St., Sept. 21.

JUDGE.—Mary T., 804 Freeman St., Bronx, Sept. 22.

KELLEY.—Katherine, 455 East 135th St., Sept. 22. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

KERSLER.—Marten, Sept. 22, aged 57. Funeral 276 West 132d St. today, 2 P. M.

KUNZ.—Barbara H., 453 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, Sept. 22.

McGOVERN.—Eliza, Sept. 22. Funeral 66th St. and Broadway today, 2 P. M.

McGUINNESS.—Katherine, 344 East 32d St., Sept. 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McKENNA.—Sarah J., 533 West 156th St., Sept. 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McNAMARA.—Kittie, 463 East 158th St., Sept. 22. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

MATZKE.—Augusta, 960 Stebbins Av., Bronx, Sept. 21.

QUINN.—Henry, 2,450 7th Av., Sept. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

RIORDAN.—Sarah, 2,090 Madison Av., Sept. 20. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SCHNEIDER.—Harry C., 125 West 96th St., Sept. 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

THOMPSON.—Mary J., 2,434 7th Av., Sept. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

TIERNAN.—John, 102 West 99th St., Sept. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WILSON.—John B., Sept. 21. Funeral 252 West 125th St. today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

AINSLEY.—Margaret, Sept. 22. Funeral 60 Pennsylvania Av. today, 2 P. M.

BIELAS.—Paul, 599A Washington Av., Sept. 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DEVINE.—Martin, 232 54th St., Sept. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DOHERTY.—Elizabeth A., 704 Elmore Place, Sept. 22, aged 64. Funeral tomorrow.

HARRINGTON.—George M., 172A Clifton Place, Sept. 22, aged 28.

KOENIG.—Helene, 1,490 Putnam Av., Sept. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LAVEY.—Annie, 136 Jefferson Av., Sept. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MARTIN.—John T., 380 Hamburg Av., Sept. 21. Funeral today, 9:15 A. M.

NEWLANDS.—Frank, 412 11th St., Sept. 21.

O'KEEFE.—John D., 263 Prospect Park West, Sept. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—Mary, 136 Warren St., Sept. 22. Funeral tomorrow.

WEDERHOLT.—Charles, 357 East 28th St., Sept. 22, aged 34. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

Long Island.

DRTINA.—Rose, 537 1st Av., Astoria, Sept. 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KRANK.—Anna, Richmond Hill, Sept. 21.

PEARCE.—Emma, Great Neck, Sept. 21, aged 16. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

In Memoriam.

VAN PELT.—Sevilla. In sad and loving memory of our dear, beloved mother, Mrs. Sevilla Van Pelt, who died Sept. 24, 1916. Gone, but not forgotten. MILDRED AND ALICE VAN PELT.

CARTER.—Alicia, mass St. Rose of Lima Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.

COSTELLO.—Mary, mass Resurrection Church today, 8 A. M.

ESCHWEGE.—Emanuel, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Sept. 30, 2:30 P. M.

FITZPATRICK.—Maria, mass St. Francis de Sales Church tomorrow, 9 A. M.

HAFFEN.—John, mass Church of Lady of Mercy, Fordham, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

KILGALLON.—Mary, mass St. Stephen's Church tomorrow, 8 A. M.

KRAKOWER.—Gerson M., unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, Sept. 30, 2:30 P. M.

LEVIN.—Therese, unveiling monument, Cypress Hills Cemetery, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.

LONIGAN.—Thomas J., in memory of; died Sept. 25, 1916.

MANLEY.—Philip A., in memory of; died Sept. 29, 1916.

O'BRIEN.—Timothy, in memory of; died Sept. 25, 1916.

O'KANE.—George E., in memory of; died Sept. 24, 1914.

PEISER. — Hedwig, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.

RAUNER. — Simon, unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, Sept. 30, 3:45 P. M.

SCHNEIDER.—Anna, mass St. Aloysius's Church today, 8 A. M.

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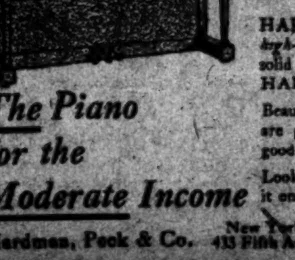

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War Profits Tax

Every security holder, corporation official and business man should be interested in our summary of the salient features of the War Profits Tax Section of the War Revenue Bill as it now stands. The tax to be paid by any specific firm or corporation may be readily arrived at by reference to a comprehensive table included in this summary.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The stock market marched down hill for two days last week, executed a right-about movement, and marched uphill for the next three days; then broke ranks and moved both ways in a final half-day session. The resulting changes were somewhat confusing, for while many issues ended the week with gains there were perhaps as many which lost further ground. On the whole, sentiment at the opening of the new week is very much more cheerful in tone. It is a favorite shortcoming of the stock market to carry the pretense of optimism or discouragement for some time after the entrance of new factors which are making for changes. Last week, for example, it was well known to a number of people that the War Industries Board had fixed upon a price for copper which would prove in the main eminently satisfactory to all of those concerned in this important industry several days before the announcement came from Washington. It was also known to at least a few influential financiers that a change for the better was about to be inaugurated in the money market. Yet the stock market persisted in its decline until it was discovered that banks had recovered from their fears which had prevented them from lending money for time accommodation, and then started vigorously upward. The statement regarding settlement of the copper price controversy gave fresh impetus to the movement, and sentiment underwent a rapid change for the better. So far the upward movement has not assumed the proportions of more than a rally from the severe depression which has been carrying quotations down for several weeks past. Without any important alteration in the war situation traders were entitled to look for a rally after so many successive weak days. Whether the new movement has assumed definite form remains to be seen, but there is a widespread feeling apparent in the financial district that one of the most disturbing elements in the situation has been removed by the decision of the War Board in the case of the copper award, and that from now on conditions should be more favorable.

It must have been obvious to every one that the Government could not float huge war loans one on the heels of the other without disarranging to some extent the money markets. The stock market holds a secondary and poorly supported claim on banks' facilities by comparison with the Government's necessities arising out of the war. At the rate at which expenditures for nonproductive purposes are being made it is unavoidable that capital should cost more dearly. The initial Liberty Loan was handled admirably with a view to causing as little dislocation as possible of the money market. So, too, the frequent offerings of short-term securities, money being transferred on the books to the Government's account without being drawn suddenly out of the banks. At the same time it was inevitable that the institutions should avoid undue expansion of their loan account for Stock Exchange purposes. The consequence has been that while there has been a plentiful supply of money for call loans at high rates, the banks have been unwilling to make their customary time loans. Brokers encouraged the liquidation of securities and discouraged new speculative commitments, with the result that the market steadily declined. This was, of course, but one of the reasons underlying the depression, which had its inception in the fear of excessive taxation and inadequate prices, but that it was a potent influence was made plain by the quick recovery in sentiment following the decision last week to put out money on time loans again. It was estimated that $10,000,000 was so loaned on Wednesday, with perhaps twice as much more added before the end of the week. Much of the lending was done at 6 per cent., but the rate was afterward eased down to 5¼ per cent. Coincidently, call money fell from 6 per cent. to 4 per cent., with some business done at lower rates. Bankers look for a continuance of firm money rates, but there is little reason to fear a sudden stringency such as used to be the natural penalty of abnormal conditions.

It has been decided to make one price of 23½ cents a pound for all copper sold to this Government, the Allies, and individual consumers. The wisdom of the settlement has been hailed by authorities in the trade as well as by bankers, who feared that the Government might attempt to establish a price based on the production costs of the more fortunately situated mines. It is estimated that on the basis of 23½-cent copper the leading companies will earn approximately the same percentage on their capital as was shown in 1916. The excess profits tax will, of course, make substantial inroads upon those earnings, but not enough to prejudice existing dividends. The basis fixed by the award is sufficiently high to check a too free use of the metal and to stimulate production to the maximum of capacity, while at the same time it is not unfairly high in view of the quotations which have been established by competitive bidding. The visit last week of leading steel manufacturers to Washington for conferences with the War Industries Board has led to an expectation that a settlement of the steel prices is also near. With the copper award in mind, the Street has reverted to its early estimate of a steel price high enough to satisfy fair-minded producers. It is unofficially reported that the figures for the higher grades will be $68 per ton. On that basis the earnings of the leading manufacturers will be sufficient to maintain current dividends and leave a very large amount of surplus subject to the new excess profits tax.

To date constructive criticism offered against the proposed methods of assessing the new war tax has apparently been productive of no good results. With the principle which the framers of the law have in mind bankers do not take issue. They are reconciled to the infliction of high taxes upon earnings in excess of those that were made before the war. With the proposed means for arriving at the base upon which the new tax is to be levied they take pronounced exception. As the bill stands now, the new tax is an excess profits levy only in name. Instead of taking the comparatively simple method of computing war profits as the increase over earnings of the pre-war period, Congress would fix as an arbitrary base the value of the capital invested before the war, upon which an exemption of from 8 to 10 per cent. is to be allowed. Aside from the unfairness of disregarding intangible factors in the assets of the concern, the most important of which is good-will, the proposed measure is at fault in that it opens the way to endless disputes as to the actual capital invested. The definition of capital is too loose to be automatically applied, and if the bill were to be enacted as it now stands, the Government will be called upon to pass upon the question of what constitutes capital in the case of most of the concerns liable to the assessment. To arrive at the cash investment of a single railroad corporation would prove a task that could not be adequately performed in any reasonable period of time. It is difficult to get the legislators' point of view upon this important matter when the purposes of the bill could be so easily achieved by basing the tax upon true excess profits as arrived at by placing current earnings against those of the pre-war period.

LONDON MARKET IMPROVES.

Brightened by American Preparations for Taking Part in War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The markets, with one or two prominent exceptions, were brighter on news of the successful British offensive and evidence of great American war preparations. Business developed more activity in the final days of the week and the best prices were reached in the closing session.

Argentine railways were depressed because of increasingly serious labor troubles, but heavy declines attracted buyers and a moderate recovery followed. American and Colonial railways were idly dull, but British railway stocks shared improved sentiment toward Russian securities. All classes of securities reflected the steadier political and military situation, Government and guaranteed railway bonds scoring fair gains. Miscellaneous activities were still directed chiefly toward rubber shares with Java issues increasingly popular. Advances in some instances were very striking, notably Anglo-Dutch whose improvement exceeded six shillings.

All wireless shares were steadily supported with Marine Communication showing the principal advance. Dealings in explosive shares were small pending publication of terms of the projected merger which is expected some time in October.

Speculative energies were also directed to the numerous mining shares. Silver issues were aided by the continued strength of the metal which reached 55d. Mexican issues were active. Broken Hills was checked in the first part of the week by labor troubles, but rallied well near the end. Nigerian tin shares were active and strong and Tanganyika and Zambesia were strengthed by reports of the first dividend announcement for the latter.

Demand for money is finding reflection in a firmer tone of the discount market, especially short dated bills. An issue of French Treasury bills amounting to £2,000,000 maturing Oct. 5 was renewed at 5⅜ per cent. for one year. The National Provincial Bank of England has joined Lloyds Bank in control of a French banking institution known as Lloyds Bank of France. The capital which at present is £600,000 will be increased to £1,200,000.

BOURSE PRICES FIRM.

Paris Market Reflects America's "Assured Financial Aid."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The Bourse closed firm this week. Monday's and Tuesday's markets were characterized by the vigorous recovery of the entire Russian group. The 5 per cent. loan of 1906 advanced five points, while leading Russian banks rose 25 to 50 francs, and the principal industrials swung several points above last week's quotations. But the demand slackened toward the end of the week. Movements in this section were mainly speculative, as the internal situation in Russia was still obscure.

Because of the approaching third French War Loan some irregularity in national funds was apparent. Rentes were weaker, quoted at 61.75 ex coupon, but the War Loan held firmly at 88.20. The rest of the market was active, particularly war stocks, shipping issues, coppers, and similar metal values. Hotchkiss gained 100 francs, Gnome Airplane Motors 200 francs, Transatlantique 35 francs, and Rio Tintos 100 francs during the week.

The Mexican group of rubbers and silver mines all closed hard, Ticapampa gaining another 20 francs.

The British success in the north, the firm policy of the new Cabinet, coupled with reports of ever-growing activity on your side, and assured financial assistance rounded off a busy week in optimistic fashion.

Gold holdings of the Bank of France amounted to 3,280,447,257 francs. Advances for the war increased 50,000,000 francs, and foreign advances increased 20,000,000 francs.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 22, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,908,961	136,518.451
Same period a year ago.	7,158,740	131,405,801

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	75.23	71.84	89.30	71.84
Same period a year ago.	94.53	92.10	94.53	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	ADVANCE RUMELY	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅝
200	Advance Rumely pf.	24	23	23	− 2
100	Ajax Rubber	60	60	60	− 2
2,300	Alaska Gold Mines	5	4	4⅜	+ ½
600	Alaska Juneau	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅝
5,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	25½	22	25	+ 1⅝
200	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	82⅛	81⅞	82⅛	+ ⅝
1,500	Am. Agricul. Chem.	89	85	89	+ 4
6,800	Am. Beet Sugar	86½	81	85½	+ 1½
100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	95	95	95	+ 4
50	Am. Brake S. & F. pf.	170	170	170	..
96,300	Am. Can	43½	39	42¼	+ 1¼
300	Am. Can pf.	102	100½	100½	− 2¼
6,500	Am. Car & Fdy.	72	67½	71¼	+ ⅝
125	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	109	109	109	− 1
700	Am. Cotton Oil	32¾	31¾	32¾	+ 1
100	Am. Express	96	96	96	+ 2
1,100	Am. Hide & Leather	12¼	11½	12¼	+ ¼
2,400	Am. Hide & L. pf.	58	54	58	+ 3½
100	Am. Ice	12	12	12	− ⅞
15,200	Am. International	52	49	51½	− 1⅛
14,100	Am. Linseed	24¾	21⅝	24⅝	+ 1⅝
700	Am. Linseed pf.	61½	59	61½	+ 4½
13,400	Am. Locomotive	63	58¼	*61½	+ 1½
300	Am. Locomotive pf.	101½	101	101½	+ ⅝
1,300	Am. Malting	12⅝	11	12⅝	+ ⅝
3,000	Am. Malting 1st pf.	65½	62	64½	+ ¼
84,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	101⅝	93	99⅞	+ 4
2,600	Am. Steel Foundries	67½	63¼	67½	+ 2½
4,900	Am. Sugar Refining	112⅝	107	111¼	+ 1⅝
600	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	115	114⅞	114⅞	− ⅛
22,000	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	56¾	46½	55	+ 6½
6,250	Am. Tel. & Tel.	118¼	115½	117⅝	+ 1½
100	Am. T. & T. sub. rcts.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	..
2,200	Am. Tobacco	198½	192	196⅝	+ 5¼
400	Am. Tobacco pf., new,	100⅛	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
2,200	Am. Woolen	47⅞	45	47⅞	+ ⅞
500	Am. Woolen pf.	95	94¼	94⅜	− 1⅜
100	Am. Writing P. pf.	32	32	32	+ 1½
3,000	Am. Zinc L. & S.	18¼	16	17½	− ½
200	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	55	54	54	− ½
80,330	Anaconda Copper	74	68⅛	72½	+ 2⅝
3,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	97	96	96¼	− ½
800	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	96	94⅞	95	..
100	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	12	12	12	− 1
100	Atlantic Coast Line	109	109	109	+ 1
11,900	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	98	88	95½	+ 3½
1,200	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf	61¾	59	61⅛	+ 2⅝
26,700	BALDWIN LOCO.	63	55½	61½	+ 1⅞
330	Baldwin Loco. pf.	100¼	100	100¼	+ ⅝
6,300	Baltimore & Ohio	67⅝	65⅛	67¼	+ ½
300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	67	67	67	+ ¼
1,600	Barrett Co.	99¾	97½	*98⅝	+ ½
14,800	Batopilas Mining	2½	1¼	2⅜	+ ⅞
2,300	Bethlehem Steel	98½	93	†94½	+ 7⅞
267,700	Beth. Steel, Class B, temp. cfs.	100⅝	90¼	†92⅝	− 4⅝
49,400	Beth. Steel, rights	1⅛	⅞	⅞	..
3,400	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	60	58	60	..
500	Brooklyn Union Gas	95	94	94	− 5
100	Brown Shoe	65	65	65	− 2
1,300	Bruns. Ter. Ry. & Sec	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
1,600	Burns Brothers	96	94	96	+ 2
15,200	Butte & Superior	28	23⅜	24⅝	− 3⅝
300	CAL. PACKING	40	39½	40	+ ½
1,300	Cal. Petroleum	17¾	16¼	17¾	+ 1¼
1,500	Cal. Petroleum pf.	45½	44½	45⅛	+ ⅛
200	Calumet & Arizona	77	77	77	− 1
66,500	Canadian Pacific	153	147⅛	148¾	− 6½
300	Central Foundry	27	27	27	+ 1½
100	Central Foundry pf.	45	45	45	..
37,800	Central Leather Co.	85¼	77¾	83½	+ 1⅞
700	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	108½	107	108⅛	+ ⅝
100	Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	115	115	115	..
1,600	Cerro de Pasco	33	32	32⅝	− ½
8,700	Candler Motor	77	70½	76	+ 5⅝
10,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	57¼	55½	56	− 1
400	Chi. Gt. Western	9½	9¼	9⅝	− ⅛
2,400	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	28¼	26⅞	28¼	+ ½
29,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	59½	56¼	58⅝	− ⅝
1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	103⅝	102½	103	− 1
2,000	Chi. & Northwestern	105¼	104	105¼	+ 1⅝
4,700	Chi., R. I. & Pac. t. c.	26⅜	24¼	26⅛	+ ⅝
7,600	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	63	60⅝	62⅝	− ⅞
2,800	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	53⅝	51½	53⅝	+ 1⅛
6,800	Chile Copper	19¼	17	18⅝	+ 1¼
14,500	Chino Copper	53½	49½	53	+ 1½
5,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	46¼	42¼	45½	+ ½
600	Colorado Southern	24½	23	24	+ 3⅝
100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	50	50	50	..
4,200	Columbia Gas & E.	41⅛	37¾	40½	+ 1½
100	Comput. Tab Rec'd'g.	35	35	35	− ¼
3,900	Consolidated Gas	104¼	99½	103	+ 2⅞
1,775	Continental Can	93	87	*93	+ 4¼
700	Continental Can pf.	103	102¼	102½	..
200	Continental Insurance	47½	47	47	..
57,200	Corn Products Ref.	29⅝	24¾	28⅝	+ 2⅝
900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	98	96½	98	+ 1
154,300	Crucible Steel	75¼	65½	73¾	+ 8⅞
400	Crucible Steel pf.	96⅝	95½	96⅝	+ ½
21,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	34	29⅞	33½	+ 1⅞
2,100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	85	84	84½	− ½
11,750	DEL. & HUDSON	101½	95	101	+ 2
461	Del., Lack. & West'n.	196½	195	196½	+ 1⅛
200	Denver & Rio Grande.	7	7	7	..
220	Detroit United Ry.	110	110	110	− 4
68,800	Distillers Securities	32¼	28⅝	31	+ 3
2,300	Dome Mines	9⅝	9½	9½	− ¼
600	ELK HORN COAL	26	25½	26	+ ½
14,200	Erie	21⅞	20¼	21⅝	+ ⅝
1,900	Erie 1st pf.	31¾	30	31½	+ ¾
400	Erie 2d pf.	24½	24	24½	+ 1½
450	FED. MINING & S.	20¼	18½	20¼	+ 3¼
500	Fed. Mining & S. pf.	45	42	45	+ 4½
100	Fisher Body	33	33	33	− 4½
100	Fisher Body pf.	85½	85½	85½	− 4½
2,000	GASTON, Wm. & W.	38⅝	35½	38⅛	+ 1¼
200	General Cigar	37⅞	37	37⅞	+ 1⅜
6,200	General Electric	145½	137⅝	144⅝	+ 5¼
139,900	General Motors	98	87½	95⅝	+ 1½
550	General Motors pf.	82	82	82	..
3,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	45¼	43½	45	+ ⅝
200	Goodrich pf.	103	102¼	103	..
1,000	Granby Consol.	82	78	82	+ 4
5,300	Gt. Northern pf.	104½	103	*103⅝	+ 2
16,900	Gt. Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	34½	32	33⅝	+ ½
1,800	Greene-Cananea Cop.	42⅝	40¼	42⅝	+ 2⅝
2,100	Gulf States Steel	105	92½	100	− 1
100	HARTMAN CORP.	52	52	52	− 1⅜
1,000	Haskell & Barker	36¼	34¼	35¼	+ ⅝
800	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	101¼	100	101¼	− ¾
61,600	Inspiration Copper	53⅝	47	52⅞	+ 2¼
2,400	Interboro Con.	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	− ⅜
700	Interboro Con. pf.	52¼	51½	52¼	+ ¼
3,550	Inter. Agricultural	15⅞	13	15⅞	− ⅝
3,046	Inter. Agricultural pf	46	43	45	+ 1
300	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	110	109	110	..
400	Inter. Harvester Corp.	72	69	72	− 1½
50,200	Inter. Mer. Marine	28⅞	24½	28¼	+ 1⅞
85,900	Inter. Mer. M. pf.	86⅝	79⅞	85⅝	+ ⅝
16,700	Inter. Nickel	34⅞	32⅝	34⅞	+ 1½
200	Inter. Nickel pf.	99	99	99	− 4
5,900	Inter. Paper	31½	27	30⅛	+ ⅝
400	Inter. Paper pf., sta.	65	63	65	+ 1½
1,300	KAN. CITY SO.	19	17⅞	19	+ 1
150	Kan. City Southern pf	50	50	50	..
100	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
200	Kelly Springf'd Tire	44	43½	43½	− 1½
31,000	Kennecott Copper	42	39	41½	+ 1½
10,800	LACK. STEEL	84¼	77½	83	+ 2
1,000	Lake Erie & Western	13	12½	12½	..
300	Lake Erie & West. pf	28	26	28	+ ¼
900	Lee Rubber & Tire	17½	17	17½	+ ⅝
2,100	Lehigh Valley	62	60⅛	62	+ 2
449	Liggett & Myers	205	190	200	+ 1
8,397	Liggett & Myers rts.	⅝	½	⅝	− ⅛
500	Liggett & Myers pf.	107½	103⅝	104⅜	− 1¼
200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	16½	16	16½	+ 1¼
66	Lorillard (P.) Co.	185	185	185	..
3,120	Louis. & Nash.	119	115⅝	118	− 1¼
500	MACKAY COS.	77⅞	76½	77	− 1½
400	Mackay Cos. pf.	63	63	63	− 1
60	Manhattan Elevated	110	110	110	..
6,500	Maxwell Motors	35⅞	31	33⅜	+ 2⅝
400	Maxwell M. 1st pf.	66⅞	63¾	63¾	− ½
600	Maxwell M. 2d pf.	20⅜	19¼	19⅞	+ ½
400	May Depart. Stores	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅝
97,800	Mexican Petroleum	97⅝	88⅝	94⅛	+ 2⅛
100	Mexican Petrol'm pf.	93	93	93	..
3,200	Miami Copper	36¼	33¼	35½	+ ½
51,100	Midvale Steel	52⅞	47½	51½	+ ½
900	Minn. & St. Louis.	13⅝	11½	13⅝	+ 2⅜
500	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	101	98⅛	98½	− 1⅝
200	M., St. P. & S.S.M. pf.	117	117	117	..
1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	4½	5	..
200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅜
20,200	Mo. Pacific tr. cfs.	29⅛	26½	28⅞	+ ⅞
1,300	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. cfs.	50⅛	49⅛	50	− 1⅝
800	Montana Power	81⅝	79	80⅞	− 1
2,100	NATIONAL ACME	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	102	102	102	..
13,900	Nat. Conduit & Cable.	28⅝	26¼	28¾	− ⅝
14,050	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	44⅛	39½	43⅞	+ 4¼
25	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	93½	93½	93½	..
700	Nat. Lead	52	51	52	+ 1
1,200	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	8¼	7¾	7⅞	− ⅛
8,200	Nevada Con. Cop.	22⅜	20⅞	22	+ ⅜
2,400	New York Air Brake	129¼	119	129	+ 7½
31,400	New York Central	78⅝	76⅞	77⅞	− ½
100	New York Dock	17	17	17	..
11,800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	26½	23⅞	26	+ ⅝
1,400	N. Y., O. & W.	21⅜	19½	21⅜	+ 1½
5,900	Norfolk & Western	112⅞	109⅞	112⅜	+ ⅝
600	North American	53⅞	52½	52¾	+ 2⅜
8	Northern Central	76	76	76	..
6,400	Northern Pacific	101¼	99⅛	101¼	+ ¼
600	Nova Scotia S. & C.	95	91½	95	+ 2
17,100	OHIO CITIES GAS	49	46	46⅞	− 1⅛
400	Ohio Fuel Supply	48	48	48	..
9,700	Ontario Mining	7⅜	6⅝	7½	+ ⅝
800	Owens Bottle Machine	89	85	87	− 2½
1,800	PACIFIC MAIL	27	26	27	+ ⅞
500	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf	94	92½	94	..
8,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	52¼	51⅞	52	..
1,600	People's Gas, Chicago	65½	63½	65½	+ 1⅜
2,425	Pere Marquette	16	15	15	− 1½
400	Philadelphia Co.	35	33⅝	35	+ 1½
400	Pierce-Arrow	38	37	37	− ½
100	Pierce-Arrow pf.	93	93	93	− 2
4,100	Pitts. Coal	51⅝	47⅝	51⅝	+ 2⅝
700	Pitts. Coal pf.	86	85	86	..
200	Pitts. Steel pf.	99⅛	97⅛	99⅛	− ⅝
4,050	Pitts. & West Va.	26½	24⅜	26	..
900	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	59	57⅛	59	− ¼
500	Pond Creek Coal t. c.	22⅛	21	*22⅛	+ ⅝
500	Pressed Steel Car	64	60	64	+ 4
200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	101	99⅞	99⅞	− 2⅛
1,600	Pullman Co.	141	135	141	+ 7½
400	QUICKSILVER	1½	1	1½	+ ½
200	Quicksilver pf.	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+ ½
1,660	RY. STEEL SPRING	47	45	47	+ ½
11,700	Ray Con. Copper	26⅞	24½	26¼	+ 1
50,000	Reading	84	77⅞	83⅛	+ 2⅜
44,200	Republic Iron & Steel	84⅞	76⅝	82½	+ 2¼
800	Republic Iron & S. pf.	101½	100½	*100⅛	+ ⅝
8,320	Royal Dutch t. r.	67½	66⅜	67	+ ⅛
6,300	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	16¼	15	16¼	+ 1¼
300	St. L.-San Fran. pf.	31	30	31	+ 3
100	St. L. Southwestern	28	28	28	..
1,800	Savage Arms	75½	62½	75	+ 12
1,000	Saxon Motor	12⅝	12	12	− 1⅛
600	Seaboard Air Line	11½	10⅝	11½	+ ¼
200	Seaboard Air Line pf.	26	26	26	+ ¼
2,400	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	159⅝	151	158	+ 3⅝
2,700	Shattuck-Arizona	25	23⅛	24⅞	+ 1½
12,300	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	37¼	35	35⅞	− 1
500	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	45	42	45	− 1
7,400	Southern Pacific	92¼	90¼	91⅞	+ ⅝
100	South Porto Rico S.	159	159	159	..
29,200	Southern Ry.	28	26	27⅝	+ ¼
3,500	Southern Ry. pf.	62⅝	60½	62	..
28,100	Studebaker Co.	47⅞	44	45½	− 1⅛
100	Studebaker pf.	90	90	90	− 1
100	Stutz Motor	41	41	41	− 1½
6,900	Superior Steel	45½	38	45	+ 6
100	Superior Steel 1st pf.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	− ⅝
4,500	TENN. COP. & C.	16	14⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
8,400	Texas Co.	168	161¼	*164¼	+ 2¼
500	Texas & Pacific	16	15	16	+ 1
200	Third Avenue	19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
100	Tidewater Oil	198	198	198	..
58,900	Tobacco Products	73⅞	68⅝	72	+ ⅞
300	Tobacco Products pf.	103½	100	*100	− 3
800	Transue & W. Steel F	42	40⅝	42	+ 2
500	Twin City Rap. Tr.	81½	80	81½	− 2½
300	UNION BAG & P.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
200	Union Bag & P., new.	74	73	74	..
22,400	Union Pacific	130½	126¾	129⅝	+ 1¼
700	Union Pacific pf.	77⅝	77	77⅝	+ ⅛
200	United Alloy Steel	44	42¼	44	+ 2
29,000	United Cigar Stores	120⅝	115	118⅝	+ ¼
100	United Cigar S. pf.	111	111	111	− 2
100	United Drug	72	72	72	..
10	United Drug 1st pf.	51½	51½	51½	..
100	United Drug 2d pf.	80	80	80	− 8½
335	United Fruit	128	126	128	+ 1
300	United Paperboard	26	23	25	..
200	United Rys. Invest.	7	7	7	..
200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	16	15¼	16	..
900	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	17¼	16½	17	+ ½
200	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	51	50	50	..
100	U. S. Express	17¼	17¼	17¼	− ¾
23,300	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	141	131	138	+ 2⅝
250	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	102	100⅛	102	− 1
6,550	U. S. Rubber	60¼	57½	59½	+ ¾
900	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	104	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
10,800	U. S. Smelt., R. & M.	66⅝	60½	65½	+ 2½
100	U. S. Sm., R. & M. pf.	49½	49½	49½	..
1,339,000	U. S. Steel	111⅞	103⅝	110⅝	+ 3¼
11,833	U. S. Steel pf.	116⅝	115½	116⅝	+ ½
67,500	Utah Copper	98½	89⅝	96½	+ 2⅝
100	Utah Securities	15¼	15¼	15¼	− ¼
900	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	38	36⅛	38	+ 1
100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	105	105	105	− 3
200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	55	54⅞	54⅞	− ⅛
50	Vulcan Detinning pf.	25	25	25	..
1,600	WABASH	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+ ⅝
2,400	Wabash pf., A.	48⅝	46½	48¼	+ ½
1,300	Wabash pf., B.	25	24	25	..
100	Wells Fargo Express.	90	90	90	..
2,500	Western Maryland	18⅜	16¼	18	+ ½
600	Western Md. 2d pf.	28	25	28	− 3
300	Western Pacific	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
400	Western Pacific pf.	44	44	44	− 1
1,350	Western Union	90	89	*89	+ ½
7,700	Westinghouse E. & M.	46½	44	45¼	+ 1½
100	Westinghouse 1st pf.	67	67	67	+ 2
3,400	Wheeling & L. E.	13	12	12⅞	+ ⅛
1,600	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	26¼	23⅝	26	− ½
500	White Motors	43½	43	43⅜	− 1⅝
3,400	Wilson & Co.	62¼	58	60⅝	+ ⅛
100	Wilson & Co. pf.	102⅝	102½	102⅝	+ ⅝
20,150	Willys-Overland	29¼	26⅝	27⅞	− ⅛
3,500	Wisconsin Central	44½	40¼	44½	+ ½
500	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	122	121	122	− ½
100	Worthington Pump	32	32	32	..
100	Worthington P. pf., B	56	56	56	..

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

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NYCP	47,000	City of Troy, N. Y., Pub. Imp. 4½s,	1922 to 36	4.25%
NMCZP	15,000	City of Bridgeport, Conn., Gold 4½s,	1935	4.30%
P	90,000	State of Louisiana Port Com. 4½s,	1937 to 55	4.35%
NYP	60,000	City of Johnstown, N. Y., Water 5s,	1918 to 37	4.40%
NYP	10,000	Village of Ellicottville, N. Y., 5s,	1918 to 25	4.50%
NZP	125,000	City of El Paso, Texas, Direct Obl. 5s,	1947 to 55	4.60%
P	55,000	City of Corsicana, Texas, Direct Obl. 5s,	1955	4.75%
P	31,000	City of Springfield, Tenn., Direct Obl. 5s,	1921 to 32	5.00%
P	14,000	City of Morristown, Tenn., Direct Obl. 6s,	1923 to 27	5.25%
	100,000	Cameron County, Texas, Water Dist. 6s,	1931 to 50	6.00%

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 22, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$20,490,500	$696,844,400
Same period last year	25,691,000	756,135,55

	Last Week High.	Last Week Low.	Year to Date High	Year to Date Low.
Average price 40 bonds	80.94	80.50	86.39	80.50
Same period a year ago	87.02	86.70	87.49	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s	71	67⅞	67⅞	24
Alaska Gold cv. 6s, A	59	58	58	2
Alaska Gold cv. 6s, B	58	58	58	1
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	100	100	100	3
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 6s	91⅞	90	91⅞	81½
Am. T. & T col. 4s	86⅞	86	86⅞	22
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	98½	98½	98½	1
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	92	92	92	1
Am. T. & T. col.tr.5s	97¼	96¼	96¼	190
Am. Thread 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	8
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	85	84	84⅞	17
Armour & Co. 4½s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	30
A.,T. & S.F. gen. 4s	86⅜	85⅞	85⅞	73
A.,T. & S.F.gen.4s,r.	84	83	83	12
A.,T.& S.F. adj.4s,sta	80	79⅞	80	12
A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	96	96	96	8
A. & G. A. L. 1st 5s,B	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	1
Atl. Coast Line 4s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	2
A. C. L.,L.& N.col.4s	78	78	78	1
BALT. & O., P.L.3½s	90⅞	89⅞	90⅞	26
Balt. & O. gold 4s	84	83⅞	83⅞	21
Balt. & O. ref. 5s	91⅞	90⅞	91	18
Balt. & O. conv. 4½s	83⅞	82⅞	83	37
B. & O.,S. W.Div.3½s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	5
B.&O.,P.L.E.&W.V.4s	79⅞	78⅞	79⅞	3
Beth Steel ext. 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞	9
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	8
Braden Copper 6s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	10
Brooklyn City 5s	96	96	96	1
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	98	97⅞	97⅞	91
B. R. T. 4s	67	67	67	1
B. R. T. gold 5s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	5
Brunswick & West. 4s	85⅞	85	85	4
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	5
Carolina Central 4s	81	81	81	1
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	100	100	100	2
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	97	97	97	1
Central Leather 5s	98½	98	98	27
Central Pacific 4s	81	80⅞	80⅞	10
Cerro de P. cv. 6s	107⅞	107	107	7
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	78	77	77	6
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	83	82⅞	82⅞	187
Ches. & O. con. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	4
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	76	75⅞	76	18
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	95⅞	95	95⅞	193
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	85½	85⅞	85½	16
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	65	63⅞	65	5
C., M. & St. P.ref.4½s	80⅞	76	76	119
C., M. & St. P.cv.5s,B	93	93	93	6
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	79⅞	79	79	5
C.,M.& St. P. cv. 4½s	85⅞	85	85⅞	11
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	84⅞	84	84	15
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	78	75	75	7
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	102½	102½	102½	25
C. & N. W. gn.4s, sta	86	86	86	4
Chicago Rys. 5s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	1
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	79	78⅞	78⅞	9
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	67⅞	66⅞	67⅞	85
Chi. Union Sta. 4½s	93⅞	93	93	2
Chi. & W. I. gen. 6s	105	105	105	1
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	11
Chile C. 6s, rcts.pf.p.	86⅞	84	86⅞	47½
Chile Copper 7s	112	110⅞	111½	7
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	86½	85	85	5
Colo. Industrial 5s	78	77½	77½	11
Colorado Mid. 4s, cfs. of dep.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	8
Col. & South. 1st 4s	82	81	81	7
Comp. Tob. & Rec. 6s	84	83⅞	84	5
Con. Gas cv. 6s	106	104	104⅞	111½
Corn Prod. Ref. 5s,'34	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	2
Cuba-Am. S. col.tr.6s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	5
Cumberland Tel. 5s	96⅞	96	96	5
DEL. & HUD. 1st & ref. 4s	86½	86⅞	86⅞	16
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	3
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	96	96	96	1
D. & Rio G. con. 4s	71	70	70	16
D. & R.G.1st & ref.5s	55	53⅞	53⅞	17
Detr. Edi. col. tr. 5s	100	99⅞	100	5
Det. United 4½s	78	78	78	1
Distillers Secur. 5s	76½	75½	75½	169
Dul. & I. Range 5s	95	95	95	1
ERIE consol. 7s	105⅞	105	105	12
Erie gen. 4s	53	51⅞	53	59
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	49⅞	48⅞	48⅞	51
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	61	61	61	2
Erie Consol. 4s	76½	76½	76½	13
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	101	100⅞	101	5
Gran.ev.6s,Ser.A,sta.	102	101	101	7
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	95⅞	95½	95½	4
Gr. Bay & W. deb. B	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	1
HAVANA ELEC. 5s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	20
Hocking Val. 4½s	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	10
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	55⅞	54⅞	55⅞	14
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	15⅞	15	15⅞	33
ILL. CEN. 4s,'51,reg.	92	92	92	5
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	75	75	75	9½
Ill. Steel 4½s	86	86	86	12
Indiana Steel 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
Int.-Met. 4½s	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	23
Int. Rap. Trans. 5s	88⅞	87⅞	87⅞	152
Int. Agri. 5s	72½	72½	72½	1
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	91⅞	90⅞	91⅞	200
Int. Paper 6s	100⅞	100	100	17
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	83	83	83	2
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	43	43	43	1
KAN. CITY SO. 5s	80	79½	79½	5
Kan. City Term. 4s	82	81	82	4
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	73	73	73	1
LACK. STEEL 5s,'50	95	95	95	13
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	98	97½	97½	16
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	1
Lake Shore 3½s	76	75½	75½	8
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	27
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90	89	89⅞	18
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	92⅞	92	92	6
Lex. & Eastern 5s	98⅞	97	98⅞	12
Liggett & Myers 7s	117⅞	117½	117⅞	7
Liggett & Myers 5s	98	97⅞	97⅞	7
Lorillard 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	5
L., Cin. & Lex. 4½s	98	98	98	1
L. & N. unif. 4s	86½	86⅞	86⅞	1
L. & N. gen. 6s	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	2
MET. T. & T. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	2
Mex. Pet. cv.6s,Ser.A	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	5
Mex. Pet. cv.6s,Ser.C	107⅞	106	106⅞	38
Mich. State Tel. 5s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	2
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	20
Midvale Steel 5s	90⅞	90	90	24
Minn. & St. L. 7s	108	108	108	1
M. & St. L. 1st and ref. 4s	45	45	45	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	11
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	65	65	65	3
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	5
Mo., K. & T.2d 4s,t.r.	38	38	38	10
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1965	89½	88½	89⅞	6
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1923	94	93⅞	94	2
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1926	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	3
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	57⅞	56⅞	57	612
Montana Power 5s	93⅞	92⅞	93⅞	10
NASH., C. & ST. L. con. 5s	102	102	102	2
Nat. Starch deb. 5s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	5
National Tube 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	3
N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	43	43	43	10
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	98½	98⅞	98⅞	240½
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	75	74⅞	75	17
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	81½	81	81	14
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	90	89⅞	89⅞	20
N. Y. C.,L. S. col.3½s	69	68	68	6
N.Y.C. & St. L.1st 4s	84⅞	84⅞	84	16
N. Y. C.& St.L. deb.4s	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	10
N. Y. Dock 4s	73	73	73	1
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	78⅞	78¼	78¼	9
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	99¼	99	99	6
N. Y., L. & West. Term. 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	3
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 6s	86½	86⅞	86⅞	10
N. Y., O. & W. ref.4s	67	66⅞	66⅞	8
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	51	50⅞	51	20
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	21⅞	21	21⅞	11
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	67
N. Y., W. & Bos. 4½s	40	37⅞	40	61
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	109	109	109	2
Norf. & W. con. 4s	86	86	86	10
N. & W. Poca., C. & C. 4s	84¼	84¼	84¼	2
Northern Pacific 4s	85	84¼	84⅞	55
Northern Pacific 3s	62	61½	62	8
Nor. St. Pow. ref. 5s	89½	89	89¼	3
ORE. R. R. & NAV. con. 4s	86	86	86	1
Ore. Short L. con. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
Ore. S. Line 1st 6s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	3
Ore. S. Line ref. 4s	86½	86⅞	86½	7
PAC. GAS. & EL. 5s	84⅞	84	84	11
Pacific Tel. & Tel. 5s	95	95	95	2
Penn. 4s, 1948	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	2
Penn. con. 4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	22
Penn. gen. 4½s	93⅞	93	93¼	93
Peo. & East. inc. 4s	15¼	15¼	15¼	3
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	82⅞	81	81⅞	43
Public Service 5s	86	86	86	5
READING gen. 4s	89	88½	89	39
Rdg.-J. C. col. 4s	87	87	87	3
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	97½	97½	97½	6
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	67½	67½	67½	2
Roch. & Pitts. con.6s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
ST. L., I. M. & S.g.5s	94	94	94	1
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	71	71	71	2
St. L. & S. F. p. line 4s, Series A	59½	58½	58⅞	200
St. L. & S. F. p. line 5s, Series B	78	78	78	1
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	64½	62¼	63½	56
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	51¼	50	51¼	65
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	67	67	67	4
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	60	60	60	7
St. L. S. W. term. 5s	61	61	61	3
St. P. & Dul. cons. 4s	68	68	68	1
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	95	95	95	5
San A. & A. P. 4s	61¼	61¼	61¼	5
Seab. Air L. adj. 5s	51	49⅞	50	45
Sinclair O. & R. 7s	102	102	102	2
So. Bell Tel. 5s	94	93⅞	94	9
So. Pac. conv. 5s	95¼	94⅞	95½	37
So. Pac. col. 4s	77⅞	76	76	9
So. Pac. conv. 4s	82	81⅞	81⅞	188
So. Pac. ref. 4s	84	83⅞	83⅞	24
So. Pac. S. F. Ter. 4s	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	2
So. Ry. 5s	96⅞	95⅞	95⅞	81
So. Ry. gen. 4s	65⅞	64⅞	64⅞	104
Stand. Milling 1st 5s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	1
TENN. COPPER 6s	90	90	90	9
Texas Co. deb. 6s	101	100⅞	101	45
T. of St. L. 1st 4½s	93¼	93¼	93¼	1
Third Av. adj. 5s	36⅞	35	35⅞	29
ULSTER & DEL. 5s	96	96	96	1
Union Pac. 1st 4s	90	89½	89½	31
Union Pac. cv. 4s	88⅞	87⅞	88	21
Union Pac. ref. 4s	84	83	83⅞	19
U. Rys. of St. L. 4s	58⅞	58	58⅞	39
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s, Equit. Trust ctfs.	30	28	30	98
U. S. R. & Imp. 5s	51½	51½	51½	5
U. S. Rubber 5s	101⅞	101½	101½	14
U. S. Rub. ref. 5s	82⅞	82	82⅞	172½
U. S. Smelt. cv. 6s	103	102	103	32
U. S. Steel 5s	103⅞	101	101	177
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	95⅞	95	95	5
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	95¼	95⅞	95⅞	1
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	93⅞	92⅞	92⅞	22
WABASH 1st 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	5
Wabash 2d 5s	92½	92⅞	92½	4
Wabash Eq. 5s	99	99	99	1
Wab., Det. & C. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	2
Western Electric 5s	99⅞	98⅞	98⅞	9
Western Md. 4s	65	65	65	1
Western Pacific 5s	84½	83⅞	85	4
West Shore 4s	81	81	81	1
West Shore 4s, reg	80½	80	80	11
Wilson & Co. 6s	99⅞	99	99	35
Wis. Central 4s	72½	72¼	72¼	4
Total sales				$5,967,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last	Sales.
U. S. 2s, coupon	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	2
U. S. 4s, reg	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	10
U. S. 4s, coupon	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	6
U. S. Liberty 3½s	100.02	99.98	99.98	11273
Am. For. Sec. 5s	95¼	94⅞	95¼	116½
Anglo-French 5s	92⅞	92	92¼	530½
City of Bordeaux 6s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	61
City of Lyons 6s	93⅞	93	93	63
City of Marseilles 6s	94	93¼	93⅞	56
City of Paris 6s	92	91½	91¼	142
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	95½	95	95¼	19
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	95	95	95	6
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	95⅞	95¼	95⅞	50
French Govt. tp. 5½s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	192
Japanese 4½s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	22
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser.	88½	88⅞	88⅞	21
Jap. 4½s, Eng. sta.	87	87	87	1
Jap.4½s,2d Ser.Ger.st.	78⅞	77⅞	78⅞	17
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	10
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	97	97	97	1
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	518
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99⅞	99¼	99⅞	328
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	95	94¼	94⅞	510
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	99½	98⅞	99	445
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	93¾	93¼	93½	132
Total sales				$14,336,000

STATE BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last	Sales.
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1960	100¼	100¼	100¼	20
N. Y. State 4½s	109¼	109¼	109¼	1
Total sales				$21,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last	Sales.
4s, 1957	94¼	94¼	94¼	3
4s, 1958	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	5
4s, 1959	94⅞	93⅞	94⅞	40
4½s, 1964	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	5
4½s, 1966	98½	98½	98½	10
4½s, May, 1957	102⅞	101⅞	102⅞	14
4½s, Nov., 1957	102⅞	101⅞	101⅞	11
4½s, 1965	102⅞	102	102⅞	18
4½s, 1963	102⅞	101⅞	102⅞	50
Total sales				$166,000
Grand total				$20,490,500

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	50,280	146,525	123,085	$159,000
Tuesday	48,490	219,030	188,290	104,000
Wednesday	60,570	259,536	223,110	76,000
Thursday	60,210	242,870	235,170	137,000
Friday	42,990	263,993	238,436	74,000
Saturday	25,090	151,400	153,400	47,000
Total	276,630	1,283,354	1,161,471	$597,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
14,500	*Aetna Explo.	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
200	*A. E. pf., w.i.	42	42	42	+ 1
500	*Air Reduct.	90	88	90	..
400	Am.-Br. Mfg.	8	7	8	+ 1
550	*Am. Writ. P.	2⅞	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
6,200	*Beth.Stl.,w.i.	103	101½	101⅞	— 1⅝
4,000	*Beth.S. B rts	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
300	Br.-A.Tob.,or.	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
2,100	B.-A.T.or. br.	17⅞	17	17¼	+ ⅛
100	*But. Judson	60	60	60	..
3,900	*Car L. & P.	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	..
150	*Carbon Steel	90	88	90	— ⅛
6,100	Carwen Steel	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
650	Charcoal Iron	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
100	Charcoal I. pf.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6,400	C. M. C., w.i.	78	69	78	+ 6
18,050	Curtiss Aerop.	42⅞	38⅞	41	+ 4⅛
1,400	Ev. Heaney	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
970	*GilletteS.F.wi	78	78⅞	78⅞	..
700	Inter. Rubber	10	9	9	— 1⅛
2,240	Keys. T. & R.	14⅞	12⅞	14	..
250	*S. S. Kresge	94	93	94	..
4,290	*Lake Tor. B.	5⅞	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
260	*Lima L., new	57	56	57	..
1,600	Man. Transit.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
700	Marconi of A.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
700	Marlin Arms	112	108	110	..
24,100	*Maxim Muni.	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
100	N. Y. Shipb'g.	36	36	36	..
3,200	N. A. P. & P.	3⅞	3	3⅞	+ ⅛
200	*Pan-Am. Mu.	14	14	14	..
6,550	*Poca.-L. Coal	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
7,440	*Prudential P.	7	5⅞	6⅞	+ 1
16,900	Smith M. Tr.	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— 1⅛
3,300	*St. Jos. Lead	18	17	18	+ ½
3,050	*Steel Alloys	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
4,100	*Stand. Motor	9	8	9	+ ..
13,000	Submarine B.	19⅞	16⅞	18⅞	+ 1½
2,500	Triangle Film	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
83,500	*United Mot.	21½	16	20¼	+ 1⅞
2,450	*U.S. Aircraft	5⅞	4⅞	5⅛	— ⅛
600	*U. S. L. & H.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
9,200	U. S. S. S.	4⅞	4	4⅛	— ⅛
500	World Film	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ..
69,000	*W.-Mar. A.C.	10⅞	7⅞	9⅞	+ 1⅞
1,200	*Zinc Concent.	2	2	2	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
800	Anglo-Am. Oil	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
35	Ind. Pipe Line	98	97	98	— 2
10	Ohio Oil	344	344	344	— 1
125	Prairie O.&G.	540	515	520	—30
175	Prairie P. L.	280	265	265	—15
10	S. Penn Oil	320	320	320	—10
20	St. Oil of Cal.	242	240	240	— 3
38	St. Oil of N.J.	540	531	531	—31
115	St. Oil of N.Y.	270	265	270	— 5

OTHER OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5,600	*Allen Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
56,000	*Ark. Pet'm.	49	47	49	..
38,500	*Bar. O. & G.	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	..
201,000	*B.-Wyo. Oil	47	44	46	— 1
400	Con. Mex. Oil	40	40	40	..
14,900	*Cosden Oil	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
19,100	*Crosby Pet.	50	48	48	— 3
26,100	Cum. P. & R.	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
8,300	*Elk B. Pet.	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	..
21,400	*Elk. O. & G.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
11,700	*Bam. Oil Co.	1	⅞	⅞	+ ..
7,500	*Federal Oil	4⅞	3⅞	4⅞	+ ..
50,800	*Friar Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
19,800	*Glenrock Oil	18⅞	16⅞	18⅞	+ 1⅞
2,900	*Int. Pet'm.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	..
29,900	*Kan. U. C. O	1⅛	1	1	..
16,500	Kenova Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
66,600	*Key. C. Oil	9⅞	8⅞	9⅛	+ ..
2,600	*Knick. W. P.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
100	*K. W. P. pf.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
10,000	*Lost City Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
18,600	*Mer. Oil Op.	86⅞	82⅞	85	+ 1
62,000	Met. Pet'm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
26,000	*Midwest Oil	160	152	156	— 11
4,200	*Mid. Oil pf.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5,960	Midwest Ref.	143	137	144	+ 11
1,500	*N. Y.-Ok. Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
131,000	*N. W. Oil	1⅛	[illegible]	94	..
58,000	*Okla. Oil	9	7⅞	8⅛	..
6,400	*Okla. Oil pf.	44	35	38	— 2
10,700	Okla. P. & R.	9	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
9,100	Omar O. & G.	22	20	21	— 1
1,600	Osage-H. Oil	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
11,150	*Penn.-Ky. O.	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
14,650	*P. O. O. & G.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
6,900	*R. R. O. & G.	60	52	60	+ 5
36,550	*Rice Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1,700	*Sap. O. & R.	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
26,400	*Seq. O. & G.	1	1	1	..
20,400	*Tux. Star Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ..
45,500	Un. West. Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
50,000	*United Pet'm.	54	50	54	..
3,600	Vacuum O.& G	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
4,170	*Vic. Oil, new	8⅞	6	6⅞	— ..
6,100	*West. S. Pet.	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ..
4,850	*Wyo. O. & R	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
7,100	*W.U. O., new	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ..

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
21,455	Acme C. Hills	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
2,300	Alas.-Br. Col.	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ..
7,000	*†Alaska Std.	26	25	26	+ 2
7,000	*†Advance Sil.	22	20	20	..
16,800	*Ariz.-Cor	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
9,800	*†Atlanta	10	9	9⅞	— 1
23,900	Big LedgeCop.	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ..
6,200	*†Booth	7	6	6	— 1
25,000	†Boston Mon.	65	56	63	+ 2
21,300	*B'dshaw Cop.	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ..
10,500	*BullardsPeak	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ..
3,400	Butte C. & Z.	9⅞	8⅞	9⅞	+ ..
9,150	Butte Detroit	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ..
300	Butte-N. Y.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ..
19,700	*†Caledonia	77	73	75	+ 1
53,375	Calu. & Jer.	2⅞	1⅞	2⅛	..
6,200	Can. Copper	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ..
10,500	†Cashboy	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ..
1,500	Cerro Gordo	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ..
15,850	*CocoRiv.Min.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ..
11,850	Con. Ariz.Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ..
12,300	Con. Cop.Min.	10⅞	9	10⅞	+ ..
8,800	Con.-H'stead.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
2,300	Cresson Gold	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ..
7,800	*Duncan	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ..
72,050	*Emma Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ¼
400	First Nat.Cop.	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
18,300	*†FortunaCon.	35	33	35	..
5,700	†G'dfield Con.	42	39	40	— 2
9,000	*†G'dfield Mer.	6	5	5	— ½
600	*†Great Bend.	10	9	10	— 1
8,950	*Green Monst.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
1,000	†Hargraves	15	14	14	+ 1
8,850	Hecla Mining.	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
500	Hud.Bay Zinc	½	½	½	— ⅛
19,500	*Jerome Verde	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
20,060	*†Jim Butler	97	87	94	+ 1
6,000	Josevig-Ken.	¼	⅛	⅛	..
14,600	†Jumbo Ext.	24	21	21	— 3
5,500	*Jumbo M. of N. M	3⅞	3½	3⅞	— ⅛
1,200	Kerr Lake	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
2,250	*†Kewanas	10½	10	10½	— ½
12,800	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅛	⅛	..
8,200	La. Con	1	⅞	1	..
4,600	Magma Con.	55	45	50	+ 5
10,300	*Magma Chief	⅛	⅛	½	— ⅛
3,400	*†Magmatic	20	19	20	— 3
15,000	Magnate Cop.	½	½	½	..
8,000	*†Marsh Min.	13½	12	12½	— ½
5,400	Mason Valley	6⅞	5⅞	6	— ½
7,000	†McKin.-Dar.	78	69	69	— 8
7,600	*Milford Cop.	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	+ ⅝
1,700	†Mogul Min.	71	69	69	— 3
41,000	*Monster Ch.	⅛	½	⅛	..
28,800	*Mother Lode	38	34	37	+ 2
2,600	*Nancy H.	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ¼
118,100	*†Nat. Leas'g	14	10	12	+ 1
29,500	*†Nat.Z. & L.	43	40	42	— 1
4,600	Nicklas Min.	½	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
8,800	Nipissing	9½	9¼	9½	..
8,000	*Ohio C., new, w. i.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
14,000	†Port. Con. C.	25	23	24	..
2,600	*Red War. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ¼
29,500	†Rex Con. M.	18½	16	16½	— 1½
13,600	†Richm'd Cop.	60	54	60	+ 2
8,700	†Rochester M.	52	50	51	..
1,200	*Santa R. D.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
100	Seneca Cop.	9	9	9	+ ⅝
63,700	S. K. of Ariz.	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1,000	Sil. King Con.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
1,000	*†Silver Pick.	9	8	9	— 1
3,500	Stand. S.-L.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
5,000	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
14,000	*†Success M.	20	19	20	..
2,200	Superior Cop.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
900	*Ton. Belm't.	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
9,300	†Ton. Ext.	2½	1⅞	2	..
406	Ton. Mining.	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅝
8,100	*†Troy-Ariz.	18	17	18	..
3,700	Tularosa	½	½	½	..
1,500	Un. Cop. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
7,265	Un. Eastern.	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	+ ⅛
4,400	*†U. S. Tung.	27	23	23	— 2
2,200	Unity Gold	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ¼
18,450	*Utah Nat. M.	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	— ½
28,000	*†Utica Mines.	27	24	25	— 2
11,700	*Verde C. C.	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
6,200	†West End C.	72	66	72	+ 2
5,300	Wh. Caps M.	1½	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
17,700	†W. Caps Ex.	26	24	25	+ 1
16,100	†Wilbert Cop.	33	28	28	— 5
29,500	Yer. Mt. C.	21	19	21	..

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$40,000	*Beth. St. 5s, ½-y. n.	98	97⅞	98	— ⅛
195,000	*Can. Gov. 5s	96	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅛
10,000	*C.&W.I.6%n.	98½	98¼	98⅜	+ ⅛
19,000	*Cos. Oil 6s, Series 3	93	91¼	91¼	— ½
175,000	*Gen.El.6%n.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
8,000	*Gt.N.3-y.5%n	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+ ⅛
70,000	*Russian Govt. new 5½s	75½	66	69¾	+ ¼
79,000	*Rus.Gov. 6½s	81½	75	80	+ 2
1,000	*Sou. Ry. 5% notes	97	97	97	— ⅝

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 17	1.16	1.14¼	1.18½	1.11¼
Sept. 18	1.18⅞	1.15¼	1.15⅞	1.12¼
Sept. 19	1.19¾	1.17⅞	1.16⅞	1.14½
Sept. 20	1.20¼	1.18⅞	1.17	1.15⅞
Sept. 21	1.18⅞	1.17⅞	1.15⅞	1.14⅞
Sept. 22	1.17⅞	1.16⅞	1.15	1.13⅞
Week's range	1.20¼	1.14¼	1.17	1.11¼

OATS.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 17	58¼	56⅞	57½	56⅛	60¼	59¼
Sept. 18	59⅞	58	58¼	57	61⅞	60⅞
Sept. 19	60⅞	58⅞	58⅞	57¼	61⅞	60⅞
Sept. 20	60⅞	59⅞	58⅞	58⅞	61⅞	61⅞
Sept. 21	60⅞	59⅞	58⅞	57⅞	61⅞	60⅞
Sept. 22	59⅞	58⅞	57½	57	60⅞	60⅞
Week's range	60⅞	56⅞	58½	56⅞	61¾	59¼

Provisions.

LARD.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 17	23.82	23.70	22.82	22.60
Sept. 18	23.82	23.62	22.77	22.62
Sept. 19	23.85	23.67	22.85	22.70
Sept. 20	23.95	23.90	22.97	22.85
Sept. 21	24.00	23.90	23.02	22.90
Sept. 22	24.07	23.92	23.10	22.97
Week's range	24.07	23.62	23.10	22.60

RIBS.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 17	24.12	23.97	22.12	21.97
Sept. 18	24.10	24.00	22.07	21.95
Sept. 19	24.47	24.12	22.47	22.02
Sept. 20	24.90	24.50	22.65	22.50
Sept. 21	25.50	24.85	23.07	22.57
Sept. 22	25.77	25.27	23.62	23.00
Week's range	25.77	23.97	23.62	21.95

PORK.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 17	42.60	42.40	43.15	42.80
Sept. 18	42.70	42.50	43.17	43.00
Sept. 19	42.95	42.80	43.80	43.20
Sept. 20	43.40	43.00	44.02	43.75
Sept. 21	43.60	43.10	44.85	44.05
Sept. 22	44.00	43.65	45.30	44.40
Week's range	44.60	42.40	45.35	42.80

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Sept. 17	..	..	20.43	20.08	20.80	19.90
Sept. 18	..	..	20.74	20.35	20.60	20.20
Sept. 19	22.65	22.53	21.50	20.80	21.43	20.70
Sept. 20	23.10	22.95	22.25	21.33	22.12	21.10
Sept. 21	23.70	23.50	23.55	22.20	23.40	22.10
Sept. 22	..	..	24.80	23.35	24.50	23.15
W'k's re.	23.70	22.53	24.80	20.08	24.50	19.90

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 17	20.21	19.83	20.37	20.01	20.52	20.21
Sept. 18	20.50	20.15	20.66	20.38	20.80	20.48
Sept. 19	21.36	20.75	21.54	20.91	21.61	21.08
Sept. 20	22.00	21.08	22.12	21.30	22.30	21.30
Sept. 21	23.35	22.07	23.55	22.25	23.68	22.38
Sept. 22	24.45	23.08	24.50	23.27	24.65	23.48
W'k's re.	24.45	19.83	24.50	20.01	24.65	20.21

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Sept. 22, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	688,823	1,162,523	869,811
Tuesday	628,633	1,069,485	871,771
Wednesday	800,660	1,109,215	1,109,784
Thursday	781,046	1,331,818	988,522
Friday	641,156	1,520,809	951,842
Saturday	368,643	904,940	871,611
Total week	3,908,961	7,158,740	5,363,341
Year to date	136,518,451	131,405,801	109,427,330

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	$3,356,500	$4,383,000	$3,203,500
Tuesday	3,375,000	5,019,000	3,899,000
Wednesday	2,887,500	4,721,000	4,003,500
Thursday	3,387,500	4,059,500	3,160,000
Friday	5,895,500	5,459,000	3,945,500
Saturday	1,588,500	2,049,500	2,963,000
Total w'k	$20,490,500	$25,691,000	$21,174,500
Year to date	696,844,400	756,135,550	563,194,250

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago.

BONDS.

	Sept. 22,'17.	Sept. 23,'16.	Changes.
R.R. & misc.	$5,967,500	$19,147,500	—$13,180,000
Govt.	14,336,000	6,253,500	+ 8,082,500
State	21,000	17,000	+ 4,000
City	166,000	273,000	— 107,000
Total all	$20,490,500	$25,691,000	— $5,200,500

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Take notice that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Lake Superior Corporation will be held on WEDNESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF OCTOBER, 1917, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 419 Market Street, Camden, New Jersey, for the purpose of the election of Directors, of receiving, and, if approved, confirming the report of the Board of Directors of the Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and of considering, and, if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Company done and taken since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of such meeting from and after the 12th day of September, 1917, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, until the 4th day of October, 1917, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, Toronto, Canada, September 1, 1917.

ALEX. TAYLOR, Secretary.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, August 28, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, fixed by the By-Laws to be held on the last Wednesday of September, will be held in the General Office of the Company, Room 3712, Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, September 26, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, on which date all Stockholders of record on September 7, 1917, will be entitled to participate.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Co.

Des Moines, Iowa, September 19, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Des Moines, State of Iowa, on the fourth day of October, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

J. E. GORMAN, President.

F. W. SARGENT, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Chicago, Ill., September 1st, 1917.

The Stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the Company's office in the City of Chicago, Illinois, in room 1000, Transportation Building, 608 South Dearborn Street, on Tuesday, October 2nd, 1917, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will close on September 21st, 1917, at the close of business on that day, and will reopen October 3rd, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAS. STEUART MACKIE, Secretary.

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NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO RAILWAY COMPANY.

To holders of Five Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Income Bonds, Series A:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 3 of Article II of the indenture of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Company to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated March 1, 1916, securing an issue of the above mentioned bonds, that the Board of Directors of New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Company has declared interest to the amount of Three and one-half per cent. (3½%) to be payable on the above bonds for the six months period ending June 30, 1917, and that such payment will be made on and after October 1, 1917, at the agency of the Company, at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, upon presentation and surrender of coupon No. 2 appertaining to said bonds, accompanied by appropriate certificates of ownership as required by the Federal Income Tax Law. The normal tax of 2% will be deducted in all cases unless exemption is claimed.

Dated, Houston, Texas, September 5th, 1917.

NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO RAILWAY COMPANY.

By J. S. PYEATT, President.

No interest will be paid on temporary bonds and holders should present them at once to the Guaranty Trust Co. to be exchanged for coupon bonds.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES

First Mortgage 6% Ten-Thirty Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

In accordance with the terms of the Mortgage of American Steel Foundries to Colonial Trust Company, now The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, dated September 1, 1905, the entire issue of bonds outstanding under said Mortgage have been called for redemption upon request of the American Steel Foundries and shall become and be due and payable on October 1, 1917, at the office of the undersigned, No. 37 Wall Street, in the City of New York, at par, together with interest to that date accrued from the last matured interest instalment.

From and after October 1, 1917, no interest shall be payable for or on account of any of said bonds or any coupons thereof maturing after said date.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, SUCCESSOR TRUSTEE.

By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.

Dated, New York, N. Y., September 17, 1917.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice of Interest Payment on Adjustment Mortgage Fifty Year Five Per Cent. Income Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to resolution of its Board of Directors duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of its Adjustment Income Mortgage, dated December 30th, 1911, to United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Trustee, Third Avenue Railway Company will pay an installment of interest equal to five per cent. per annum for the three months from April 1st, 1917, to June 30th, 1917, said interest amounting to twelve dollars and fifty cents ($12.50) for each thousand dollars ($1,000) face value of bonds.

Such payment will be made on October 1st, 1917, at the office of United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, upon presentation and surrender of Coupon No. 10.

The transfer books for registered bonds will be closed at the close of business on September 20th, 1917, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 3rd, 1917.

Dated, New York, September 1, 1917.

WALTER C. BURROWS, Assistant Secretary

THE LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that interest will be paid by The Lake Superior Corporation on its Income Bonds for the year ended the 30th day of June, 1917, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at the First National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa., on the first day of October, 1917, on presentation and surrender of the Coupons therefor.

DATED this 3rd day of September, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ALEX. TAYLOR, Secretary.

To Holders of Peoria Railway Terminal Co. 1st 4% bonds Certificates of Deposits under agreement dated July 2nd, 1915. The Committee hereby gives notice that it elects to terminate said agreement this 24th day of September, 1917.

Martin S. Watts, Ass't Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ADDITIONS TO BUILDING, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14.—Sealed proposals for making additions to building at Arlington Farm, near Rosslyn, Virginia, will be received up to October 2, 1917, and then opened. Specifications and blue prints may be obtained upon application to the Chairman, Board of Awards, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., October 5, 1917, and then opened, for furnishing 750 tons of anthracite coal delivered as follows: Woods Hole, Mass., 525 tons; Gloucester, Mass., 225 tons. For blank proposals and particulars address Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY Corporation invites proposals for the Erection of Third Rail and Appurtenances on the Culver Line, Brooklyn. Bids to be opened October 8th, 1917. For plans and further information, apply to Chief Engineer's Office, Room 803, 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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On and after Monday, September 24th, 1917, Definitive Engraved Coupon Gold Notes of the denominations of $10,000, $5,000 and $1,000 due April 1, 1919, with October 1, 1917 coupons and those subsequently maturing attached will be delivered upon the surrender of and in exchange for Temporary Notes of the above issue, at the Office of Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

J. P. Morgan & Co.

Supplemental Announcement

Definitive Engraved Coupon Gold Notes deliverable in exchange for Temporary Notes received by mail or express, will be forwarded in compliance with instructions given in respect to such forwarding but at the sole cost and expense, however, of the consignee. In the absence of such instructions the Definitive Engraved Coupon Gold Notes will, also at the sole cost and expense of the consignee, be forwarded by Registered Mail, Insured at Par Value.

Definitive Engraved Coupon Gold Notes, under the provision of the Pledge Agreement securing the same, cannot be registered either as to principal or as to both principal and interest.

The exchange of the aforementioned Notes will be greatly facilitated if the Temporary Notes upon presentation for exchange are arranged in numerical order and separated as to denominations.

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SEEK COMPROMISE ON WAR TAX BILL

House Conferees Make New Proposals on Excess Profits Rates.

NEW EXEMPTIONS ARE MADE

Contributions to Charitable and Educational Institutions Will Not Be Taxed—Liquor Rates Unchanged.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A Sunday session of the Senate and House conferees on the War Tax bill resulted in the drafting of a compromise proposal on excess profits rates and exemptions which may lead to a report within a few days. Details of the proposal were not made public, but it came from House conferees, who have held out for higher rates than those proposed by the Senate, and is understood to provide for important concessions by both sides.

The Senate members considered the question in separate session and decided to report their conclusions tomorrow.

With the excess profits section disposed of, completion of the report will be a comparatively simple matter. Although few final votes have been taken, conferees are generally agreed on most of the other sections of the bill, and final votes will be taken with great rapidity once they start.

Exemption of all contributions to charitable and educational institutions from the income tax was one of the most important steps taken today. This will affect almost every college and foundation in the country. The House bill provided no exemption and the Senate proposed exemption only up to 15 per cent. of the contributors' income.

Save for elimination of the Gore amendment, designed to levy a prohibitive tax on grain to be used for making beverage liquors, the Senate beer and liquor rates probably will stand. This would mean a tax of $2.75 a barrel on beer and $3.20 a gallon on whisky.

It became known today that the second-class mail rates agreement provides separate zones for advertising and reading matter at widely different rates, to go into effect from three months to two years after enactment of the bill into law. The rate on advertising ultimately would range from between 1 and 2 cents a pound, in the first zone, to about 10 cents in the last. The rate on reading matter would be slightly in excess of the present 1 cent rate a pound in the first zone of 250 miles, and the extreme zone rate would be less than 6 cents. County weeklies, farm and religious and similar publications would be exempt from the advertising rate.

Several disputes over the amusement tax also are in progress. The Senate cut the total to be derived from admissions from $60,000,000 to $19,000,000, and the House conferees are protesting vigorously against this action.

TO CHECK RAG EXPORTS.

Board Will Specify Grades That May Be Sent Abroad.

As one of the first steps looking to the conservation of adequate supplies of wool stock in this country for manipulation into military fabrics, the Exports Administrative Board has taken up the consideration of the question of what classes of rags and woolen clippings shall be allowed to go abroad during the period of the war. The principal wool substitute is reworked wool, which when employed in connection with virgin wool, affords all the protection and other desirable qualities of virgin wool.

Since the start of the European war, the Entente Allies have been drawing heavily upon the United States for rags of all kinds for use in munition factories and the making of shoddy for uniforms. This movement reached its maximum in the Government's fiscal year 1917, when woolen rags, waste and other rags were shipped abroad to the extent of 13,671,472 pounds, valued at $1,629,130. Rag exports in the corresponding period of 1916 were valued slightly below those of 1917. Now that the United States itself is at war and threatened with a scarcity of wool, it has been decided that a check must be put on shipments of rags.

At the same time, the Committee on Supplies of the Council of National Defense is now awaiting a decision to be handed down by the Exports Administrative Board on the argument recently made by the committee in an effort to obtain the consent of the board to the issuance of export licenses for certain grades of rags and woolen clippings, which, while not suited for use in the United States, are in marked demand in the allied countries. A good deal of delay has been experienced in handing down a decision, as some dealers are alleged to have misrepresented the wool and wool substitute situation to the exports board.

Rags have now reached such an important position in war economy that, in the opinion of the National Council, every patriotic householder should deem it a duty to turn over to the rag collectors their accumulations of the product, for the reason that the dealers constitute the only available agency for the gathering and grading of stock from which wool is reclaimed.

The unsalable grades of rags which the National Council's Committee on Supplies believes should be allowed to go to the allied countries are undesirable in this country because the staple of the wool reclaimable from them is too short. Too much virgin wool is required to make their use possible and the quality of cloth produced from such stocks is too inferior for domestic use. These grades, the committee points out, are desired by the Allies because their machinery is adapted for the economical handling of this stock, while the cloth so produced meets foreign demand. All rags capable of manipulation here, however, will not be allowed to leave the United States.

AMERICAN BANKERS TO MEET

Secretary McAdoo and Lord Northcliffe Will Address Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 23.—Secretary McAdoo, Lord Northcliffe, George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, are among the speakers at the war convention of the American Bankers' Association which starts its meetings here on Tuesday. About 4,000 bankers from all over the country will attend. The business of the convention begins tomorrow with several sectional meetings.

One of the principal gatherings will be that of the Agricultural Commission to which was assigned the question of farmers' loans and food conservation. Sectional meetings will occupy the greater part of Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Thursday morning the association as a body will meet at the New Nixon Theatre. Secretary McAdoo, Mr. Reynolds, Lord Northcliffe and Dr. Butler will speak on Thursday, and on Friday the speakers will be Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York and the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn.

SILVER SHORT IN MANILA.

Millions in Small Banknotes Authorized by the Government.

MANILA, Sept. 23.—Owing to the shortage of silver currency in the Philippines the National Bank, acting under Government authority, has contracted with the Government Printing Bureau to print several million peso and smaller notes. The Government has ordered the arrest of all persons discounting paper currency, and is preparing coast guard vessels to be used as a possible patrol to prevent the exportation of silver pesos and bullion.

Small coins are now being sold in the streets at a 10 per cent. premium.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Sep. 22, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	75	85
Anacostia & Pot., '49	5	Jan. & July	93	95
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	78	82
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	90	95
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	55	60
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	87	90
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	101
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39	5	Jan. & July	97	99
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	..
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	87½	92
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	88	91
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	101½	103
Carolina P. & L. 1st, '38	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	89
C. & P. Telephone, '29	5	Jan. & July	100	102½
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	97
Do '28	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	94	97
C. Buck. L. & N Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	97½
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	89	93
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	91	95
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	91	95
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '39	5	Jan. & July	101	103
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	90	91
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	86	87
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	97	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	96
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	99	101
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	96	101
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	91	94
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	99	..
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	92½	96
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	87	91
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, 56	5	June & Dec.	90	95
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	94	97
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Fed. Lt. & T. deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	80	85
Fed. L. & T. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	83	90
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	88
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	86	91
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	75
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	81	84
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	94	98
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	99	..
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	55½	57
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	73	74¼
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	91	92
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	90	91
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	101
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	90	100
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	..
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	95	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	68¾	70¾
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	88	92½
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	99	101
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st ln., '46	6	Jan. & July	96	99
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	99	101
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	100	103
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	74	77
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	70	73
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	97	99
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	98	101½
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	82	85
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	93	95
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	80	86
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	83	87
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	90	94
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	91	95
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	87½
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	75	80
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	101	102½
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	94½	..
Roch. Ry. & L. 1st '54	5	Jan. & July	92	..
Roch Ry. cons., '30	5	Apr. & Oct.	99	..
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	75
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	90	93
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	85	88
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	97	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	92
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	93	95
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	96	98
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	87	93
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	75	85
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	92	95
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	80	80¼
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	83	90
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	79	80
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	59	60
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	95	99
United Util. conv., '48	6	Jan. & July	95	98¼
Utica & Moh. Val., '41	4½	Mar. & Sep.	..	88
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	82	84
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	100	100¼
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	76	78
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	97	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	91	96

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	..	100
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	94	99
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	55	70
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	89	92
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	99¾	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 22, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..	..	16	17
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	68	70
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	a4½	Q	July 2, 17	110	111
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	46	47
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	Aug 1, 17	259	260
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	108	106

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 22, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Sep 1, 17	58	61
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	80	83
Am. Public Utilities	¾	Q	July 1, 14	30	31
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	63	65
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	6	6½
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 25, 17	66	68
Do participating pf.	..	..	..	14	18
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Jun 1, 17	78	83
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1¾	Q	Jun 30, 17	101½	103
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	88	93
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	July 1, 17	80	80½
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	Aug 1, 17	28	32
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 17, 17	94	95
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	..	70½
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	..	45	47
Cities Service	*¼	M	Sep 1, 17	237	239
Do pf.	½	M	Sep 1, 17	81¾	81⅞
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jul 16, 17	24	24½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 16	95	99
Columbia R., G. & E.	..	..	..	40	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 1, 17	80	90
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Aug 1, 17	47	49
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	76	78
Conn. Power pf.	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 17	89	93
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 16, 17	70	72
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	July 2, 17	56	59
Do pf.	3	S	July 2, 17	80	85
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	98	99½
Eliz. & Trenton	..	..	..	24	..
Do pf.	..	..	..	30	..
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	104
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 17	130	134
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	..	10	12
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	45	47
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 15, 17	..	69
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	..	83	86
Hudson County Gas	4	S	J. & D.	128	132
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	..	24	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 17	95	97½
International Traction	1	Q	Jun 30, 17	29	30
Do 2d pf.	1	Q	Jun 30, 17	..	52
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	93	100
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	68	70
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 17	85	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	90	93
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jul 1, 17	60	73
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	July 1, 17	92	96
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Jul 14, 17	170	180
No. Ont Light & Pwr.	..	..	..	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 17	56	59
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Jul 20, 17	81	83
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 14, 17	96	97
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Sep 1, 17	54	57
Do pf.	3	S	Sep 1, 17	75	80
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Jul 16, 17	47	47½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 15, 17	85½	87
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Jul 10, 17	85	90
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17	88	93
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	Q	Jul 14, 17	31	32
Do pf.	1½	S	Jul 14, 17	64½	66
Riverside Traction	..	..	..	14	..
Do pf.	..	..	..	30	..
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 17	86	88
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 17	101	102
Som., U. & Middle	..	..	..	66	70
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	125	129
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17	95	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	..	7	8
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Sep 15, 17	81	83
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Aug 15, 17	..	115
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	..	4	5
Do pf.	..	..	..	25	27
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	95	100
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	July 2, 17	36	38
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	67¼	69
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Jul 15, 17	27	28
United Utilities	..	..	..	20	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	92	98
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	Aug 1, 17	71¾	72
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17	65	70
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 17	77	78
Western Power	..	..	..	12	13
Do pf.	$1.30	Q	Jul 16, 17	53½	54
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Aug 15, 17	25	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 16, 17	85	92
Wisconsin Edison	$3½	S	Jun 30, 16	42	43

a—Incl. 2% payable in com. stock. b—2½% payable in com. stock. *¼ payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Aug 15, 17	277	283
American Chicle	1½	Q	Jan 20, 16	51½	53
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	67	69
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	75	80
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 17	88	92
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jul 14, 17	37	40
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 14, 17	85	88
Atlantic Refining	..	..	..	10	20
Do pf.	..	..	..	25	35
Atlas Powder	d5	Q	Sep 10, 17	163	168
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	July 4, 17	119	120
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15, 17	99½	100½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	104	105
By Products Coke	8	A	..	150	155
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Mar 30, 17	88	93
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..	..	15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	80	90
Celluloid	2	Q	Jun 30, 17	170	175
Central Aguirre Sugar	25	..	Jul 31, 17	153	158
Central Coal & Coke	..	..	..	60	..
Childs	1½	Q	Sep 11, 17	72	73
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 11, 17	95	98½
Crocker-Wheeler	g3	Q	Jul 14, 17	101	103
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 14, 17	105	106½
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	1.50	Q	Jul 16, 17	183	184
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Aug 1, 17	104	108
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	83	86
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	91	94
Great Western pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	115	118
Guantanamo Sugar	2½	Q	July 2, 17	51	55
Hercules Powder	m4	Q	Jun 25, 17	267	270
Holly Sugar	..	..	..	50	60
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	98	100
International Salt	x1½	Q	Jun 30, 17	58	60
Int. Silver	..	..	..	..	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	95	100
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Aug 31, 17	63½	67
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Sep 1, 17	105	115
Do pf.	y2¾	Q	July 2, 17	94	97
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	..	8	..
Do pf.	..	..	..	72	78
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Sep 1, 17	80	86
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	95	100
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Aug 1, 17	142	143
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	July 2, 17	100	102
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Aug 10, 17	295	296
New Niquero Sugar	10	..	Jul 31, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Jun 20, 17	137	147
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 20, 17	103	108
Nipe Bay Sugar	2	Q	Jul 14, 17	125	135
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Jul 16, 17	49	58
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 16, 17	79	83
Prestolite	$2	Q	Jul 31, 17	133	135
Remington Typewriter	..	..	..	13	13¾
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	67	69
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 1	47	49
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Jun 30, 17	140	141
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 30, 17	97	98
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	July 2, 17	77	78
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	..	16	16½
Do pf.	..	..	..	51	55
Shredded Wheat	1¼	Q	Jun 30, 17	118	123
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Jun 30, 17	94¼	..
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	July 2, 17	212	214

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 22, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., Lt. & Power	1	Q	..	50	70
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 1, 17	80	90
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	40	45
Warner Sugar	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	110

*And 11% extra. ‡And 10% extra. b—Incl. 7½% extra. d—Incl. 3% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 2% extra. x—Incl. ¼% in favor of Red Cross. †Ex div. y—Incl. 1% in favor of Red Cross.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 22, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 2, 17	545	550
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	235	240
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 17	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	6	S	July 2, 17	165	..
Bowery	250,000	18	Q	Aug 1, 17	390	420
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	..	140	150
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	J. & J.	150	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	..	..	165
Bryant Park	200,000	4	S	July 1, 17	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jul 15, 17	..	95
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 17	360	368
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	4	Q	July 2, 17	215	220
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	..	S	Apr 2, 17	110	120
Chemic Nat.	3,000,000	½	B	Sep 1, 17	387	390
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	½	Q	July 2, 17	205	..
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	..	S	May 1, 17	445	447
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	..	Q	July 2, 17	210	225
Colonial	500,000	..	Q	July 2, 17	400	..
Columbia	300,000	..	S	July 1, 17	325	335
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	..	Q	July 2, 17	163	166
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 17	317	322
E.R.Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	..	72
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 15, 17	110	130
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	July 2, 17	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	10	Q	July 2, 17	985	1000
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30, 17	180	187
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	*4	S	Aug 1, 17	138	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 2, 17	375	390
G'mania, new	400,000	10	S	May, 1917	200	220
Gotham Nat.	200,000	b3	Q	July 2, 17	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	55	Q	July 2, 17	335	345
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	S	July 2, 17	680	686
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	..	Jul 10, 17	255	265
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 17	490	500
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	b3½	Q	July 2, 17	212	216
Do rights	..	..	..	..	7¾	8¼
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	c6¼	Q	July 2, 17	385	400
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 17	..	320
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	$4	S	July 2, 17	325	..
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	248	255
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 17	305	315
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	July 2, 17	265	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 17	280	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	177	182
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 2, 17	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 2, 17	200	215
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 2, 17	398	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	S	July 1, 17	195	205
N.Y. Prod. Ex	1,000,000	3	Q	Jul 16, 17	190	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 17	250	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 17	230	240
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 17	455	470
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, 17	200	215
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	b4	Q	July 2, 17	450	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	395	425
Sherman Nat	300,000	1½	Q	July 2, 17	110	125
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 2, 17	100	110
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 17	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30, 17	154	155
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	July 1, 17	200	250
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 2, 17	190	210
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Jun 30, 17	575	625

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡And 110 special div. ¶Incl. 5% of First Security Co. payable in Liberty Bonds. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—Incl. 1% in favor of Red Cross. c—Incl. 2% in favor of Red Cross. g—1% Red Cross div. h—Incl. 5% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	a7	..	July 2, 17	440	442
B'way Trust	1,500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 17	165	170
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 2, 17	595	610
Central	5,000,000	6	Q	July 2, 17	765	772
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Jun 30, 17	286	290
Commercial	500,000	..	..	..	110	120
Empire	1,500,000	3	Q	Jun 30, 17	290	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	b6	Q	Aug 1, 17	345	348
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	Aug 1, 17	440	445
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	210	215
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30, 17	245	255
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 2, 17	260	275
Guaranty	25,000,000	b6	Q	Jun 30, 17	348	350
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug 1, 17	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	*3½	S	Jun 30, 17	140	150
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Aug 1, 17	645	..
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 2, 17	97	102
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Aug 1, 17	100	106
Manufact'rs	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 2, 17	140	150
Mercantile	1,000,000	..	..	..	195	200
Metropolitan	2,000,000	b7	Q	Jun 30, 17	..	385
New York	3,000,000	b9	Q	Jun 30, 17	590	605
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 11, 17	925	950
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jun 30, 17	285	..
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	..	70	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30, 17	335	340
Transatlantic	700,000	3	S	July 2, 17	160	..
Union	3,000,000	*5	Q	July 2, 17	385	393
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 2, 17	990	1010
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30, 17	425	435

*Incl. 1% extra. a—Incl. 2% in favor of Red Cross. b—Incl. 1% in favor of Red Cross.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30, 17	117	120
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15, 17	235	240
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	July 1, 15	95	105
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Jul 30, 17	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	S	Jul 10, 17	$46	$51
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	10	S	Jul 10, 17	305	315
Ger. Alliance	1,000,000	5	..	Jul 16, 17	145	165
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jul 16, 17	490	510
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	b11	S	July 5, 17	330	350
Globe & Rut.	700,000	9	Q	July 1, 17	$700	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 2, 17	165	..
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	July 8, 17	470	480
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30, 17	121	126
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	94	99
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	b4	Q	July 2, 17	200	205
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	80	90
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 6, 17	860	875
No. River ($25)	660,000	5	S	July 1, 17	160	175
Pacific	400,000	5	S	Jul 17, 17	130	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 14, 17	..	87
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	S	July 1, 17	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Aug 1, 17	$47	$53

*Next div. will be paid at rate of 2% quarterly Oct. 1, 1917. †Including 2½% extra. b—1% in favor of Red Cross paid July 5.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
B'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	⅝	S	J. & J.	20	..
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	50	60
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 17	120	140
B'l'nC.R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 16, 17	168	173
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	100	112
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	235	270
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	200	240
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	130	150
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	100	110

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway

LONDON OFFICE 32 Lombard St., E.C. — FIFTH AVE. OFFICE Fifth Ave. & 43d St. — PARIS OFFICE Rue des Italiens, 1 & 3

Condensed Statement, September 8, 1917

RESOURCES

Real Estate	$2,500,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	1,661,95[illegible]
Public Securities	[illegible],731,64[illegible].02
Other Securities	49,217,859.00
Loans and Bills Purchased	290,356,261.03
Cash—on Hand and in Banks	74,485,950.34
Exchanges for Clearing House	12,114,865.00
Foreign Exchange	77,567,155.80
Credit Granted on Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	44,568,560.55
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	2,330,784.85
	$613,535,033.59

LIABILITIES

Capital		$25,000,000.00
Surplus Fund—required by law	$5,000,000	
Additional Surplus—not required by law	20,000,000	25,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		1,172,855.88
Accrued Dividend		950,000.00
Outstanding Treasurer's Checks		5,125,627.99
Accrued Interest Payable		2,560,840.03
Reserve for Taxes and Expenses		450,001.94
Foreign Accounts		4,902,946.35
Domestic and Foreign Acceptances		44,568,560.55
Deposits		503,804,200.85
		$613,535,033.59

Deposits September 25, 1915 .... $323,390,925
Deposits September 20, 1916 417,449,010
Deposits September 8, 1917 503,804,200

GLENROCK OIL
Buy—Sell—Quote.
R.E.Woodward & Co.
44 Broad St.
Telephone Broad 4871.

Glenrock Oil
Circulars on Request
Cameron Blaikie
38 Broad Street New York
Telephone Broad 5537

MONEY RATES

On Call.	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Sept. 17	6	5	6	5
Sept. 18	5	3	5	3
Sept. 19	4	2½	2¾	4
Sept. 20	4	3	3	4
Sept. 21	4	3½	4	4
Sept. 22	4	4	4	4
Week's range—High	6			5
Low	2½			3
Same week last year—High	3			3
Low	2¼			2¾
Year to date—High	10			6
Low	1½			1¾
Same period last year—High	6			5
Low	1¾			1¾

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Sept. 17	5¼@6	5¼@6	5¼@6
Sept. 18	5¼@6	5¼@6	5¼@6
Sept. 19	5 @5½	5 @5½	5½
Sept. 20	5¼@5½	5½	5¼@6
Sept. 21	5¼@5½	5¼@5¾	5¼@6
Sept. 22	5¼@5¾	5½@5¾	5¼@6
Week's range—High	6	6	6
Low	5	5	5¼
Same week last year—High	3¾	3¾	4
Low	3	3½	3½
Year to date—High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—High	4¼	4¼	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days .... 3¼@3½
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days .... 3½@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days .... 4¼@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days .... 5 @5¼
4 to 6 months .... 5¼@5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months .... 5½@5¾

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Days.	15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*3½	†4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4½
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	3½	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3½	4	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	4	4	4
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	4
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	..
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3½
S. Francisco	5½	3½	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days: over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Sept. 17	Par	†10c	†15@5c	Par
Sept. 18	Par	†10c	†15@5c	Par
Sept. 19	Par	†10c	†15@5c	Par
Sept. 20	Par	†10c	†15@5c	Par
Sept. 21	Par	†10c	†15@5c	Par
Sept. 22	Par	†10c	†15@5c	Par

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Sept. 17	3¾	4¾	4 9/16	27f 18c
Sept. 18	3½	4¾	4 9/16	27f 18c
Sept. 19	3½	4¾	4 9/16	27f 18c
Sept. 20	3½	4¾	4 9/16	27f 18c
Sept. 21	3½	4¾	4 9/16	27f 18c
Sept. 22	3½	4¾	4 9/16	27f 18c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
Sept. 17	55	97¾	61f 55c
Sept. 18	55	97¾	61f 40c
Sept. 19	55	97¾	61f 15c
Sept. 20	54½	97¾	61f 05c
Sept. 21	54½	97¾	61f 05c
Sept. 22	54½	97¾	61f 05c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Sept. 17	52d	102½c
Sept. 18	52½d	103½c
Sept. 19	53½d	105½c
Sept. 20	54d	106½c
Sept. 21	55d	108½c
Sept. 22	55d	108½c

NEWS FOR THE FIGHTING MEN.

The New York Times can be mailed to the soldiers abroad, or in training camps in the United States, or to the sailors in the U. S. Navy. Daily and Sunday, 1 year, $10; 6 months, $5.50; 1 month, $1; daily without Sunday, 1 year, $8; 6 months, $4.25; 1 month, 75 cents; Sunday only, 1 year, $3; 6 months, $1.75; 1 month, 30 cents. Give the name of man, company, and regiment, or the name of ship; the War Department provides address. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON. Demand.	High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 17	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½
Sept. 18	4.7545	4.7545	4.7545
Sept. 19	4.7545	4.7545	4.7545
Sept. 20	4.7545	4.7545	4.7545
Sept. 21	4.7545	4.7545	4.7545
Sept. 22	4.7545	4.7545	4.7545

Cables.	High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 17	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Sept. 18	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Sept. 19	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Sept. 20	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Sept. 21	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Sept. 22	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—High	4.7550	4.76 7/16
Low	4.7545	4.76 7/16
Same week last year—High	4.75¾	4.76½
Low	4.75½	4.76½
Year to date—High	4.7590	4.77
Low	4.75	4.7641¼
Same period last year—High	4.78	4.78¾
Low	4.73½	4.74½

PARIS.	Demand High.	Low.	Last.	Cables High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 17	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.78	5.78	5.78
Sept. 18	5.79⅝	5.79⅝	5.79⅝	5.78½	5.78½	5.78½
Sept. 19	5.79½	5.79½	5.79½	5.78¼	5.78¼	5.78¼
Sept. 20	5.79⅝	5.79⅝	5.79⅝	5.78⅝	5.78⅝	5.78⅝
Sept. 21	5.79½	5.79½	5.79½	5.78½	5.78½	5.78½
Sept. 22	5.79⅝	5.79⅝	5.79⅝	5.78⅝	5.78⅝	5.78⅝

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—High	5.79	5.78
Low	5.79⅝	5.78⅝
Same week last year—High	5.85¾	5.85¼
Low	5.86⅝	5.85¾
Year to date—High	5.68	5.67
Low	5.85¾	5.84¾
Same period last year—High	5.82¾	5.82
Low	6.08½	6.07¾

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Sept. 17	4.70½	4.68½	42.06¼	42.18¾	7.62½	7.61½
Sept. 18	4.70	4.68	42.00	42.18¾	7.67	7.66
Sept. 19	4.69	4.67	42.00	42.12½	7.72½	7.71½
Sept. 20	4.68½	4.66½	42.00	42.12½	7.77	7.76
Sept. 21	4.68½	4.66½	42.00	42.12½	7.77	7.76
Sept. 22	4.66½	4.64½	42.00	42.12½	7.75	7.74
Week's range—High	4.66½	4.64½	42.06¼	42.18¾	7.62½	7.61½
Low	4.73½	4.68½	42.00	42.12½	7.77	7.76
Same week last year—High	5.33	5.32¼	40.87½	40.93¾	6.45¾	6.45¼
Low	5.33½	5.32¾	40.75	40.81¼	6.46	6.45½
Year to date—High	4.39	4.37	42.25	42.50	6.83¾	6.87¾
Low	5.16½	5.15¾	40.18¾	40.25	7.86	7.85½
Same period last year—High	5.15	5.14	45.18¾	45.31¼	6.21	6.20
Low	5.33½	5.33¼	40.75	40.81¼	6.79	6.78

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.
Sept. 17	30.70	30.90	33.60	33.80
Sept. 18	30.85	31.05	33.75	34.00
Sept. 19	30.65	30.95	33.60	33.80
Sept. 20	30.65	30.85	33.60	33.80
Sept. 21	30.65	30.90	33.75	34.00
Sept. 22	30.65	30.90	33.75	34.00
Week's range—High	30.85	31.05	33.80	34.00
Low	30.65	30.85	33.60	33.80
Year to date—High	30.95	31.65	33.65	34.00
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45

	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
Sept. 17	30.70	30.90
Sept. 18	30.75	31.00
Sept. 19	30.70	30.95
Sept. 20	30.70	30.90
Sept. 21	30.75	31.00
Sept. 22	30.75	31.00
Week's range—High	30.90	31.00
Low	30.70	30.90
Year to date—High	31.00	31.50
Low	27.80	27.90

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Russia. *Dem.	*Cables.
Sept. 17	19.50	19.55	16.35	16.80
Sept. 18	19.50	19.55	16.45	16.70
Sept. 19	19.50	19.55	17.05	17.80
Sept. 20	19.50	19.55	16.85	17.10
Sept. 21	19.50	19.55	17.25	17.50
Sept. 22	19.50	19.55	17.25	17.50
Week's range—High	19.50	19.55	17.25	17.50
Low	19.50	19.55	15.85	16.10
Year to date—High	20.05	20.65	30.20	29.95
Low	19.50	19.55	11.50	11.75

*Closing price.

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—High	82.00	82.25	129.00	129.25
Low	81.00	81.25	128.00	128.25
Year to date—High	82.00	82.25	129.00	129.25
Low	55.00	55.10	85.00	85.12½

Shanghai.	Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—High	122.00	122.25
Low	121.00	121.25
Year to date—High	122.00	122.25
Low	80.00	80.12½

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—High	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	50.12½	50.25
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—High	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	51.12½	51.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25

	SPAIN. Dem.	Cab's.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—High	22.85	23.00	51.00	51.25	51.00	51.25
Low	22.30	22.45	51.00	51.25	51.00	51.25
Year to date—High	23.70	23.80	51.37½	52.00	51.37½	52.00
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.70	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—High	42.85	43.00	24.75	25.00
Low	42.75	43.00	24.71	24.81
Year to date—High	44.75	44.87½	27.25	27.37½
Low	42.69	42.89	23.50	23.62½

Dividend-bearing stocks bid and offered in The Annalist every Monday by reputable firms in the Open Security Market. The stocks and bonds on sale are not listed on any Exchange. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

DIVIDENDS.

COSDEN & COMPANY.

Baltimore, Md., September 14, 1917.

The Board of Directors of Cosden & Company has declared an initial dividend of two per cent. (2%) and an extra dividend of four per cent. (4%) upon the Common stock of the Company, payable November 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 12th. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 13th to November 1st, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES E. WHITNEY, Assistant Secretary.

AIR REDUCTION COMPANY, Inc.

120 Broadway, New York, Sept. 18, 1917.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share on the Common Stock of the Company and the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock, payable October 15, 1917, to stockholders of record September 29, 1917.

M. W. RANDALL, Secretary.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and Twenty-Third St.
New York, Sept. 19, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after September 29, 1917.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Monday, October 1st, 1917.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND, NO. 43.

New York, September 13, 1917.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent., (1½%,) on the issued and outstanding PREFERRED capital stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared, for the quarter ending October 31, 1917, payable November 1, 1917, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business October 20, 1917. FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

GREENVILLE WATER COMPANY.

In accordance with the Sinking Fund provisions of the Deed of Trust of Greenville Water Company to Lincoln Trust Company as Trustee, the Trustee has this day drawn the following bonds for payment on October 1st, 1917, at par and accrued interest, after which date interest will cease: Bonds Nos. 41, 46 and 49 for $1,000 each, and Bonds Nos. 63, 67, 84 and 85 for $500 each.

New York, September 14th, 1917.
LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Abram M. Hyatt, Vice-President.

THE WILLYS-OVERLAND COMPANY.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 4th, 1917.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 4th day of Sept., 1917, a quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share was declared upon all outstanding Preferred stock of the Company, payable on the 1st day of October, 1917, to all Preferred stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 20, 1917.

ROYAL R. SCOTT, Secretary.

Panama Power & Light Corporation
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 2.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the Panama Power & Light Corporation has been declared, payable October 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 25, 1917. Transfer books will not be closed.

A. E. SMITH, Treasurer.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, Sept. 18, 1917.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on its Profit Sharing Preferred Stock A, payable on and after October 31, 1917, to stockholders of record of said stock at the close of business on October 11, 1917.

J. C. OTTESON, Assistant Treasurer.

EVERETT, HEANEY & CO., Inc.

The Board of Directors of Everett, Heaney & Co., Inc., announces that a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share has been declared, payable October 10 to stockholders of record October 1.

FRANK J. HEANEY, President.
SILAS K. EVERETT, Treasurer.
New York, September 20, 1917.

THE TEXAS COMPANY.
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

A dividend of $2.50 per share on the outstanding capital stock of this company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable September 30th, 1917, to stockholders of record September 21st, 1917.

GUY CARROLL, Assistant Treasurer.
September 11th, 1917.

THE YALE & TOWNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A dividend, No. 91, of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) for the quarter ending September 30th, 1917, has been declared by the Board of Directors out of past earnings, payable Oct. 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20th.

J. H. TOWNE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 25 Broad St., New York, Sept. 18, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable October 15, 1917.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
New York, N. Y.

The regular semi-annual preferred dividend of $2.50 per share on the outstanding Preferred stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on October 1st to stockholders of record September 26th, 1917.

J. R. CROSBIE, Treasurer.
September 20, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

Whereas, Red Rock Fuel Company, a corporation, on the 1st day of November, 1910, executed a certain Deed of Trust to Robert C. Dalzell, Trustee, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain bonds therein fully mentioned and described, and which said Deed of Trust is of record in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Upshur County, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 15, pages 365 to 384, both inclusive; and

Whereas, it is provided in said Deed of Trust that in case of the death of the Trustee therein mentioned, a new Trustee shall be appointed by the said Red Rock Fuel Company by an instrument in writing under its corporate seal after notice therein provided had been given; and

Whereas, the said Robert C. Dalzell, Trustee, has departed this life without fully executing the said Deed of Trust, and it is the desire and purpose of the said Company to appoint a new Trustee in the place and stead of the said Robert C. Dalzell, now deceased;

Therefore, pursuant to the provisions of the said Deed of Trust, notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the said Red Rock Fuel Company, a corporation, as well as a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Red Rock Fuel Company, a corporation, will be held in the City of Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia, in the Board of Directors' room of the City Bank of Wheeling, on the 8th day of October, 1917, at the hour of 2 P. M., for the purpose of appointing a new Trustee in the place and stead of the said Robert C. Dalzell, now deceased, in order that the Deed of Trust above mentioned may be further and fully executed by such new Trustee.

RED ROCK FUEL COMPANY, A CORPORATION,
By AMBROSE S. LIST, Its President.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1917.

The annual meeting of stockholders of Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company for the election of Directors; the consideration of amendments to the By-Laws of the Company, changing Article I with respect to the date for the annual meeting of stockholders, and changing Article XVIII with respect to the date of beginning each fiscal year of the Company so as to correspond with the requirements which the Interstate Commerce Commission have recently adopted, changing the fiscal year to agree with the calendar year; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held on Wednesday, October 24, 1917, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the principal office of the Company in the City of Frankfort, Clinton County, Indiana.

The Polls for receiving ballots will be opened as soon as the organization of the meeting shall admit, and will remain open one hour.

The stock transfer books of the Company will close on October 13, 1917, at the close of business on that day, and will reopen October 25, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. S. ROSS, Asst. Secretary.

Cincinnati Northern Railroad Co.

Cincinnati, O., September 24, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 24th day of October, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, October 3rd, 1917, and be re-opened at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, October 25th, 1917.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

Societe Miniere Caledonienne.

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Societe Miniere Caledonienne will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y., on September 28, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors, and a "Commissaire" (Auditor) and of acting upon the accounts of the Directors and the report of the "Commissaire," (Auditor.)

JAMES L. ASHLEY, Secretary.
New York, Sept. 18, 1917.

SURROGATE CITATION.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, Probate Court.—Suffolk, ss.—To JOHN K. BARTLETT, to the next of kin and all others interested in the estate of HELEN G. CHICK, late of Boston, in said County, deceased:

Whereas, Augustus F. Arnold, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, has made application for a distribution of the balance in his hands among the next of kin of said deceased:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Boston, in said County of Suffolk, on the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why said distribution should not be made according to said application.

And the petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in The Boston Traveller and The New York Times, newspapers published in Boston and in New York, in the State of New York, respectively, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, a copy hereof to each person interested in the estate and to the last known address of said John K. Bartlett, fourteen days at least before said Court.

Witness, Robert Grant, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this thirtieth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

ARTHUR W. DOLAN, Register.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

HOMES REQUIRED TO WIN THE WAR

National Defense Society Acts to Keep Munition Mills Manned.

NEED CHEAP MONEY QUICK

Builders Look for Change in Construction Movement After Bond Issue.

As a measure of protection against inadequate housing of labor employed in munition manufacturing centres, the National Society of Defense is making a national survey to ascertain the need for immediate construction of thousands of nonsteel buildings, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

Henry Atterbury Smith, the architect, has been serving as investigator for Eastern centres, including Cleveland, Akron, Pittsburgh, Chester, and the Naugatuck Valley, including Bridgeport, and has found that some means must be found to provide cheap money for building proper dwellings for workers if Government war requirements are to be supplied at the pace the present stage of the war demands.

The investigation so far has developed the fact that a wholesale shifting of industrial population is forcing a condition tha. will prove to be an important factor in remedying at an early date the growing demand for housing and the present timidity of building money.

This fact, coupled with the belief of Walter T. Smith, Vice President of the George A. Fuller Company, who has his finger on the pulse of $25,000,000 worth of proposed new construction work the country over, that some time around the first of the year the building situation as a problem would automatically clear itself, an increasing number of persons interested in building construction appear to believe that a demand for construction is gradually developing, and that despite present price levels construction work would again get under way.

In the building material price market a general stability of levels has prevailed within the last seven weeks. Increases that have occurred, such as, for instance, the change in the price of Indiana limestone from 83 cents to 98 cents a cubic foot to the level quoted this week of 89 cents to $1.04 is due to the increase in freight that has become effective on some of the Western railroads.

The tendency seems to be to hold prices down as near to bottom as safe business policy will permit, but, until the money market becomes easier, builders will probably find a continuation of the tendency not to protect quotations for the life of jobs, because, even with wage contracts and stipulations, levels are not assured for any length of time.

In the matter of structural steel, deliveries on such jobs as the Commonwealth Hotel are seriously interfered with. The hotel was scheduled to be completed by Dec. 18, but steel is only just beginning to arrive for the tiers above the street base. Joseph Paterno, an important apartment house operator of Manhattan, paid $41 a ton for this commodity a few years ago and today it costs him $130 a ton. But the beginning of the end of the stringency in this and other commodities is discerned, according to an important builder, who sees in the gradual reduction in the unfilled tonnage of the Steel Corporation a sign of an evening of supply and demand that, with early adjustment in economic laws affecting the market, such as delivery conditions and lack of assembling labor, will ease the building situation in general.

Lumber prices are governed in the soft woods by the abnormal demand for material for cantonment construction. The buying movement is believed to be reaching its height in this respect, however, and the situation is therefore becoming more favorable to builders. Certain departments of the lumber market appear at the moment to be tending toward higher prices because of special requirements. For illustration, the Government is calling for 7,000,000 feet of oak for use in the manufacture of airplane blades.

These blades were formerly made of mahogany and walnut, a line of lumber that did not seriously interfere with building requirements. Oak directly affects the flooring and trim trades.

In the common brick department there is a tendency toward higher prices, the top level of $8.25 for the best grades being somewhat easier to get. As the week ended there were only three barges in the market or a little over a million brick. In dealers' hands there were only seventy barges, which is a quantity much below normal.

The threatened trouble with the barge Captains has been settled by giving them a 20 per cent. increase in wages, but the manufacturers are not to recognize the union. This quick settlement of a difficulty that promised to prove serious has stopped dealers from riding from their Winter reserves. In the Raritan district there is little brick being shipped by barge and prices are nominal.

The electrical contractors of the country are planning for a great convention here next month at which time the building situation as applied to electrical work will be studied as a national unit.

In practically every department of the building construction market there are increasing evidences that the period of readjustment is setting in. Conferences, wage revisions, delivery agreements and similar negotiations indicate plans to get ready for a return to normal conditions just as soon as the coming Liberty Loan campaign is over and the banks and lending companies ascertain definitely how much money depositors are going to patriotically withdraw in order to subscribe and how much of a strain the $100,000,000 block that the local insurance section alone will absorb will place upon the local money market. The great demand for construction at present is expected to force a quick recovery and a nearly passing of the building situation as a problem.

Cowles Buys Oyster Bay Ferry.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 23.—Russell A. Cowles, President of many New York corporations, has bought the controlling interest in the Oyster Bay Ferry across Long Island Sound here from Charles R. Neidlinger, New York. Mr. Cowles already has $4,000,000 invested in Greenwich real estate.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Forecast:

Upper Mich.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues. rain; moderate to fresh s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues. fair; warmer in s., probably rain in n.; moderate s. winds.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues. fair; moderate winds, becoming s.

Ky.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues. fair.

Tenn.—Fair Mon.; warmer in c. and e. Tues. fair.

Ohio—Fair, warmer Mon. and Tues.; moderate s. w. to s. winds.

N. C.—Rains Mon. and Tues.; slightly warmer in interior; moderate n. e. winds, except fresh on coast.

S. C. and Ga.—Rains Mon. and Tues.; moderate n. e. winds, fresh on coast.

Fla.—Rain Mon. and Tues.; n. e. winds, increasing over s.

Ala.—Fair in n., showers in s. Mon. Tues. showers; moderate winds, mostly n. e.

Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues., except showers Tues. in s. e.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly n. e.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; slowly rising temperature.

Mo.—Fair and slightly warmer Mon.; Tues. increasing cloudiness, with probably showers and cooler by night.

Wis.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; somewhat warmer in s.; moderate to fresh s. winds.

Minn.—Fair Mon.; Tues., probably showers and cooler.

Iowa—Fair Mon., warmer in e.; Tues., probably showers and cooler.

N. and S. Dak.—Showers Mon. or Mon. night; Tues., cloudy, cooler.

Neb., Kan.—Increasing cloudiness Mon., probably showers by afternoon or night; cooler in w.; Tues., cloudy and cooler.

La.—Mon., fair; Tues., cloudy.

Okla.—Mon., cloudy; Tues., unsettled, cooler in w.

E. Tex.—Mon., fair; Tues., increasing cloudiness.

W. Tex.—Mon., fair; Tues., unsettled and cooler in n.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—In Room 2, Southern District, 13th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Heath<CNY.
Internat Paper Co<SS V de Larrinaga.
Coons<Cornell Steamboat Co and Barges.
Grace<Dalzell & Co.
F Rauping Leather Co <Hamburg-Am Line.
Hagemeyer Trad Co< St Paul Fire & M Ins Co.
Thomsen<St Paul Fire & M Ins Co.
Rickinson<Ames-Brooks Co.
McClintic, Marshall & Co<Munson SS Line.
US<SS Frankmount.
Seaboard & Gulf SS Co<NY & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Tice Tow Line<Penn RR.
NY & Cuba Mail SS Co<Tug J S Packard.
L Schmoll<Comp Gen Trans.
A Schmoll<same.
Pellister<same.
Higgins<SS La Dreme.
Jaburg Bros<same.
Fireman's Fund Ins Co<Comp Trans.
Arthur<Tug Jas McDonough.
Cons Coal Co<Munson SS Line, (3.)
Sprague<Germain Co.
Jolles<SS La Dreme.
Olufsen<3,600 Tons Oil Cake.
Beer<Brady & Gloe.
Acti, &c, Uiler<Brady & Gloe.
Franklin<Hamburg-Am Line.
Hamburg-Am Line< Franklin.
Cullen<CNY.
Thorensen<Clyde SS.
Bradley Import Co< Tug Clarence Blakeslee.
Wasson<Barge Wm G Howard.
Bleakley<NY Trap Rock Co.
Packard Dredging Co <SS Antilla.
Grace<SS Cristobal.
Dilkes<Gulf Tow & Transp Co.
Gildersleeve<SS Lampasas.
Melachrino<SS Athenai.
Kennelley<Tug Dauntless.
McWilliams<Penn RR
Sanitary Tex Mills< SS Alphonso XIII.
Purington<SS Alphonso XIII.
Ingels<SS Kentra.
McWilliams<Penn RR
Bleakley<Haverstraw Stone Co.
Wilson<SS Verdi.
Seaboard & Gulf SS Co<NY & Cuba Mail SS Co.
O'Boyle<Tug Coleraine.
Wilcox<Well Bros.
Lange<Emery & Co.
Gerakis<Stamatopulo.
Wilcox<Reliance Marine Ins Co.
Williamson<SS Boveric.
Ingalls<Tug Ganoga.
Clark<SS Eretria Co. (2.)
Timmins<SS Eretria Co. (2.)
Union Wharf Co<SS Eretria Co. (2.)
People's Bread Co< SS J L Luckenback.
Wright & Cobb Lighterage Co<Royal Dutch Mail SS Co.
Arguimbeau<Ocean Transp Co.
Kellogg<Bark Argentina.
Vasconcellos<SS Sarina.
St Wyneric Line< N G Lloyd SS Co.
Gilbert & Morse< Yacht Crusader.
L V Transp Co<SS Santa Clara.
Sugar Products Ship Co<SS Delaware.
Willis<Barnes-Ames.
Central Union Stock Yards Co<SS Coamo.
Wilson<SS Camino.
Tim<Am Coal Export.
Erie RR<SS Tuscan Prince.
Owners Tug Saranac, (Limitation.)
Czarnikow<SS Sandon Hall.
Gage<Yacht Eagle.
Higgins<Booth SS Co.
Interstate Lighterage Co<Tug G M Sorrell.
Werner Stave Co< Marden, O & H.
Owners SS Lusitania, (Limitation.)
Lees Lighters<Old Dominion SS Co.
CNY<SS Athanasios.
Henry<Comp Gen Trans.
Union Pacific T Co< same.
Reed<same.
Rosen-Reichardt Co< SS La Drome.
Jones & Nandin< Comp Gen Trans.
Stern<same.
Merritt & Chapman D & W Co<Tug W J Dailey.
Am & Cuban SS Co< 3,600 Tons of Copper
Damps & Bestum< Universal Transp Co
Kellar<Dailey & Ivins.
Arbuckle<NY & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Miller<Tug J J Timmins and SS New York.
Bush<SS Marengo.
Lyman<Frederick SS Co. (2.)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.
US<Tinck et al. | Habeas Corpus:
US<Jacobson et al. | Ernest Odell Queen.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM.—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Lowfeld<Sullivan.
Kuthe<Peter J McMahon Co.
Meyer<Meyer.
Silverberg Import Co< Samstag & Hilder Bros.
Hungarian Gen'l Cred Bk<Titus.
Nanes<Peck & Mack
Re Bronx Boulevard (Schwab).
Kennedy Cowan Co< Invest't Registry (2)
Dorfman<Postal Life Ins Co.
Haley Hammond Co< Pinedo.
Bernstein<Fox.
Foster<Schey.
Stainton<Union Ry.
Ash<Un Toilet Goods
Siegerty<Weissberger.
Babcock<Babcock.
Bien<Ali &c
Comollo<Italian Nat Club (3)
Barth<same
Re Hoffman (Grossfield, Jr.)
Brown<Hennessey.
Wener Bleeh Cook Co <Ratchick.
58th St Cafe Co, Inc< Noonan.
Dubois Mfg Co< Athens Hotel Co.
Miller<Kremer.
Steiner<Am Alcohol.
Fox<Strauss.
Jackson<Case.
Rothman<Rothman.
People<First Mutual Liability Ins Co.
Re People.
Kutner<Shapiro Bernstein & Co.
Re Italo Am. Stores (Conklin).
Seaton<B & O R R.
Rodriques<Kretschmer
Naumberg<Stern.
Re The Concrete Prod
Un Distillers<Bright
Kornblum<Burnett.
Teitelbaum<Taubert.
Plotnick<Bronner.
Wallace<Woolf (2).
Re Pierce & Sacket Av
Re White Plains Rd (Schwab).
Re Same (Wills).
Goldman<Goldman.
Farragher<Parsons.
Greene<L A Thompson Scenic Ry Co.
City R R Co<Schiff
Spencer<Weinstein et al.
Beebe Chemical Co< Herman & Herman.
McKenzie<Lane.
Packer<Swift & Co.
German Sav Bk< Apfelbaum.
Echelman<Falts.
Tracy<Mertens.
Casey<J & J G Wallace, Inc.
Seamen's Bk for Sav< Stackfleth.
CNY<Cohen.
Adirondack League Club<Dix.
Rothman<Rothman.
Darcy<Quinn.
Curry<Curry.
Eggeling<Eggeling.
Bloch<Marcus.
Re Whitehouse.
Wikoff<Wikoff.
Farber Cont Co<East Const Co.
Borchardt<Chas D Norton Co.
Stand Aniline Prod< Karten.
Potter<White.
Beebe Chem Co< Herman& Herman.
Lewis B Preston< Rice.
Wm R Young, Jr, Inc <Albert E Kleinert
Noble<Hinds.
McLaughlin<McLaughlin.
J J Hearn Const Co< Rembrandt Rlty Co
Meyers<O J Gude Co.
Fraithaut<Second Av R R.
Murika<Dorahal Rlty.
MacKnight<Patten.
Engelbrecht<Knauth
O'Connor<Seventh Av Cont Co.
Moore<T Hogan & Son
Heisler<T H Reynolds Const Co.
Young<Cedar Const.
Etchingham<Rooney.
Hanna<Lichtenheim
CNY<Markowitz.
Mauser<Mauser.
Re Clark (McArdle).
Davidson<Louis.
Seldin<Krumbein.
German Life Ins Co< Weingarten.
Van Dyke Est<Weinstein.
Same<Home Const Co
Moslefsky<Mogliefsky.
Johnson<Johnson.
Bowers<Lee Kugel & Kulee Features, Inc
Citizens Sav Bk< Dworsky.
Nelson<Weinstein.
Moshera<Sternberg
Murphy<Hill.
Homan<Homan.
Minotillo<Minotillo.
Schwab<Schwab.
Re Electric Const & Supply Co.
Breen<Breen.
Re Josephson.
Stier<Stier.
Stand Aniline Products, Inc<Karten.
Bruce<Bruce.
Russell<Pearson Pub.
Schoemann<Schoemann.
Yale<NY Inv & Imp.
Roth<Madison Av RE
Heyneman<Heyneman
Schloendorff< Schloendorff.
Eich<Levy, Jr.
Bamberger<Beal.
Dailey<Stand. Shipbuilding Corp.
Kohn<Int. R T (2).
Klein<Klein.
Re Smith.
Horn<Wells.

PART II.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.
Trehaelia Wall,
S B Steinman,
Priscilla Fournier,
Harriet H Spear,
Julian H Meyer,
Max Roth,
Emanuel M Lederer.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Berg<Williams.
Hayes<Simmonds.
Lan<Wishnevsky & L.
Goldfinger<Kaufman.
Murphy<Fromm.
S Brown & Bros, Inc< Hershenov.
Metkiff<Rosenfeld Co.
Scientific Heater Co< Kiddle.
Bruchansky<Hall.
Strauss, Reich & Boyer<Big 5 A Corp.
Schmidt<Prunier.
Poliak<Pokress.
Empire City-Gerard Co<Adnine Con Co.
S Anfel & Co<Fire
Levy & G Co<Mina.
Baer Bros<Halbren.
Pisces<Bow Sav Bk.
Karp<Hirsh.
Di Rosa<Efros.
White<Cohen.
Wohlgemuth<Feder.
Wilson<H J Kumberger Co.
Cohen<Frieman.
Rosenblatt<Taylor.
Gilbert<Hyams.
Goldfinger<Kaufman.
Kraus<Spooner.
Maharan<Skoblew.
Orvista Rty Co<Loewenthal.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. James E C Leavitt<Harry Bierhoff—William Sherwood. Paul Coolidge<V A Lilley—Henry Brady. Theodore E Di Vinne<Alfonse Sisca—John J Dunnigan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 9:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Sept. 25.
TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Motions:
Mary Schoenberg,
Nathan Kirshner,
Matthew H Brown.
Wills for probate:
William J Stein,
Pauline Salzman,
Jacob Singerman.
Guardianships:
Martin Katz,
Thomas Skahan.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Cramer-Mayer Co<McEvoy & Kastar Co.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Hallenbach<Union Rwy.
Freidenheim<Burland.
Malatesta<Moran.
Greenblatt<Jacob & Dix.
Goldman<Hollander.
Mesay<Burhop.
Mullen<Gluck.
Trushart<Zahn, (2.)
Grodin<Union Ry.
Weigand<same.
Clavin<Page.
Walter<Bodenheim, (2)
Mannion<NY C Inter Rwy.

Referee Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Cohen<Hussey —J Philip Van Kirk.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—Motions, at 10 A. M.

Re Boulevard.
Hanlon<Schaeffer Co.
Leffell<Metr Life Ins.
Donovan<Cameron.
L I RR Co<Stymus.
Baliway<Stenson.
Kissam<Conklin.
Lobenthal<Mirel.
Ellerman<Mack.
Breitung<Reiner.
Gehrt<same.
Gabride<B H RR Co.
Brunner<Brunner.
Mechanic<B H RR Co
Allbright<same.
Ventro<same.
Shyphoon<same.
O'Keefe<same, (2.)
Nachumsohn<same.
Collozzi<same.
Dolcemaschia<same.
Walsh<same.
Hulbstein<N E RR (2)
Meyers<same.
Cooney<same.
Blaksberg<same.
Behan<NY Cons RR.
Van Bergen<same.
Bklyn Sav Bank<Anderson.
Castellano<Kriegl.
Ferro<Caye-H Co.
Morris<Nierenberg.
Mott<Ostrander.
Nilson<Hunter.
Bklyn City Sav & L Assn<Kremp.
Meyers<Jaspar.
Bklyn Church Soc M E Church<Bury.
Eagle Sav & L Assn< Crocichia.
Re Gold.
Farwell<Milo Holding Co.
Moise<Moise.
Tirrentino<Mormando Co.
Henninger<Brussel.
Russler<Scherer.
Hiepe<Hiepe.
Sutter<Sutter.
Re North 12th St.
Re Crouse, (Village of Flushing.)
Griswold<Vandewater.
Helman<Helman.
Aquino<Smith.
Schreyer<Schreyer.
Re Mullen, (Strong)
People's Trust Co< Munson.
Maitland<Greenberg.
Scarpati<Scarpati.
Fitzgerald<Kings County Sav Inst, (2.)
Schwegel<Keeney.
Rosenthal<Crowell.
Griffiths<Griffiths.
Swasey<Swaney.
Raptak<Lundy.
Finn<same.
Martine<Tighe.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.
Stiles & Co<Percy. | Waterman<Fort Masonry Co.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 145.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelby, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Re Louise Reichard, alleged incomp't.
Spino<Colabella & an
Barry<Wickland.
Liebman<B H RR.
Hearon<Shewan&Sons.
Belford<Nassau RR.
Filipowics<Amer Mfg.
Ahrens<Edison El Ill.
Weber<CNY.
Heller<Winer.
Krans<C I & B RR.
Arnold<same.
Braive<NY Con RR.
Catalanotto<B'klyn Union Gas Co.
Mahoney<Nassau RR.
Holst<Marcus.
Fackner<B, Q Co & S RR.
Broderick<CNY.
Sackett Coal Co<Link Rty & Con Co.
Zweig<Glasser.
Nova<Schwarz.
Heslin<Union Ry.
Lapinska<Clark.
Fleischer<Taylor.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Murgatroyd< NY Con RR.
La Regina<Hertz & a.
Nevins<Chadbourne.
Fichtl<Hamilton.
Mendalis<CNY.
Goller<Nassau RR.
Meyer<Blohm.
Brown<B H RR.
Peterson<Thompson.
Smith<Fredericks.
Hardman, Peck & Co< Wright.
Rod<Dworetsky.
Guja<L I RR.
Buzzed<B H RR.
Jovino<Watson.
Hammer<CNY.
Kaufsky<Inerfield.
Mangialatti & an< Harris.
Paul<CNY & an.
Peo ex rel Fiscina<St Vito Society.
Meyer, Raphael<Blumenthal & an.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2276.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Caroline Henion,
Thomas L Quinn.
Administration of:
Josiah Zeille.
Accounting of:
Abraham Friedman,
Katherine Berghauser.
Catherine Weeks,
Julius Tillinger,
John E. Eickman.
Estates of:
Elizabeth Woolsey,
Rudolph F Schebestyk
Fanny Lenniets.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Garretson, J.—In Part I., at 10 A. M.

Boss<Wiggins.
Luban<B H RR.
Lechner<Krayer.
Jachens<Behringer.
Henry<NY & Q Co RR.
Mulligan<L I Elec RR.
White<NY Cons RR.
Brown<NY & Q Co Elec L & P Co.
Di Biasi<Molbecat.
Toomey<Man & Q Trac Corp.
Yegelio<Union Ry.
Johnson<Sheffield Farms-S D Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Roth<B H RR (2.)
Kessler<same.
Peck<B, Q Co & Sub.
Johann & Sons Co< Linch.
Furst<B H RR.
Usted<same.
McNeil<Davidson (2)
Lavery<L I City Sav Bank.
Legron<Wallace.
Haas<Nestel.
Olleschlager<Connell.
Clancy<Peck Slip Trucking Co.
Mate<Collins.
Brawley<Martin.
Mutual Profit Rlty Co<Richardson.
Heberlee<Froehlich.
Hoey<Traendly.
Smith<NY & Q Co RR.
Muller<Lauer.
Floria<Adams
Broderick<B, Q Co & Sub RR.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1745.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Baye<Mihalyfi.
Abrahams<Abrahams.
Fishbaugh<Brian.
Windsor<Molloy & Murray Con Co.
Lowerre<Carpenter.
Tymeson<Levian.
Fairchild<Smart, (2.)
Buchanan<Houghton.
Parrett<Manila Anchor Brewing Co.
Cancro<Nat Ben Franklin Fire Ins Co
Fisher<Bi-Boro Realty Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Hammond<Howe.
Nicholson<Bi-Boro Realty Co.
West Co Nat Bank< Ladd.
Woolford<Woolford.
Philipse-Manor Co< Conever.
Clark<same.
Eickemeyer<Eickemeyer.
Goodwin-Gallagher Sand & Gravel Corp <Petrillo.
Yonkers Builders' Supply Co<Anderson
Leary<Geller.
Sisson as Com of Excise<Brown.
Leary<Geller, (4.)

Highest number reached on call, 448.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Platt J.; Part II., Young J.; Part III., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.—Day calendar for Monday, Oct. 1, 1917.

Johnson<West St R R.
Kelley<Gilliers.
Sisson<De Carlo.
Coleman<Mason & Hanger Co.
Nickerson<Electro Silicon Co.
Nelson<Harmon Co.
Macleod<Macleod.
Hansen<Gas Engine & Power Co.
Cooper<Goodman.
Elliot<NY C RR.
Volpe<NYC & HRRR.
Hunt<Heath.
Rykaszynski<Mackay.
Maxson<Bardeen.
Jackson<McGuire.
DeCarmine<Munson Steamship Line.
Wunder<Herzberger.
Vogel<City of Yonkers
Washburne<White.
McTeigue<Gates.
Drain<Manh. Steam Bakery Co.
Fusco<NY,NH&HRR.
Flannery<NY Rys Co
Hansen<Gas Engine & Power Co.
McKeever<N Y C RR
Petitte<same.
Cummings<Cox.
Lathan<C of Yonkers.
Ugovitch<Ohio Farmers Ins Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Powers<West Elec R R Co.
Dmeriskie<NYCRR Co
Duffy<West St R R.
Pfoh<West Elec RR
Flynn<Yonkers RR
Zimmerman<Un Ry.
Farley<Yonkers RR 2
Molinari<City of New Rochelle.
Buchanan<Dickson & Turnbull.
Peppler<N Y C R R
Harding<Mowel (2).
Costello<Wallace.
Marshall<Zapherson.
Trettel<Ruppert.
Mohahan<N Y C R R
Wilburn<Merrill.
McEwen<Saxon Motor

Highest number reached on call, 530.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on June 5, 1917, The Hoboken Ferry Company and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company filed their petition praying limitation of their liability as Owner and Charterer respectively of the ferryboat "Scandinavia," for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about February 20, 1917, from a collision between the ferryboat "Scandinavia" and the steamship "Joaquin Mumbru," in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioners have stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said ferryboat "Scandinavia" and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $36,975, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
Dated, New York, August 10, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
A. J. McMAHON, Proctor for Petitioners.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that the JAMES McWILLIAMS TOWING LINE, owner of the steam tug John Garrett, has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on the 23d day of November, 1916. Stipulated value of vessel and freight $16,050. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at Room 349 Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 3, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., or be defaulted.
Dated August 22, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

AMERICAN.—We are open for a quantity of 11050; all colors. Chelsea 9865.

APPAREL.—Highest cash paid for high-grade dresses, coats, suits, waists. Sommer, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone 2412 Franklin.

BOLIVIA.—Open to buy Bolivias. Cohn, 129 West 29th. Farragut 5286.

BROADCLOTHS wanted, F. & H., Botany, or Stevens, navy, taupe, brown, green; also open for gabardines, Poiret twills, &c.; quote lowest spot cash prices. The Bischof Sterne & Stein Co., Cincinnati.

BROADCLOTH or Flannel Tan.—Rashkind & Soloff, 1,150 Broadway. Madison Square 1504.

BROADCLOTH.—Taupe F. & H. or similar. Jacob Chapman & Bro., Mad. Sq. 2947.

BROADCLOTH.—Baby blue and pink. Mittenthal & Son, 41 East Broadway.

BROADCLOTH.—Taupe and plum, F. & H. or Botany. Farragut 4962.

BURELLA, American 0310, all shades, at cost. Joseph H. Cohen, Murray Hill 5458.

BURELLA and velours, light weight; Burgundy only. Chel. 1858.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Jobs wanted in sizes 2 to 6 and 6 to 14. What have you to offer at popular prices? Address The D. & S. Novelty Co., 315 South 5th Av., Chicago, Ill.

COATS, DRESSES, SKIRTS, SUITS.—Kaufman's underselling stores, Harrisburg, Penn. Mr. Lloyd will look Monday morning for jobs and regular low-priced coats, dresses, skirts, and suits. B. F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATINGS.—Open for any quantity of American or any other mills heavyweight coatings; submit samples, quantity, and lowest cash price; mention mills' name. Y 339 Times Annex.

COATS.—Jobber placing stock orders on snappy cloth coats. Call all week, 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

COATS.—Jobber open to buy 500 plush coats at the price. First floor, 15 West 26th St.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles. 3 West 29th St., Room 603.

COATS.—Jobber looking at coats. Eighth floor, 12 West 27th St.

CORDUROY.—Juilliard 9000 or 9001, in rose, Copen., and delft; can use any quantity. Tel. Spring 3989.

CORDUROYS, wide wale, green, rose, brown, navy. Farragut 9980.

CREPE DE CHINE.—10 pieces Stewarts 2836 ivory, $1.10 yd., 20 pieces Aaronsohn 200 flesh, $1.02½ yd. Phone Madison Square 6092.

CREPE DE CHINE, 3-thread, flesh, under 90c. Paradise, 24 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Jobber open for evening dresses; also velvet street dresses of the better kind; large orders placed on the right goods; will look at samples all day. Fifteenth floor, 8 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses; must have your own samples; orders given out. Leading Lace Co., 158 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on serge and silk dresses; bring samples. The Lauretta Skirt Co., Inc., 450 4th Av.

KERSEY.—Will buy navy 1273 or exchange for brown, green. Chelsea 5617.

MIXTURE.—Spevens mixture, 7697, brown and green. Madison Square 6875.

OIL SILK, 36 inch, colors and black, for army and aviators' coats, &c.; 60 cents and up. Hovey Silk Co., 135 5th Av.

PLUSHES.—Open to buy any quantity for cash; Salts, Peco, and Esquimette. See Mr. Levitman, Herzog Cloak & Suit Co., 1,333 Broadway.

POMPOM.—Burgundy and Pekin; also lightweight rel.; cheap; can be cut warps. Ritter Bros.

POM POM.—Will exchange two pieces 956 for taupe and reindeer. Farr. 3486.

POM POM, American, navy and Burgundy colors. Phone Farragut 3885.

POM-POMS.—Color, brown. Phone Madison Square 7559.

POM-POM.—Open for pom-pom of all colors. Farragut 5166.

POM POM.—Reindeer. Chelsea 8980.

POPLIN, silk, Faille lustre; open to buy 200 pieces; must be right price; spot cash. Rosner Dress House, 106-108 West 32d St.

POPLIN.—Will buy for cash American and Dobson in all shades. Market Cloak Co., 106 Grand St. Canal 9475.

SATEENS.—Can use jobs in black and colors. 37 5th Av., 7th floor.

SERGE.—Open to buy 300 yards 54-inch all wool storm serge. Beach Bathing & Gymnasium Suit Co., 38 East 19th.

SERGES.—French; also cotton warp; any quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SERGES.—Storm, 6301, or similar, in Copen; also cream serges; cheap. Ritter Bros.

SERGE.—Open for Amoskeag 6801, navy and black, for cash. Loeb, 12 East 32d.

SPORT MATERIAL.—Open for very large quantity of cotton sport materials. Box 327, 487 Marbridge Building.

SUITS AND COATS.—Large jobber now placing stock orders on new, smart suits and coats. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits. Eighth floor, 12 West 27th St.

STEVEN'S MIXTURE; open to buy all colors of style 2797. Phone Mad. Sq. 6691.

VELOUR.—Will exchange any color of American 0656 for Pekin and reindeer. Phone Madison Square 6691.

VELOUR.—Lightweight taupe, burgundy; also kerseys, or exchange navy, brown. Merit Co.

VELOURS.—Will pay spot cash for velours, all colors. Phone Madison Square 6969.

WHIPCORD, in colors. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

WOOL CHALLIE, imported; 100 pieces, 12 yards piece; 10 designs. H. B. Wadsworth, 51 East 42d St.

WOOLENS in plaids, checks, and tweeds, and fancy coatings wanted in large quantities. B., H. & S. Co., Spring 7248 and 7244.

WOOLENS.—Raritan beaver, Burgundy, also velour. R. & N. Cloak & Suit Co., 30 West 17th.

WOOL JERSEYS wanted, black only. Telephone Madison Square 8650.

Offerings to Buyers

AMERICAN KERSEYS, CORDUROY, in all shades; silk plush to close out. Stuyvesant 1641.

AMERICAN 0359-200-13009, $2.17½; 15002, $1.83; peco, $3.50. Igstaedter, Stuyvesant 3284.

ASTRACHANS, Ural, baby lamb, French worsted voiles, black and white checks; worsted jerseys, bolivias, velours, and burella coatings, all shades. Charles G. David, 19 Madison Av. Mad. Sq. 4362.

BABY LAMB Timmes at $1 per yard. Farr. 3486.

BOLIVIA remnants, gold color, to close out; also silk remnants. Orchard 2749.

BOXES for manufacturing fancy goods, cardboard, wood wire. Bernhard Ulimann, 20 Greene.

BROADCLOTH, Madison 1550.—American velour, kersey, and burellas. Pacific SBGL, WSG, CSG, CS, CFL, FSW, PGL, VSL, SPA, BPNL, NPL, SCL, BCL, MB; Amoskeag 4002, 1210, 87, 1855, and others. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, 5 greens, 3 browns, $2.12½ net; velours, botany, maroon, and mahogany; Duve de Laine, No. 7575, green and brown. Mad. Sq. 4440.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and botany, all colors, $2.17½ net; also U. S. velours and Gilbert's serge 8200. Madison Square 7428.

BROADCLOTH.—F. and H. velours and serges, all shades, at reasonable prices. H. Cohen, 45 West 25th St. Far. 2950.

BROADCLOTH.—15 pieces imported, domestic taupe, wistaria, burgundy, black, navy. Orchard 2749.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, 315, navy, brown, F. & H.; also three pieces brown pom-pom. Madison Square 5524.

BROADCLOTHS.—F. H. and botany, all colors; also velours. Mad. Sq. 9479.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., all shades. Farragut 2477.

BUNTING, (wool,) red, white, and blue; two grades; better than any bunting made; 18 inches, $30; 36 inches, $60; 54 inches, $90. Tel. Stuyvesant 2770.

BURELLA.—Brown, 09057, sponged, opening price; also better burellas, serges, and Pekin, beetroot Poiret velours at the price. Chelsea 9623.

BURELLA.—American 0310, taupe, green and brown; 0351-1, same colors and black; reasonable prices. Call 9348 Madison Square.

BURRELLAS.—Will sell American 0310 and 09057 at opening prices. Chelsea 9864.

CHARMEUSE.—Satin duchesse, crepe de chine for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 267 4th Av. Phone Gramercy 1240.

CHIFFON VELVETS.—$2.50 and up. Halsheimer Bros., 621 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

CLOTH.—Burella, American, 0310. Phone Farragut 2840.

COATINGS. — American 0617 taupe, brown, green, 12 pieces, $2.50; Raritan 1880, all colors, $1.40; Stevens plaid 1040, eight pieces, $1.40; net prices; ready for use. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

COATINGS and suitings; American 11050—K 544; tricotine 09057, 0310; Stevens 1040, 2795; trench cloth and vigareaux. Gramercy 2991-2.

COATS—1,000 plush and broadcloth coats to close out; reasonable prices. Ulin Brothers, 35 East 11th St. Phone Stuyvesant 3046.

COATS, SUITS.—Exceptional line; wonderful values; see our specials. Talbot, 114 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Our best styles; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS and SUITS on the rack for immediate delivery. W. Philips & Co., 145 W. 28th St.

COATS.—Stouts, chicken coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COMBS.—Horn, celluloid, and rubber. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 16th. Stuy. 4945.

CREPE.—Mallinson's Sammee, $1.85 per yard; white broadcloth, 5 pieces, $2 per yard. Gramercy 676.

CREPE DE CHINE, georgette lace band, flouncings, allovers; an unusual opportunity. Farr. 231.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Eagle 684, all colors. Farragut 3647.

DRESSES.—2,000 satin and serge dresses for immediate delivery from $6.25 to $7.75. Pan American Waist & Dress Co., 12 and 14 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, silks, and evening dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th. Tel. Farragut 3252.

DRESSES.—300 satin and taffeta dresses to close out at the price; assorted styles. Feinstein & Sherman, 12 and 14 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—On hand for immediate delivery large assortment of silk dresses at a low price. J. Holtzman, 134 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks, $6 up; wonderful value. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses for immediate delivery, $5 and up. Samuel Dorf, 11 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Fifty silk dresses; close out. Modern Costume, 136 West 21st St.

FRUIT JARS in New York; Economy, Queens, (square,) Ideal E Z Seal, special wide-mouth Mason and ordinary Mason jars; jelly glasses, Economy and Mason caps, glass tops and rubbers. Tel. Worth 1554.

FURS.—Blumenthal's 3-inch fur molestrips, plain, crushed; cheap. Feinstein & Globus.

FURS.—One-inch black skunk, opossum, extra fine quality, $0.50 a dozen. Farr. 3139.

GEORGETTES from $1 to $1.25, all colors, for immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9880.

GINGHAM.—Striped Renfrew & Hyde's plaid galatea. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d.

GLASSWARE, assorted candlesticks, baskets, vases, &c., 50c on the dollar. Bernhard Ulmann, 20 Greene.

HOSIERY, underwear, Overshirts, Notions for export. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 16th. Stuy. 4945.

HUDSON BAY SEAL.—Sidney Blumenthal, 3-inch strips. Farragut 292.

JERSEY.—Wool jersey, tan and all other colors, for immediate delivery; Skinner's satins, black, navy, brown, and green. Madison Square 6590.

KERSEYS.—Kelly Rafter 420, Metcalf's 9190, Sturzberg's Schell 2324, Holmes 4X, also velours, Oxfords reasonable. Wechsler, Farr. 9812.

KERSEYS.—Black, $1.90 net; Metcalf 9100, 6 colors; heavy coating velours, colors; also khaki coatings. Greeley 4378.

KERSEY.—Holmes 4X, black, brown, or green; reasonable. Chelsea 5617.

KERSEYS.—15020 brown to exchange for colors. Farragut 376.

LININGS.—Quilted, all colors; also 36-inch fancy venetian, Juilliard's vigereaux poplin, poirets, gabardines, wool jerseys, cheap. Greeley 4379.

LOOPINES.—All colors Forstman & Huffman's 7487. Mad. Sq. 3623.

MELTONS.—Hug Slagler & Co., No. 1,500, oxford, navy, brown, for cash. Tel. Farragut 3346.

PLUSHES.—H. & H. Baffin Seal, $4.30 net; 11050, blue, brown, green, $2.05 net; 544 blue, brown, green, $2.15 net; Chase's mole strips, $4.50. F 14 Times.

PLUSH.—Peco, esquimette, 40-40, 864 Dobson, velour 544, 11050, 0359; reasonable prices for cash. Spring 2571.

PLUSH. — Wool, American, Raritan and Stroock; also 27-inch corduroy fithian, cheap. 4377 Greeley.

PLUSH.—Esq., in brown, green and taupe, $3.65, less 7%; also bofinseal, $4.35. Greeley 4376.

PLUSH.—Dobson 1164 superseal to close. Room 1123, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 3024.

PLUSH.—Salt's high pile, 3 p. c. mole crushed; sold at a sacrifice. J 164 Times.

PLUSHES.—Deco Salt's; velours du Nord, esquimette. Mad. Sq. 3121.

PLUSH.—Natland, 25 pieces, at opening price. Phone 4234 Farragut.

PLUSHES.—Guaranteed sealette. Mad. Sq. 3121.

POIRET TWILL.—Garfield 5036, all shades; price $2.22½ net. Madison Square 4082.

POM POM.—Green, taupe, brown, Roman gold. Tel. Farragut 602.

POM POM.—All colors and Hexter's Sol Satin. Farragut 2616.

SATIN.—Cronemeyer, No. 832 flesh wash satin at last season's opening price. 2250 Farragut.

SERGES.—Whitman's 104; Gera 10712 & 10708; WFX—WF—CS—CFS—SBGL. WSG. CSG. 1210, 2654, 3650, MFL—PGL—VSL—5,000—1855; Amesbury 87, XX—NPA; also white serges. Gramercy. 2991-2.

SERGES.—Andrews 1464 navy, Germania Mills Style D 6108 navy, and Gilbert's 8200 navy. Mad. Sq. 4090.

SERGES. — Navy, botanys, 750-50 inch, to close out; 20 pieces, $1.42½ net cash. Telephone Spring 1560.

SERGE.—Amoskeag 4002, all colors; also 6122 taupe, below mill price. Gramercy 4787.

SERGE.—V. S. L., all colors, $1.07½, net .60; 6002, $.87½, net .10. Phone Mad. Sq. 1872.

SERGES.—Juilliard, style 54268, navy and Wellington, Sears 1855. Greeley 2754.

SERGES.—Whitman's 9 and 99, Dobson's poplin 503. Stuyvesant 3240.

SERGES.—Whitman 90, navy and black. Room 1308, 225 4th Av.

SERGES.—Have a large quantity of French Serges. Chelsea 9867.

SILVERWARE.—Owing to discontinuance our Arcadia restaurant, will dispose entire silverware, 50 per cent. never used, all or part; also 3,000 dozen gold aluminum flat ware knives, forks, tablespoons, teaspoons, at a giveaway price. Bailey Company, 302 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SKIRTS.—Silk, striped satins and taffetas, blacks; specials for holidays; best values; immediate delivery; $2.35, $2.75, $3, $3.50. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SKIRTS, $2.37½ and up; dresses, $6.25 and up; best values. The Lauretta Skirt Co., Inc., 450 4th Av.

SKIRTS.—All wool poplin serges to close out. Rich-Hochberg, 21 West 19th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Finest quality only; carded or bulk; for export or dealers. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., Inc., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 1807 Williamsburg.

SOL-SATIN, 54-inch, 87½c; also Weiner Bros. 32-inch venetian, eclatant finish, 45c. K 39 Times.

SUITINGS.—Saxonia poplin taupe, 13 pieces, $1.75; Buckley & Cohen oxfords 707, 12 pieces, $1.50; botany 315, all colors, $2.17½; all net prices; ready for use. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Smart styles; popular price, immediate delivery. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d St.

TAFFETAS.—100 in navy and black only, mostly large sizes, to close at the price. Princess Dress House, 18 West 24th.

TRIMMINGS, laces and spangles, a quantity to close out to high-class evening dress manufacturer. Call 9th floor, 3 W. 35th St.

VALERIA.—F. & H. 1830, $4.20 net; Wilson & Lawrence 581, $1.37½; Buckley & Cohn 709, $1.85 net. Phone Mad. Sq. 914.

VELOURS.—Have K 544, 1500-1502, all colors; 3 pieces brown pom-pom, $2.75 net; 5 pieces Holden Leonard Silverstone, $3.75 net. Chelsea 5750.

VELOUR.—F. & H.; will exchange wine 652 and light navy for other shades. Madison Square 8434, Ext. 24.

VELOURS 15002, 0859, 13000, 544, 15020; Stevens 6094; Reidell 5250; assorted colors. Mad. Sq. 3121.

VELVETEEN.—Shorts in plain and twill backs; assortment of all colors. Madison Square 9799.

Offerings to Buyers

VELVETEENS.—27-inch twill black, navy, brown, and black. Mad. Sq. 4090.

VELVETEEN.—Have 200 boxes of Juilliards, style 200. Chelsea 9866.

WIRE FRAMES. — Lamp and candleshade wire frames; also quantity lamp shade silk, 50c on the dollar. Bernhard Ulmann, 20 Greene.

WOOL.—Jersey in tan and all other shades for immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 6590.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Silk house open for a live-wire salesman; one who has experience and can show results; commission and salary to party who can prove ability. Y 312 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Ladies' neckwear and novelties for entire South; no objection to side line; commission basis. Y 248 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to call on the waist and dress trade with a complete line of georgettes, &c.; commission. J 187 Times.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, 32, with unquestionable record, seeks connection with firm handling staple Grade A line; interview solicited; testimonials. E 148 Times.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. M. Postley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; basement buyers; H. Koch, millinery; J. F. O'Brien, coats, suits; H. Levy, waists, sweaters; H. Schroeder, muslin underwear; Mr. Riordan, house dresses, kimonos, corsets; Mr. Rafield, infants', children's, juniors' coats, suits; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Murphy, infants' dresses, rompers; Miss Kaleske, neckwear, veilings; O'Rourke, Watts, representing; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordon, Marsh Co.; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; T. Hurd, stationery, books, toilet articles; Mr. Berry, notions; Foley, Crowley, Sullivan, representing; Miss M. Blackden, small wares, hair goods; 432 4th Av.

BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; Miss E. M. Merry, ladies', infants' knit wear, corsets; 220 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, furs, skirts; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Isba, women's, misses' coats, suits, dresses, waists, furs; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Eiseman, Kaiser & Co.; M. Eiseman, leather goods, novelties; 18 West 33d.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; S. T. Palay, domestics, wash goods; W. Smith, leather goods, umbrellas, gloves; 404 4th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; Miss M. Burns, millinery; 1,150 Broadway; Breslin.

DALLAS—Perkins D. G. Co.; J. Roos, ready-to-wear; 60 Worth.

EASTON—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Kempner & Merkle; Mr. Prager, jobs coats, suits; 1,133 Broadway.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, jobs coats, dresses, skirts, suits; 72 Madison Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; M. A. Cook, wash goods; 230 5th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; Miss C. Kennedy, millinery; 230 5th Av.; Wallick.

HOUSTON—W. C. Munn Co.; C. Ries, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway; Somerset.

JACKSONVILLE—Stewart-Bernstein Co.; E. Bernstein, men's clothing, furn. goods; Room 1210, 220 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; W. Silverman, jobs suits, serge, satin dresses, waists, children's wear; 23 East 26th.

KANSAS CITY—Logan-Jones D. G. Co.; C. S. Odor, women's coats, suits, dresses, waists, children's coats; 34 West 27th.

LOUISVILLE—Herman Straus Sons & Co.; A. I. Straus, women's ready-to-wear, furs; 1,133 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; J. Calder, hosiery, muslin underwear; 230 5th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—Schwartz Bros. Co.; S. Schwartz, furnishing goods; 60 Worth; Collingwood.

NEW ORLEANS—Exclusive Shop; A. Hurwitz, women's ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche Co.; Miss K. Connelly, stationery, art pictures; 116 West 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH — Rosenbaum Co.; Mrs. H. Black, corsets, women's underwear, infants' wear; 116 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; H. J. Shomberg, wolf, fox sets; 364 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; L. M. Rice, dress goods, silks; 432 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; J. T. Otto, rugs, trunks, blankets; 432 4th Av.; Gregorian.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; A. L. Shaw, furs; 432 4th Av.; Imperial.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; H. E. Ink, leather goods, suspenders, neckwear; 377 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss A. Fox, infants' wear, aprons; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss J. E. Bishop, ribbons, neckwear; 37 W. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss J. Wade, petticoats; 23 E. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; C. M. Steinman, children's Spring hats; 874 Broadway.

TRENTON—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

TROY, N. Y.—W. P. Herbert & Co.; W. P. Herbert, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

UTICA, N. Y.—Tompkins-Coopernail Co.; Mrs. M. Barnett, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons Co.; T. F. Finnin, Miss N. Fowler, notions, jewelry; 432 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lansburgh & Bro.; J. J. Erwig, novelty furniture, rugs, upholstery goods; 1,239 Broadway.

DRESSES
On hand for delivery
SATINS, SERGES AND PARTY DRESSES
Tip Top Waist & Dress Co.
134 West 37th St.

The Home Pattern Company, Inc.
114 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.
Bet. 16th and 17th Streets.
Sole Manufacturers of Patterns for
The Ladies' Home Journal
10c and 15c each—none higher.
The easiest of all patterns to use
For Sale in New York by John Wanamaker

"Broadway Brand"
CHIFFON VELVETS 18 to 42 Inches
TINSEL RIBBONS All Widths
4346 Greeley **MAX FEIST** 32-34 West 38th St.

DRESSES $10.50 & UP
LEVINE & GINSBURG,
115 to 125 West 30th Street.

ATTENTION
CLOAK AND DRESS TRADE
SEE THE HYDOL PILE FABRICS AT
HYDOL PLUSH CO.
72-74 MADISON AVE., N. Y.

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
12 West 23d Street, New York

SEE THE $10 WONDER PLUSH COATS AT
ROTHSTEIN & NELSON'S, 129 W. 29th St.

Women's Bath Robes, $24.00 dozen up.
AB. & A. FRANKLIN,
151 West 24th Street.

Serge Dresses Popular Prices | ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 37-43 W. 26th St.

LEVISON & CO. 141 FIFTH AVENUE | ACCOUNTS FINANCED

Modern Designs—Rock Bottom Prices
SHOW Room PARTITIONS
Factories Fitted up Spring 8260.
H. Katz & Son, Cabinet Makers, 132 Prince St.

Jewish Morning Journal Best Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

Auctioneers.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue at 25th St.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St., Spring 2240

BRITISH UNIFORMS CHEAPER.

Cloth Standardization Cuts Price for Officers to Less Than $50.

LONDON, Aug. 30. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—In order to enable army officers to purchase their uniforms at a more moderate price, the War Office has launched a scheme for the standardization of the cloths used. There will be fifteen standard varieties of material for breeches, coats, and overcoats, and the prices will be Government-controlled from the raw-wool stage to the complete garments. The tailor will not be allowed to charge his officer customer more than a certain maximum, which will enable the officer to outfit himself with breeches, coat, and overcoat for something under $50.

No restrictions will be placed on the prices tailors may ask for cloths already in stock. The new standard cloths will be distinguished by a narrow yellow and white stripe on the selvedge.

Longshoremen's Strike Is Ended.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—About 2,100 union longshoremen, on strike since Wednesday, voted today to return to work at wage increases already agreed upon and to settle "all other differences" at a conference tomorrow with stevedores. Several hundred men were at work tonight moving a heavy accumulation of freight and all of the others, it is announced, will be at the docks tomorrow.

Ends Savings Bank Liquidation.

ALBANY, Sept. 23.—George I. Skinner, State Superintendent of Banks, has procured an order from the Supreme Court authorizing him to wind up the affairs of the State Savings Bank of New York City, which was closed by the State Banking Department on Dec. 1, 1911. He also obtained an order authorizing him to pay a final dividend of ½ per cent., making a total of 69½ per cent. paid to the depositors.

France Short of False Teeth.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—There is a shortage of false teeth in France. The army is taking all the visible supply. A single dental school, working for the hospitals, has supplied 14,000 sets. Importations from the United States and England are no longer sufficient, and the only French porcelain teeth factory has been closed since the mobilization. The military authorities have been asked to release the manager and enough workmen to utilize this factory.

BUYING GOODS MADE EASY.

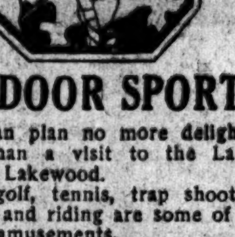
The trouble of making a round of wholesale houses and factories to discover goods needed by owners of stores and buyers obviated by dispatching lettergram to The New York Times, giving description of articles needed. Next day a short advertisement will appear on the Business Page of The Times and this will be read by those who will at once respond. Cost of service, 50 cents an agate line of 6 words.

Replies may be sent direct to advertiser, or to box number provided by The Times.—Advt.

NEW YORK.

A Delightful Home.
A Fall and Winter Resort,
SEA GATE, N. Y. HARBOR.
WHITTIER INN
OPEN ALL YEAR
Special Rates from Oct. 1. Private Boat from Battery. Fine Roads by Auto Direct to Sea Gate. Tennis—Dancing—Bathing.
Frank P. Williams, Tel. Coney Island 900

NEW JERSEY.



OUTDOOR SPORTS

You can plan no more delightful outing than a visit to the Laurel House at Lakewood.

Polo, golf, tennis, trap shooting, motoring and riding are some of the open air amusements.

Season Opens September 28th.

Excellent train service makes commuting a pleasure and many families make the hotel their Autumn and Winter home. This season many improvements add to its comfort and attraction.

LAUREL HOUSE
Lakewood, N. J.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager. C. V. MURPHY, Asst. Manager.

PALMER Lakewood, N. J. Health, comfort and rest. $14 per week up.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
On the Ocean front. Offers unusual attractions during the Autumn and Winter Seasons. Luxurious lobbies, spacious verandas, restful sun parlors and superb music. A palatial residence for those seeking rest and recreation.
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Illustrated literature and terms mailed. Garage with accommodations for chauffeurs.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
A delightful place to spend the Fall and Winter season.
CAPACITY 600. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
S. Henstein, Propr.

THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH.
Ocean view. Capacity 300. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music, $3 up daily, special weekly. Amer. plan. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

LACKAWANNA BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED SUMMER BOOK, descriptive of hotels, boarding houses & cottages, free at Information Bureaus, Cor. Wall St., Park Pl., 28th St., 42d St. Brooklyn: 308 Fulton St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Paragraph H, of Section III., Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 19 bales and 16 bundles of rugs.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 1, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated, September 18, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, EASTern District of South Carolina.—FREDERICK CUTTER, Plaintiff, vs. INTERSTATE CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Defendant.

United States District Court, Southern District of Florida.—Same vs. Same.

United States District Court, Southern District of New York.—Same vs. Same.

Notice is hereby given that decrees respectively made by the above Courts in the above actions on July 23, 1917, and July 30, 1917, require that all persons having or claiming to have claims against said Interstate Chemical Corporation deliver sworn proofs of such claims to the undersigned Receivers, at 33 Pine St., New York City, or in care of Mitchell & Smith of Charleston, S. C., on or before October 1, 1917, and said decrees also provide that no person failing to comply herewith shall be entitled to share in the distribution of any properties, assets, and effects of said corporation now or hereafter in said Receivers' possession.
W. R. SULLIVAN,
F. B. TILGHMAN,
Receivers.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
All Service Daily Except Sunday.

UP BOAT A. M. Through Service
Desbrosses St. 8:40
West 42d St. 9:00
West 129th St. 9:20
Yonkers 9:45
Bear Mountain 11:30
West Point 11:45
Newburgh 12:15
Poughkeepsie 1:10
Kingston Point 3:10
Catskill 3:35
Hudson 3:40
Albany 6:10

Ideal one day outings to Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. Direct Rail Connections to all points West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

For information telephone Canal 9330.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday ft. of Christopher St., at 6 P. M., for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie.
Tel. 1567 Spring.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINE
METROPOLITAN LINE
BOSTON
Via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod Canal
Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Murray St., every day at 6 P. M. Due 7:30 A. M.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
PORTLAND
Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 1 P. M. Passenger and freight service.
Tickets and Information at Piers; also at Tourist, New York Transfer Co., and American Express Co. offices.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $3.05
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $2.00
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St.
Phone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., daily except Sunday, 5:30 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22nd St., 6 P. M.

Sight Seeing Yachts
Around Manhattan Island
Lv. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

AMERICAN LINE
Weekly Sailings
WHITE STAR LINE
Frequent Sailings
New York-Liverpool
Carrying Passengers, Cargo and United States Mail
For full information apply to any agent or Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

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Regular Passenger and Cargo Services
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
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COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
Direct Route to the Continent
WEEKLY DEPARTURES
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NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
For further information apply
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HONEYMOON TRIPS
Surprisingly Low Rates. All expenses. By water. Literature.
Dellevie's Tours, 1,476 B'way, at 42d St. (Longacre Bldg.), N. Y. Tel. Bry. 7170.

COMMERCIAL SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
BARBADOS, RIO, SANTOS, Etc.
PASSENGER AGENTS, 398 BROADWAY.
FREIGHT AGENTS, 39 BROADWAY.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,024.—In Bankruptcy.—ELEANOR M. MORTON, professionally known as ELEANOR GORDON, Bankrupt.

Eleanor M. Morton, professionally known as Eleanor Gordon, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 14th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on October 4th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,033.—In Bankruptcy.—CHRISTIAN LINDINGER, Bankrupt.

Christian Lindinger was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 17th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on October 4th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,025.—In Bankruptcy.—BORRIS KARUSH, Bankrupt.

Borris Karush was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 14th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on October 4th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of U. S. LADIES TAILORS IMPORTERS, INC., Bankrupt. — Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Sept. 24, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 398 Fifth Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a very fine line of ladies' coats and suits; also an up-to-date tailor's establishment, consisting of Wall Cases, Tables, Chairs, Machinery, Desks, Racks, Safe, Carpet, Fixtures, etc.
CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Receiver.
SAMUEL BRAND, Attorney for Receiver, 253 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM BERKWITZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Oct. 1, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 20 Bond Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Machinery, Block Forms, etc., for Ladies' Hat Frames, Office Fixtures and Book Accounts. Book accounts can be inspected at office of J. H. Reiter, Attorney for Receiver.
E. A. JOHNSON, Receiver.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Receiver, 277 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREILE MERCANTILE AGENCY, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Oct. 4, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 180 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Office Furniture, Rugs, etc.
HENRY A. DEIMEL, Trustee.
K. C. NEWMAN, Attorney for Trustee, 38 Park Row, New York.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Big Sacrifice for Immediate Action
PRIVATE HOUSE FULLY EQUIPPED FOR A DOCTOR
30 WEST 92D STREET
Doctor, about to leave for the front on military duty, desires to dispose of his private house at once. Four stories, modern equipment in every way, electricity, parquet salon floors, three bathrooms, five toilets, etc., all in splendid condition.
Apply on premises or
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
129 East 69th St. Plaza 9217

FACTORY SITE, 72x117, 558-62 Water Street and 313-17 Cherry St.
Close to Manhattan Bridge. Exceptional shipping facilities, frontage on two streets. Partly improved with four-story factory. Must sell to close estate. Price $40,000. JOHN F. JAMES & SONS, Inc., 'Phone 7400 Main. 193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DID YOU EVER HEAR ABOUT
Mapleton Park
on the new
Sea Beach Subway, Brooklyn
This is a beautiful new HOME DEVELOPMENT, 30 minutes from Broadway and 14th Street. You ought to know about it. A phone or letter will bring you prompt and full information.
Alco Building Company
217 Broadway Barclay 4585
Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

BAY RIDGE and FOURTH AV.
Subway will solve the increased rent problem; save 85% by buying a one-family, 7-room house at 76th St., between 2d and 3d Avs., two blocks from 77th St. station, at last year's prices; every modern convenience; easy terms. Apply to Albert Janson, 207-271 76th St., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Be Independent of Landlords
Own your own house. With a small amount down and easy monthly payments (like rent) you can buy one of my 2-family brick and stone houses, fine neighborhood. Rent of one floor pays interest and carrying charges. On block with subway station. Kapp, R 337 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

AT HARTSDALE,
just below White Plains; attractive hilltop country home; price, $5,450; house alone cost more; $850 cash closes it; immediate possession; be wise and investigate. EDWARD M. WEST, INC., Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y. Phone 413.

MOST COMPLETE RENTAL
AND SALE LIST
White Plains, Hartsdale, Scarsdale.
EDWARD M. WEST, Inc.
Depot Square. White Plains. 'Phone 413.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Sacrifice—$20 Monthly.
Beautiful home, 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, elegant decoration, hardwood floors throughout, electricity, gas, steam heat, range, and tubs; large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $250 cash; full price $3,400. H. S., 47 West 34th St., New York, Room 434.

AT SETAUKET, L. I.
Private party wishes to sell beautiful building plot near station, school, and harbor. Easy terms to interested, quick buyer. STEPHEN YATES, SETAUKET, L. I.

SMALL POULTRY FARM.
Six rooms; house needs repairs; convenient to station and trolley; one hour from city; sell to quick buyer, $100 cash, balance $12 per month. B. THOMAS, 249 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

VIRGINIA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COME TO VIRGINIA.
"Pinecroft," near Norfolk and the Country Club; 1,000 feet waterfront; 14-room house, 4 baths, 5 acres. Landscape by moon. Excellent climate, aristocratic community. Furnished or unfurnished. Price $45,000.00. S. L. NAUSBAUM & CO., Citizens Bank, Norfolk, Va.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

168 West 58th Street
4-Story American Basement
For rent for Winter; handsomely furnished; steam heated; thoroughly modern. Five baths. Can be seen upon application between ten and five until Thursday, September 27th.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED MODERN DWELLING IN 70'S
Near Park Ave. 6 Master's Rooms, 5 Baths, 7 Servants' Rooms and Bath; Rent $7,000 for season from November 1st.
Particulars of
RULAND & WHITING CO.
119 MADISON AVE. Plaza 4951.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

313 WEST 139TH ST.
PRIVATE HOUSE
11 Rooms—in perfect order.
Near "L" Station. Reasonable.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
299 Madison Av. Phone 1481 Murray Hill.

LEGAL NOTICES.

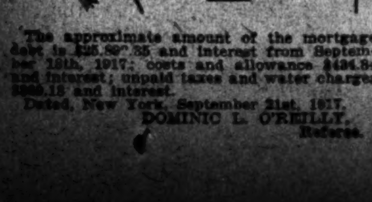
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, plaintiff, against Fanny Kerner and others, defendants. County Clerk's Index No. 23,826—Year 1917. R. & E. J. O'Gorman, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 51 Chambers Street, Manhattan, New York City.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of September, 1917, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of October, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, by Henry Brady, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described as follows:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, situated on the southerly side of Fourth Street between the Bowery and Second Avenue in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, being known and designated as lot No. 42 on a certain map entitled, "Map of property belonging to the Estate of Mangle Minthorne," dated January 20, 1829, made by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor, and filed in the Office of the Register of the County of New York as Map No. 46, and bounded Northerly in front by the Southerly side of Fourth Street; Westerly by Lot No. 41 on said map; Southerly in the rear by lot No. 28 on said map; Easterly by lot No. 43 on said map, containing in width in front and rear twenty-five feet and in length on each side ninety-six feet two and one-half inches. Said premises being now known by the street number 56 East Fourth Street.

Being the same premises which were conveyed by Abraham Teichman and Sara, his wife, to Silver Realty Company by deed dated March 31, 1909, and recorded April 2, 1909, in the Office of the Register of the County of New York in Section 2, Liber 191 of Conveyances at page 113.

East Fourth Street.



The approximate amount of the mortgage debt is $25,89?.35 and interest from September 18th, 1917; costs and allowance $434.84 and interest; unpaid taxes and water charges $899.15 and interest.
Dated, New York, September 21st, 1917.
DOMINIC L. O'REILLY, Referee.

BARNARD
106 Central Park West, Cor. 71st St.
High Class Fireproof Apartments,
9 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
RENTALS $2,200 TO $2,500
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Telephone 3800 Schuyler

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Raymore,
1 West 68th St., Cor. Central Park W.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$1,500 TO $2,200.

300 Central Park West
Corner 90th Street.
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $2,100
Apply Superintendent on premises, or Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

8 ROOMS and 2 BATHS
The Rosary
306 West 99th St.
$1400 and $1500
M. H. Gaillard & Co.
2,299 BROADWAY.
Cor. 83d St. 'Phone Schuyler 3979.

340 West 86th St.
(Adj. Cor. Riverside Drive)
2 ROOMS
Kitchenette and Bath
$720 to $1000
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.,
2,299 BROADWAY
Cor. 83d St. 'Phone Schuyler 3979.

530 MANHATTAN AVE. COR. 122D
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
420 W. 119TH ST. Nr. Columbia College
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
2-3-4-5 ROOMS
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES $32-$65
Tel. Morningside 3927. Owner on premises.

30 W. 54th St.
(Restricted Street)
TO LEASE—2 and 3 rooms and bath apartments; new; modern in every detail; hotel service. Apply on premises, or Room 627, 50 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 6438.

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. (N.W.Cor.)
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,600 to $1,700.
Overlooking Central Park; fireproof; one block to "L" subway and cars
Apply on premises, or
WILLIAM F. FUERST, Inc., 87 Nassau St.

ST. GOTHARD,
418 WEST 118TH ST.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
6 Rooms & Bath, $660 to $750.
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
James Boyd, 135 Broadway.

WILHELMINA
7th Av. 1,919. Corner 116th; one block to subway and L express station; corner apartment, 8 large, light rooms, exceptional closet space; night and day uniformed elevator service. Completely redecorated and ready to move in; $80 and concession.

GRAND VIEW
S. W. Cor. St. Nicholas Av. & 155th St.
Modern Elevator Apartment.
Convenient to Subway and L.
5th Av. Bus Passes the Door.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000 to $1,200.
Porter & Co., 159 W. 125th St.

Hamilton Terrace—144 St.
Two Blocks East of Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
5-6-7 Elegant large rooms; exclusive residential section; near subway & "L". Rents Reasonable

5 West 82nd St.
EIGHT LARGE ROOMS AND BATH. ELEVATOR. 2ND FLOOR. FACING SOUTH.
RENT $1,100.
Apply Superintendent.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS
222 West 59th St.
Unfurnished studio for rent, north light; also furnished studio, north light, and unfurnished apartment of three rooms and bath.
J. E. BALL, Manager.

2880 BROADWAY, CORNER 112th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
9 Rooms Two Baths $1,400
Apply Superintendent on Premises or
Franklin L. Partridge, 49 Wall St. Hanover 4642.

865 WEST 180TH STREET
4-5-6 Rooms High-class walk-up apts. Hall service, large, light and sunny rooms, all outside.
RENTS $32 TO $55 MONTHLY

59 WEST 76th STREET
Elevator apartments completely modernized. 6 large, light rooms; hardwood floors throughout.
RENT $60-$75 PER MONTH.
E. K. VAN WINKLE,
156 West 72d St. Tel. Columbus 1077.

133 WEST 11th STREET
Washington Square Section.
6 large, light rooms and bath, $1,400. East and south exposures, elevator, &c. Apply
E. K. VAN WINKLE,
156 West 72d St. Tel. Columbus 1077.

NEWS AT THE FRONT AND IN CAMP.
The soldiers abroad or in training camps, or the sailors in the United States Navy are eager for news from home. The New York Times can be mailed on these terms: Daily and Sunday, 1 year, $10; $6 months, $5.50; 1 month, $1; daily without Sunday, 1 year, $8; 6 months, $4.25; 1 month, 75 cents; Sunday only, 1 year, $3; 6 months, $1.75; 1 month, 30 cents. Give name of man, company and regiment, or the name of ship; the War Department provides address. The New York Times, Times Square, N. Y.—Advt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

BING & BING
119 West 40th Street
Telephone 6410 Bryant.
SMALL APARTMENTS
Kitchens and Kitchenettes
Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable. Manager at Each House.

The Woolsey,
141 East 44th St.,
East of Lexington Av.,
2 Rooms, bath.
Unfurnished, $60 to $77.50
Furnished, $80 to $97.50

The Dearborn,
350 West 55th St.,
One block west of Broadway,
1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms, bath.
Unfurnished, $37.50 to $85
Furnished, $45 to $102.50

12 West 69th St.,
Near Central Park West,
Large Studio & Bath. $900

955 Park Av.,
Near 82d Street,
One 4 room apartment. $1,200

129 East 82d St.,
Corner Lexington Av.,
4 rooms. $1,400

Strathmore House
Riverside Drive
At 113th Street
Southeast Corner
9 Rooms & 3 Baths
12 Rooms & 4 Baths
$3,000—$4,000
Splendid view of River. Large, sunny rooms, exceptionally large closets. Decoration to suit.
Owner on Premises.
Telephone 488 Morningside.

140 West 58th St.
Just Completed.
APARTMENTS OF
4 & 5 Rooms
$1,350 to $1,950.
One Two-Room, Non-Housekeeping Apt.
Maid Service if Desired
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co.,
505—5th Avenue.
Murray Hill 6960

BONNY CASTLE HIGHLAND COURT
West Side St. Nicholas Ave., 191st to 192nd Street.
Corner Elevator Apartments
4 and 5 Rooms.
Subway Station at 191st St., 5th Ave. Auto-bus Service.

340 West 86th St.
(Adj. Cor. Riverside Drive)

5	6	7
ROOMS 2 BATHS	ROOMS 2 BATHS	ROOMS 3 BATHS

$1,500 to $2,000.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.
2,299 BROADWAY
Cor. 83d St. 'Phone Schuyler 3979.

6 ROOMS and 2 BATHS
Firenze Court
206 West 92d St.
$1100 and $1200
M. H. Gaillard & Co.
2,299 BROADWAY
Cor. 83d St. 'Phone Schuyler 3979.

124 West 72nd St.,
Bet. Broadway & Columbus Ave.
4 Rooms and Bath
$1,425 and $1,450.
G. B. Beaumont Co., Owners,
Apply on premises, or office, 286 Fifth Av.

625 WEST 156TH ST.
At Riverside Drive
Highest type fireproof Apartment. Overlooking the Hudson and Hispanic Museum grounds.
8 & 9 Rooms, 3 Baths,
$1,300 to $1,700
Only 2 Apartments on a floor.
1 8-Room Apartment. Suitable for Physician.
L. J. Phillips & Co. 3,787 B'way, at 157th St. Telephone 25?—Audubon.

76 WEST 86th STREET
AND
77 WEST 85th STREET
Attractive apartments of 6-7-8 rooms, one and two baths, all large outside rooms. Rentals $1,100 to $1,400 Yearly.
Apartment 8 rooms, 2 baths, suitable for a physician, $1,400.
Apply to agent on premises.

COLLEGE HEIGHTS APARTMENTS
500 West 140th St.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
$450 to $840 Per Year.
Exceptionally fine new building. See Superintendent on premises.

723 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
COR. 146TH STREET.
4-5 & 6 rooms, high class elevator apartment house, all night service; residential section; references required. Superintendent on premises or
E. K. VAN WINKLE,
156 W. 72nd St. Col. 1077.

TILBURY COURT
719 W. 180TH ST.
Elevator Apartments.
4-6 Large, Light Rooms.
RENTS, $33-$55.
All modern improvements. Supt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
Northwest Corner Broadway
8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
$2,100 to $2,400

425 West End Av.
Northwest Cor. 80th St.
Corner Apartment
8 and 9 Rooms, 2 Baths
$2,000 to $2,200

Stanley Court
301 West 106th St.
Northwest Cor. West End Ave.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths
$2,100 to $2,750

The Abbottsford
411 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 80th St.
9 & 10 Rooms, 2 Baths
$1,800 to $2,200

Our annual apartment house directory mailed on application.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 W. 72d. Tel. 7240 Columbus

420 West 121st St.
Southeast Corner Amsterdam Av,
BRYN MAWR
One 6-Room Apt., $720
One 7-Room Apt., $930

200 West 112th St.
Corner 7th Av.
One 6-Room Apt., $720
One 8-Room Apt., $900

851 West 181st St.
THE NORTHERN
Cor. Northern Av., Overlooking Hudson.
Largest Outside Rooms in City, 2 Baths.
5-6-7-8 Rooms, $540 to $1100

45 Pinehurst Ave.
Corner 179th St.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $456-$900
Apply Supts., or
LOUIS SCHLECHTER,
140 St. Nicholas Av. (117th St.),
'Phone 3930 and 2427—Morning.

Corner Apartments
8 and 9 Rooms.
Rents $1,000 to $1,400.
Most desirable apartments on Washington Heights. Owner on premises.
WESTWOOD COURT
435 FT. WASHINGTON AV.,
COR. W. 179TH ST. TO 180TH ST.

CLIFFWOOD COURT,
427 FT. WASHINGTON AV.,
CORNER WEST 179TH ST.
High class elevator Apartments,
4 ROOMS.
RENTS $480 TO $540.
Owner on premises.

74 WEST 92nd ST.
Nine rooms and bath, all improvements. Refined location, near "L" Sta., $60.
Also 7 Rooms and Bath at
80 West 92nd St. $40

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

42 East 66th St.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Living Room and Dining Room in One. 30 ft. x 25 ft.
$2,500

23 East 63d St.
Cor. of Madison Avenue.
2 Rooms and Bath
$540 to $900
Parlor Floor Store $1,080

30 East 68th St.
Cor. of Madison Avenue.
2 Rooms and Bath
$780
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
414 Madison Avenue
Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

64 East 86th St.
New Building
4 & 6 Rooms
$1,350 TO $2,000
Subway EXPRESS Station at 86th Street and Lexington Avenue
Apply on premises, or to
Samuel A. Herzog, 299 Madison Ave.
Telephone: Murray Hill 7454

Choice Elevator Apartments.

1261 Mad. Ave., Cor. 90th Street	8 & 9 Rooms, 2 B'ths, $1800-2100
1326 Mad. Ave., Cor. 94th Street	7 Rooms, $1000 to $1400.
120 E. 85th St., Near Park Avenue	7 Rooms, $780
138 E. 94th St., Cor. Lexington Av.	6 Rooms, $760
16-20 E. 97th St., Near Fifth Avenue	7 Rms. $660-720

Duff & Conger Inc., Agts., Mad. Ave. & 86th St.

784 PARK AV.,
Southwest cor. of Park Av. and 74th St.
2 Apts. of 7 & 8 Rooms & Bath Each.
RENTS $1,600 & $1,800.
Elevator and hall service.
WM. B. MAY & CO., Agents,
717 Fifth Avenue.
Near 56th St. Phone Plaza—270.

RUTHERFORD
206 East 17th St.
4 & 5 Room Apartments; high-class elevator house; steam heat, telephone, and all modern improvements; rent $35 to $46; inquire on premises.

944 PARK AV.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400
Excellent service. Owner on premises.

2 Rooms & Bath, Non-Housekeeping
Cor. 64th St. and Madison Av. (726 Mad. Av.).
Cor. 54th St. and Madison Av. (23 East 54th.).
Cor. 48th St. and Madison Av. (25 East 48th.).
$900 to $1,200. Apply on premises or to
HALSEY & FLINT, 7 East 42d St.

75 EAST 81ST ST.,
NORTHWEST CORNER PARK AVENUE.
High-class Apartments, six, seven, eight rooms; $75, $85, $95, $100 upward; service unexcelled.

BROOKLYN.

"THE DANDRIDGE"
415 Washington Ave.,
5-room apartment in this high-class elevator building, with all latest improvements; telephone service day and night. Convenient to all transit.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
BROOKLYN.

Flatbush Garden Apts.
Southeast Corner Ave. H & E. 19th St.
Ave. H Station, Brighton "L."
3-4-5 Rooms—$36 to $62.50
Built for People Accustomed to Luxury and Refinement.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
Pohl-Abbott Construction Co.,
180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

"THE MILRAE,"
372 ST. JOHN'S PLACE.
4 and 5 room apartments for people who desire a modern apartment at exceptionally low rent; located near Eastern Parkway and Prospect Park; convenient to all car lines and subway. Telephone service.
RENT, $36 and $45.
Apply to Janitor on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

HOTEL CALUMET
340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND-FLOOR APARTMENT, SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS
222 West 59th St.
Furnished studio, north light, to lease. 3 Room Apartment to sublet.
J. E. BALL, Manager.

200 WEST 58TH ST. Corner

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or for rent, furnished or unfurnished, 30 West 92d St.; doctor going abroad on military duty desires to rent his private house, fully furnished or unfurnished, or to sell it; four-story house, all modern improvements, three bath rooms, five toilets, electric lighting, modern fixtures, parquette salon floors. Apply on premises or to Edwin S. Brickner, 129 East 69th St.; telephone 9217 Plaza.

Handsomely furnished and constructed, very large, private residence, 5th Av. section, above 59th St.; no brokers. E 67 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Will sell 5 1-3 lots at subway station, Bay Ridge, reasonable. R 313 Times Downtown.

Desirable one and two family houses. M. R. Smith, 1762 Woolworth Building.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Two fine lots, fronting asphalt, trolley, improved avenue, $165 each. S 337 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

White Plains.—10-room residence, 2 baths, hot-water heat, gas and electric light; 2 open fireplaces; $150 per month. E. Nelson Ehrhart, Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

For Sale or Rent—Strictly modern seven-room house, with sun parlor; good neighborhood; must be seen to be appreciated. S. J. Clark, 2 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER.—County rentals, $60 upward. Clarence G. Martens, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

COZY small home with two full acres of fine cultivating farm land; fruit and shade trees; makes an ideal home for small family wanting a place to raise vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c.; good locality; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350, on easy terms to right party. For details to visit, write to COZY HOME, 277 Times Downtown.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOME.
Large, airy rooms; heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath; porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, 233 Times Downtown.

SHOULD you be looking for an old house having plenty of ground for farming and chickens; house needing some small repairs; good section; near station and bay; full price $1,450, for $100 down and $10 monthly. Write or call at once for further details and tickets. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Kew Gardens.
Seven-room house ....$9,[illegible]
Eight-room house 9,750
Nine-room house, (3 baths) 12,000
Builder, J. K. Turton, 101 Park Av. Phone 39 Richmond Hill or 6028 Murray Hill.

At Baldwin, modern 8 room and bath residence; steam heat; plot 75x387; large barn, chicken houses; fruit; terms to suit. Weitz, 826 Woolworth Building.

$25 CASH and $5 monthly will buy dandy 2-acre farm; fine fruit and shade trees; best soil; near lake. FARM, Box 279 Times Downtown.

HANDSOME five-room bungalow, block from private bathing beach and harbor; great fishing and boating, club, &c.; large, airy rooms; modern improvements; connecting bath with bedrooms; will decorate to suit owner's tastes; large plot; lawn, shrubs, hedge, &c.; makes dandy year-round home; near trolley, easy commute to New York; will sell reasonable on easy terms to quick interested party. Bungalow Owner, Box 280 Times Downtown.

$100 DOWN on 6-room house, with improvements, nice town, not far out; just the place to raise some vegetables and poultry; will take balance at $12 a month from responsible party. Write or call at once to D., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

JUST COMPLETED—OWNER MUST SELL his seven-room house; sleeping and dining porch, parquet floors, tiled bath, steam heat, open fireplace, model kitchen; gas, electricity; veranda two sides; large plot; 28 minutes out; commutation 7c. daily; price and terms too low to mention. Call, write, or phone owner, M. D. Ayres, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Lakewood, N. J.—For rent, fully furnished home, facing lake; music, dining, reception rooms, library; 7 master bedrooms, day nursery, 5 baths, 7 open fireplaces. 217 Private Way. Phone 88.

Attractive Homes.—Commuting distance; send for list. M. R. Smith, 1762 Woolworth Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

As your property does not rent profitably and it is hard to sell, let me help you; I give personal attention in every case, and always get the best results; long established and financially responsible. John Kirk, 309 Broadway, Room 308.

Small factory building outskirts Brooklyn; state location and full particulars. Box 100, 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FIVE-ACRE FARM, $500, YAPHANK. Big money supplying camp; chickens, fresh vegetables. Owner, 1519, 140 Nassau, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

A rolltop desk, $10.50 monthly; mailing privileges, $3 monthly; includes telephone and towel service; no lease required. Inquire Deane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Part of large, light, first floor office on 57th St., near Park Av., for rent to professional or refined business; all accommodations. J 130 Times.

Store, basement, 50x100; immediate possession. Inquire on premises or T. F. Montague, 2,214 University Av. Phone Fordham 1928.

Corner loft building, 4 stories, 15,000 square feet; 1st Av., in the 20s; suitable for factory, storage, and business; cheap rent. Address E 108 Times.

At 404 4th Av., (ninth floor,) corner 28th St., private office, desk room, or mail privileges; excellent service.

Loft, 44 by 77, at 630 1st Av. Tel. Morningside 3015.

28TH ST., 114 EAST.—Desk room in Room 407. No other sub-tenant.

Private office, deskroom, service; newly furnished. Room 308, 51 East 42d.

Large, light loft, 90x100, to sublet at low figure. Inquire 144 West 18th St., 2d floor.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—Large store. Inquire 460 Bryant.

Brooklyn.

Fireproof lofts for rent, Bushwick section, 17,000 square feet; will divide. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y. City.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, ground floor, suitable for storing motor trucks, 50x100. Fitzgerald, 1,777 Broadway. Phone 3437 Columbus.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

UNIQUE HOUSE near Irving Place, forty feet from street, 8 rooms, 3 baths, modern improvements. Particulars, address Dr. Hounds, 40 West 72d.

Queens.

11 rooms, 2 baths, plot 100x100, finest corner in Jamaica, rent $125 monthly; 9 room Colonial house and garage in Jamaica, plot 85x125, corner, rent $65 monthly, unfurnished, $50. J. P. Storms, 11 Herriman Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

Unfurnished.

304 WEST 109TH STREET.
For rent, modern American basement five-story dwelling; parquet floors, four baths, electric light. Apply Caretaker, or Albert Erdman, 35 Nassau St.

Riverdale.—House, 16 rooms, 3 baths, suitable for boarding house, school; flat rent, $100 monthly. Apply Robinson, 252d St. or Fieldston Road, Bronx.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,335, (89TH ST.)
Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker on premises.

93D ST., 257 WEST.—Five-story American basement; three-story extension; 3 baths; parquet floors; rent, $2,500. Caretaker.

3d Av., 264, (21st.)—14 light rooms, suitable furnished rooms. H. S. Weed, 111 Broadway.

Out of Town—Furnished.

To rent, furnished or unfurnished, house 5 rooms, 2 baths; 15 minutes from New York; ideal Winter home. Phone 6866 Forest Hills.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, in Montclair, Summit, or in the Oranges, furnished home, from eight to ten rooms, with garage; must have at least two baths; will rent same for six months. E., K 258 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., 4 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, electric light; splendid location; just off 5th Av.; private entrance; furnished, $75; same block, $50 unfurnished.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, with meals, $25 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge.

39TH, 124 EAST.—Attractively furnished floor, private house, exclusive Murray Hill section, near Park Av.; huge, sunny rooms, open fireplace; references.

52D ST., 55 EAST.—Most attractive 2 rooms and bath for bachelor in private residence.

81ST, 75 EAST, (Corner Park Av.)—Elegantly furnished 8 and 7 room apartment.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 222.—Bachelor apartment, family 3 large rooms, bath; $125 monthly.

PARK AV., (Sixties.)—Handsomely furnished 7-room, 2-bath apartment; $300 month; particulars. Clark Realty. Telephone Vanderbilt 1451.

SMALL, artistic apartment, $85; complete. Telephone 723 Gramercy.

Studio to sublet; new Steinway grand, bath, telephone; sleeping arrangement suitable only for careful student of refined business man, $30 month; owner travels and requires several half-days each week; near Waldorf; references exchanged. Address Responsible, F 8 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

11TH ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Sublet sunny six-room apartment, two fireplaces. Phone Chelsea 3407, before 2 P. M., for appointment.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

37TH, 34 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, attractively furnished southern exposure; top floor, rear. Call morning, between 11 and 1.

43D, 241 WEST.—One and three rooms, bath, kitchenettes, thoroughly and handsomely furnished, $45 to $65 monthly; $12 up weekly.

44TH, 12 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, high class, adjoining Sherry's 5th Av.; complete hotel service; leases being made.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; two rooms, bath; service; $60 per month.

45TH, 241-347 WEST, (a step from Broadway.)—Just completed, elevator fireproof building, unusually furnished, housekeeping apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 119 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, well furnished, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; reasonable.

50TH, 4 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Beautifully furnished 3-room apartment, all conveniences. Dwyer.

55TH, 55 WEST.—New elevator apartment house; living room, kitchen, bedroom, bath; complete housekeeping equipment; one year lease, $1,600. H. Chadburn, 58 West 57th St. Circle 5258.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, two rooms and bath, just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

56TH, 40 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, beautifully furnished, to lease.

67TH, 1 WEST, (at Central Park West, Hotel des Artistes.)—Reception room, living room, kitchenette, bedroom, bath, two extra large closets; one year lease, $2,600. H. Chadburn, 58 West 57th St. Tel. Circle 5258.

67TH, 1 WEST.—Duplex apartment 515, three rooms, kitchenette. Supt. Owner, Johnston-Wood, Hector, N. Y.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (the New West End.)—Two-, three-room apartments, bath, kitchenette, $50-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Beautifully furnished second floor apartment; bachelor or couple; telephone.

75TH ST., (822 West End Av.)—American family will sublease luxuriously furnished entire parlor floor private residence, including piano; telephone, electricity, maid service, private bath; references; subway.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Comfortable suite for gentlemen; private family; every convenience; pleasant surroundings. Apartment 61. Col. 3384.

79TH, 302 WEST.—Attractively furnished, high class, sunny five-room apartment; immediate possession.

81ST AND BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished five rooms; piano, silver, linen; possession Oct. 1. Vanderbilt 1176.

82D, 64 WEST.—Two-room suites, bath, kitchenette, furnished, unfurnished.

83D ST., 1 WEST, (corner of Central Park West.)—Completely furnished 8-room outside apartment; piano, victrola, linen, silver; $200 per month; possession at once; apartment 3d floor west. 2840 Schuyler.

83D, 317 WEST.—Six-room apartment, two baths, completely furnished; will sublet for six months, $140 per month; reference required. Y 255 Times Annex.

89TH, 287 WEST.—Most unusual, spacious eight rooms, three baths; sunshine, airy; seventh floor; family going away; $350, or sell; entire apartment newly decorated; two-year lease; moderate; reasonable. Evans.

93D, 101 WEST.—My home, seven rooms, bath, complete, refined, ready, $90; less year; call after 11. MacCulley.

94TH, 315 WEST, (3E.)—5 rooms and bath, furnished, $900 a year; $80 a month for Winter.

97TH, (780 West End Av.)—Suite of high-class rooms and bath or separate; also apartment of seven rooms and piano; board optional. Phone Riverside 5846.

104TH, 304 WEST.
Two-room apartments and baths, $65 up, with hotel service.
Inquire Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Telephone 1647 Academy.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable five rooms, artistically furnished, near subway. Mrs. Finch.

122D, 620 WEST.—Six rooms, all outside; attractive river view; near Drive and Columbia University. Apt. 45.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Corner, south, east exposure, overlooking Hudson; seven rooms, two baths; all large outside; to June, $150; year $135; new elevator; subway. Ellsworth.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 615. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

FOR SALE.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 275 Canal St.

Desks, partitions, railings; new, slightly used business furniture. Finn Brothers, 330 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 to $55 monthly; 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 to $75 monthly; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express station, 3 car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park and Drive; references absolutely essential.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates, $80 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $8 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST., One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus line. C. M. Ballak, Pres.

ACME LEASING CO., renting specialists. 595 5th Av., at 42d. (709 Murray Hill.)

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; completely and charmingly furnished. Telephone D. W. Simpson, 9097 Riverside.

CONVENT AV., 120.—Five-room apartment, completely furnished, $80. Supt., Vanderbilt 1450.

EIGHTH AV., CORNER 131ST.
Seven large rooms; steam heat, hot water; improvements; $30-$34. 273 West 131st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Choice localities; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 20 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

LUXURIOUSLY furnished 7-room apartment, 2 baths; Broadway and 111th St. Fletcher. Telephone Morningside 4730.

NOW is the time to secure a furnished apartment for Winter season or longer; let us know your requirements. Slawson & Hobbs, Fur. Apt. Department, 162 West 72d St.

UNUSUAL opportunities, furnished sublet apartments, exclusive localities; long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Newly furnished seven-room apartment, beautiful river view, sublet for one year; $150, or furniture can be purchased very reasonable. Tel. Morningside 4830, Apt. 24.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (93d.)—Eight large, sunny rooms, two baths, furnished absolutely new throughout; complete home; $350 per month, Oct. 1. Telephone Riverside 3349.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 258.—Luxuriously furnished, high-grade apartment, 7 outside rooms and foyer; unobstructed view of river. Telephone 2042 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Handsomely furnished four-room apartment; leaving city for three months. Call 5070 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Nine rooms, three baths, attractively furnished, all outside; can be seen any time. Apt. 1E.

SIX ROOMS, 2 baths, 72d St. West, $150. Phone 709 Murray Hill.

SMARTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, PARK AND WEST END AVS., 2 TO 12 ROOMS, $100 TO $1,000 MONTHLY.
HERBERT GULICK CO., INC.,
402 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 2890.

TWO COSY, attractive sunny rooms and kitchen in large non-elevator apartment, situated West 91st St. Telephone 5410 Riverside.

VERY elegant private house, facing park, 2 or 3 rooms, non-housekeeping apartment, very highest references required. Tel. Schuyler 8650.

WEST END AV., 696, (94th St.)—Two blocks from subway express; private home; will rent entire or part of house to refined occupants; 14 rooms, 2 baths. Riverside 5937.

WEST END.—$200 monthly, Oct., Nov., my beautifully furnished 5-room apartment, highest class; immaculate. O 49 Times.

Unfurnished—East Side.

2D AV., 304, (Near Stuyvesant Square.)—Seven rooms, bath, fireplace, steam heat; sublet to May 1 if desired.

4TH AV., 469, (near 32d St.)—A two-room and bath apartment, $45; new, modern; maid service included; central location. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 10 East 33d St. Tel. 1100 Murray Hill.

27TH, 148 EAST, (near Lexington.)—Six large, light rooms, all improvements; $75.

28TH ST., 32 EAST.
Skylight studio apartment; all improvements.

29TH, 48 EAST.
Extra large floor, 3 rooms, bath; moderate.

55TH, 77 EAST, and 47TH, 22 WEST.—2, 3, 4 rooms, $65 to $100; fine studio rooms. Plaza 6032.

125 EAST 72D ST.
New house, 14th floor, looking west and north; 6-room apartment; living room 20x25 feet, having open fireplace; 2 bedrooms. Premises, or Pease & Elliman.

76TH ST., N. W. CONER MADISON AV.
Large room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette. Kavanagh, 963 Madison Av.

86TH, 50 EAST.—Seven large, light rooms; ground floor; $75.

89TH, 48 EAST, (corner Madison Av.)—Corner apartment, eight bright rooms, parquet floors, electric lights, $900; also seven rooms, $800.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS FOR RENT.
The East Minster, 230 East 50th St.
Seven extra large rooms and bath.
Steam heat, hot water supply.
Rent $50. Apply janitor or
Victor Freund & Son, Inc.,
3d Av., corner 47th St.

MADISON AV., 602, (58th St.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; also studio, $600.

MADISON AV., 924, (73d.)—Two large rooms, all modern; rental $47.50.

Unfurnished—West Side.

53D, 56 WEST.
Beautiful extra large 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

57TH, 329 WEST.—Three rooms, with large bathroom, exclusive house; excellent location; exceptional apartment for couple; $60. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.

57TH, 150 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, with maid service; convenient location; moderate price.

58TH ST., 125 WEST.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,200.
Fireproof building; all-night service.

71ST, 47 WEST.
Two rooms, bath, kitchen; select; $65.

74TH, 132 WEST.—Handsome two-room suite; all improvements; electricity, maid services, high-class references; rent, $90, including light.

88TH, 1 WEST.—TO SUBLET, HANDSOME APARTMENT FACING CENTRAL PARK; CHOICEST LOCATION; 6 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS. FOR FULL PARTICULARS PHONE SCHUYLER 8112, APT. 7B.

104TH, 304 WEST
Two-room apartments and baths.
$55 up, with hotel service.
Inquire Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av.
Telephone 1647 Academy.

113TH, 605 WEST.—Beautiful apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; large, sunny rooms; Apartment 82, $1,400 year. Vanderbilt 1450.

121ST ST., 100 WEST.—To rent, 7-room apartment, elevator, steam heat, electric light, parquet floor; rent, $950 per annum. Carstein & Linnekin, 221 4th Av. Telephone 2293 Gramercy.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator, outside six rooms, sixth floor; southern exposure; $57.50.

180TH, 703 WEST.—APARTMENT, 7 ROOMS, ALL CONVENIENCES. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $50.
Fashionable, convenient neighborhood. 509 West 112th St.

HIGH-CLASS
Elevator Apts., 6-8 rooms, two baths; rent reasonable. 41 Convent Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—To sublet, 9 rooms, 3 baths; all large, outside rooms.

ROOMS.—Two choice outside, with bath, to sublet. Apply office Hotel Berkeley, 170 West 74th St.

THREE ROOMS, kitchen, bath, $65-$75; also parlor floor. 6032 Plaza.

Brooklyn.

OCEAN AV., 1,089, (Flatbush.)—Sublease modern 5 rooms; liberal concession. Apt. 5.

Long Island.

FLATBUSH.—Four rooms, furnished apartment, housekeeping; steam heat, electricity; rent reasonable to reliable couple. Write Jenkins, 1,083 Flatbush Av.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

REQUIRE immediately 3 to 15 rooms, $100 to $1,500 monthly. J. Wickliffe Gray, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 8974.

WANTED—2 or 3 rooms, furnished complete, east of 5th Av., north of 50th St.; must be high-class apartment in exclusive neighborhood; state rent. M 111 Times.

Three adults desire 5, 6, 7 room apartment for six months, fully furnished, between 72d and 100th Sts., west; state price. M., 129 Times.

Have large demand for furnished apartments; list yours with us. Remco, 89th St., Broadway. Phone 1300 Riverside.

ACME LEASING CO., renting specialists, 595 5th Av., at 42d. (709 Murray Hill.)

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

24TH, 122 EAST.—2-room suit, bath adjoining; $8; quiet, refined home.

25TH, 29 WEST.—Newly decorated, large rooms; private bath, steam heat, electricity, telephone.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; 'phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with bath, $15 weekly; women only.

30TH, 7 EAST.—Elegant front parlor, private bath, telephone; very clean.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

31ST, 114 EAST.—All attractively, newly furnished; twin beds, private baths, electricity.

35TH, 20 EAST, (near Madison.)—Desirable large front room, adjoining bath; gentleman.

43D, 16 EAST.—Desirable large room, with, without bath; also single room; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Rooms, running water, electric light, adjoining bath; phone; references.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

58TH, 506 EAST.—Well furnished rooms; quiet neighborhood; private house.

63D, 145 EAST.—Large furnished room, bath; telephone; references required.

68TH ST., 232 EAST.—Comfortable furnished rooms; all improvements; private house; gentlemen; references.

93D, 70 EAST.—Elegantly furnished parlor, with bedroom; all conveniences; gentlemen. Shirp.

123D, 34 EAST.—Large airy room; business man preferred; would furnish breakfast.

128TH, (2,022 Madison Av.)—Large, small rooms, running water in rooms; housekeeping.

LARGE front room, with bath; private home in Murray Hill district; breakfast if desired; gentlemen; references. Box Y 322 Times Annex.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Rooms, large, small, furnished, unfurnished, bath; music studios.

MADISON AV., 174.—Vanderbilt studios; new house; suites, single studios; tea room space.

3-4 LARGE, cheerful rooms, clean, quiet, private house, to adults; telephone, shower; convenient transportation; references. J 178 Times.

West Side.

11TH, 116 WEST, (Greenwich Village.)—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dentist; well furnished, and fine light.

12TH ST., 34 WEST.—Unusually attractive; with, without private bath; steam, electricity, telephone; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large rooms, overlooking Park; bachelors; references, high class house.

48TH, 46 WEST.—Bachelor suite or floor in physician's private residence; all conveniences; suitable for a physician.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms in private house; gentlemen.

52D, 43 WEST.—Single room, hardwood floor, electric light, bath; references.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegant large front room, private bath; twin beds; home comforts.

56TH STREET, 201 WEST.
Newly renovated house; large room, private bath if desired; clean; phone; continual hot water service; excellent for gentleman.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, private bathroom, single room; private house; references.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, adjoining bath; electricity, steam heat; gentleman; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting; $6-$7; suites; business couples, gentlemen.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate.

70TH, 59 WEST.—Large and small rooms, running water, electricity, gentlemen only.

70TH, 117 WEST.—Large room with private bathroom; telephone; references.

71ST, 48 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; phone, electricity, running water; desirable location.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone, electricity.

71ST, 135 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE; LARGE BAY WINDOW; ELECTRICITY, STEAM, BATH; OWNER'S MANAGEMENT.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen only; breakfast; references.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractively furnished large rooms, with or without bath.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; private bath, electricity.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; private bath; electricity.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive, large, southern room; private bath.

72D, 261 WEST.—High-class reservations for Winter; handsomely furnished single, double rooms; private baths; southern exposure; table optional.

72D ST., (Central Park West.)—Medium room, improvements; gentleman; references. 1242 Columbus.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity, shower; reasonable. De Bernyz, Col. 3588.

73D, 163 WEST.—Large, newly decorated parlor floor; adapted for doctor; also attractive bedroom, bathroom adjoining; exclusive house.

73D, 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, bath; steam heat, electricity, telephone; reference.

73D, 103 WEST.—Large and small; newly decorated; running hot, cold water.

73D, 173 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; medium and small rooms; electricity; ideal for gentlemen.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small and medium rooms, comfortably furnished, near bath; gentlemen only; private house; references required.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; electricity; private family; high class; references.

75TH ST., (West End Av.) Northeast Corner.)—Suitable studios with bath; large and small rooms with bath.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large, comfortable back parlor; private bath; electricity; select; $12-$14.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Choice rooms in private house; electricity, steam heat; references.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Front parlor connecting bedroom, electricity, convenient "L," $10.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, private baths; also parlor floor.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive room; exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large sunshiny rooms, private bath, parlor floor; suitable doctor's office; electricity.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, private baths, electricity, back parlor, kitchenette privileges; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room; bath on same floor; electric light; telephone; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Large outside room, well furnished; opposite Natural History Museum, park; modern elevator apartment. Telephone Schuyler 5703. Leonard.

77TH, 108 WEST.—Very desirable single or connecting rooms, bath; private Christian family.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractively renovated, large, medium; individual baths; electricity; parlor.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single room, running water; gentlemen; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, connecting shower baths; small room; exclusive house.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms and bath; another large room and bathroom; electricity; references.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms, private bath; steam, electricity; reference.

80TH, 133 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, large and small rooms; electricity; references.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Room, four windows, facing park; southern exposure; porch; private bath; modern home, service. Schuyler 733?.

81ST, 169 WEST.—Suite, kitchen, living room, bedroom, small rooms; references. Apartment Jacobsen.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Large outside rooms, running water, electricity, switchboard, elevator.

82D, WEST.—Desirable room, select apartment; conveniences; private family. Phone Schuyler 6588.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's home; large front room, dressing room, electricity; references.

82D, 107 WEST.—Large, medium, attractive rooms; sunny, homelike, refined; references. Rollen.

82D, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished decorated large, small rooms, adjoining bath; phone; references.

82D, 57 WEST.—En suite, single, private bath, also parlor floor; piano.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; electric light; suitable two; references.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Few exceptionally desirable rooms; elegant dwelling; continuous hot water, electricity.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Comfortable, clean room, running water; gentlemen; references; St. Mayer.

84TH, 117 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; heat, bath, phone; reasonable. Owens.

85TH, 80 WEST.—Large, small rooms, running water, electricity; newly renovated house.

85TH, 168 WEST.—Very desirable, large, front room, one flight, suitable two; phone.

85TH, 124 WEST.—Back parlor suite; southern exposure; private bath; large room; electricity.

85TH, 127 WEST.—Just opened, large, small rooms, nicely furnished; private bath, electricity.

85TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, high-class rooms, single, or suite, with private bath.

85TH, 106 WEST.—Second floor, en suite; others separate; very desirable rooms.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Unusually fine large room; private bathroom; smaller room; breakfast; gentlemen wishing services, surroundings, high-class home.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Attractively furnished medium room, bath adjacent; exclusive house; adjoining Riverside.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large and small rooms in exclusive private house.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful rooms; twin beds; private bath; also single.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive outside rooms, single, en suite; elevator apartment.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Exclusive house; attractive large, small rooms, with, without bath; electricity.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

91ST, 64 WEST.—One large, one small room; electricity, phone, hot water.

94TH, (606 West End Av.)—Rooms; piano; Spanish, French-American cooking; two blocks of subway express; references.

94TH, 7 WEST.—Superior accommodations; rooms, single or en suite; references. Riverside 2300.

96TH, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms; suitable for two; convenient; elevator; subway express.

97TH, 29 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; private and adjoining bath; parlor floor; electricity.

97TH, (780 West End Av.)—High-class suite of rooms and bath, or separate; board optional. Phone Riverside 5846.

97TH, 224 WEST.—Gentleman looking for refined home, large room or suite, with or without private bath; Apt. 9.

102D, 248 WEST.—Refined home; accommodate a few gentlemen; private bath; meals optional.

102D, 7 WEST.—Beautiful large front rooms for two, bachelor's suite, running water, $4; phone 4-J. Robinson.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Outside rooms; private family; references. Apt. 6L. Phone Academy 226.

113TH, 341 WEST.—Beautiful large bachelor's room, running water; elegant elevator apartment. Start.

114TH, 500 WEST, (facing Columbia Campus).—Nicely furnished room; private adult family; subway. Graham, 900 Morningside, Apt. 4.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large desirable outside room; washroom; private family; gentleman. Apt. 22.

115TH ST., (Corner Morningside Av.)—Accommodations for business people; high-class apartment. Telephone Morningside 3301.

115TH ST. and CLAREMONT, (Near Columbia and Riverside).—Pleasant, sunny rooms, with running water; unusual location; Miss Ward. Tel. Morningside 6372, Extension 9A.

115TH, 400 WEST.—Connecting front rooms; Morningside Heights; kitchen privileges. Apt. 3.

115TH, 401 WEST, (Cor. Morningside Drive.)—Housekeeping suite with private bath; south room with lavatory, overlooking park; references.

115TH, 417 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, $7.50 for two; $4 one. Start.

121ST ST., 327 WEST.—Attractively furnished sunny rooms, opposite Columbia University campus, double $7 and 8, single $5 and 6; kitchen privileges. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractive room opposite Columbia; southern exposure; $4.50. Mrs. Grube.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Exceptional room, large, light, very well furnished for one person; private. Apartment 21.

122D, (130 Claremont Av.)—River view; refined surroundings; conveniences; sunny; reasonable. Cushman.

144TH, 800 WEST.—Front and river view, $7-$8; convenient location. Turner.

152D, 559 WEST.—Two nice large rooms, well furnished; private family.

117TH ST.—Beautifully furnished, overlooking Hudson; private lavatory; refined private family. St. Nicholas 9512.

GENTLEMEN, see; appreciate; 3 beautiful connecting rooms, private baths; references. Chelsea 10335.

HANDSOMELY furnished room or suite; exclusive neighborhood; near subway. Tel. Vanderbilt 875.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentlemen. Apartment 55.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (94th.)—Beautiful room, private bath; Hudson view; gentlemen. River, 5630.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th St.)—Exclusive bachelor accommodations; refined gentlemen only; breakfast.

WEST END AV., 864.—Exceptional large room, running water, adjoining bath.

WEST END AV., 896, (near 103d.)—Front parlor room, adjoining bath; $4.50.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Room, private bath; $18; facing park; others, $6, $8.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 60.—Exclusive accommodations; gentleman; 10 minutes from Wall Street; private home; every possible convenience of a modern house; permanent people only. Main 7209.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

82D ST., 103 WEST.—One large room, three windows, facing south, connecting bath, maid service; no objection to children.

82D ST., 105 WEST.—One large room, three windows, facing south; bath; maid service; private studio house.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

A JAPANESE gentleman wants one large or two rooms with private bath, in a refined family, near to Columbia University. G. 13 Times.

ROOM, private family, graduate nurse; high-est reference; not over $3.50. F 9 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

197TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park).—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; excellent table.

53D, 57 EAST.—Rooms with board; reference; table board.

60TH, 7 EAST.—Elegant large front, private bath; telephone; gentlemen.

78TH, 29 EAST.—Studios, large and small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

84TH, 15 and 16 EAST.—Boarding place for exceptional intelligence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

61ST, 150 EAST.—Beautiful rooms, all improvements; high-class boarding place. Weinberg.

70TH, 32 EAST.—Large, small rooms, $8 up-ward; select location. Lenox 9018.

67TH, (1,845 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; conveniences; excellent cuisine; telephone. Gross.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 50th.)—Exclusively for refined women. Why not live in a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete hotel service; homelike; including high-class meals, $15 weekly, up.

MADISON AV., 213, (near 38th St.)—Attractive table d'hote excellent; table guests accommodated; references.

MADISON AV., 71.—Attractive large and small rooms; all conveniences.

West Side.

49TH, 18 WEST.—Room, private bath; table board; references.

67TH ST., 206 WEST.—Sunny front parlor, adjoining closets, heat, water, telephone; suitable 3 or 4; good home cooking.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

55TH ST., 16 WEST.—Table boarders; room, bath; gentlemen; references.

58TH, 62 WEST.—Two large rooms, with board; table guests; references.

61ST, 15 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, facing Broadway; with private family; elevator apartment; modern improvements; board if desired. Deutsch.

70TH, 22 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for three adults; bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable rates; references. Mrs. Newburg.

72D, 159 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; board; references.

72D, 212 WEST.—Private baths; electricity; table board. Columbus 6396.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, private baths; excellent board; table guests.

78D, 181 WEST, (Broadway.)—Sunny room; exceptionally nice house; American family; subway, "L."

78D, 302 WEST.—Large, small room, private bath; excellent board; best location.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, electricity, steam heat; table guests.

79TH, 139 WEST.—Second floor, front, ball-room, with board; references.

67TH, 103 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; homelike surroundings; excellent table; references.

79TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large or medium rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

74TH, 161 WEST.—Large rooms, adjoining bath; references.

79TH, 239 WEST.—One single, one medium-size room; excellent table; fine location.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly decorated; steam, electricity; excellent table; references.

79TH, 256 WEST.—Unusual house for unusual people; usual prices; one single room; electricity, steam heat, running water, private.

79TH, 114-182 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tap room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—New, modern, large, airy decorated rooms, good home cooking.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Out of ordinary rooms; large, small; excellent cuisine; phone.

82D, 134 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable two, three; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 329 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms, single, double; running water in each room; private lavatory; electric light, private telephone service; board optional. Schuyler 9043.

87TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, small; electricity; home cooking; references.

88TH, 139 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting bath; home cooking; references.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

89TH, 114 WEST.—Small room; southern exposure; two windows; running water; references.

90TH, 139 WEST.—Large front room, private bath, electricity; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

97TH, 164 WEST.—Few large rooms, separate, connecting; finest table and services.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Comfortable, large room, private bath, single room, excellent board. Schuyler 5441.

86TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms; unusually good table; homelike atmosphere.

90TH, 300 WEST.—Refined Jewish home; can accommodate couple or gentlemen; excellent table.

93D, 252 WEST.—Exceptional large room, private bath; excellent table; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 12 rooms, 16 on one floor; mahogany furnishings, 4 poster beds; table unexcelled. Smith.

100TH, 239 WEST.—Attractive sunny suite, bath; electricity; twin beds; other rooms, with bath; excellent table; American home.

102D, 249 WEST.—Refined private home for select guests; table of bountiful excellence; individual service and attention; high-class patronage solicited. S. Hamburger, River 6348.

106TH, 314 WEST, (Off Riverside Drive.)—Remarkable opportunity, married couple or two gentlemen, to secure large room, and bath; private residence; table exceptional.

107TH, 319 WEST.—A beautiful home in private house; one door from Riverside; every convenience; excellent table.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large double rooms, with or without bath; first-class Jewish table; modern house. Brody, Morningside 2128.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 110th St.—To those seeking comfortable Winter quarters in high-class apartment, with best of home cooking and refined atmosphere, Phone 6600 Morningside, Apt. 3N.

WEST END AV., 855, (102d.)—Large outside room for two; lavatory; excellent board. Osborne.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Floors, suite; private bath; excellent table; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 78.—Rooms, excellent table; convenient Borough Hall. 1150W Main.

Long Island.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—Fall and Winter, in select private family. Tel. 155 Far Rock.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN desires well furnished room with use of bath, with breakfast, in private American family, homelike, at moderate rates, in nearby suburbs, Staten Island, Jersey, or Long Island. K 214 Times Downtown.

Spanish gentleman desires good room and board with strictly private family; from West 150th St. up; references, M. Suardias, 162 West 80th St.

COLLEGE woman student desires room and board, together or adjacent, east side, private family; refined surroundings. F 17 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and Cottage.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to N. Y. City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.

"30 Minutes from Broadway."

A parlor, bedroom, and private bath in a delightful family hotel, together with excellent table for two persons, from $35 to $50 per week; situated in beautiful East Orange; 140 trains a day. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange station.

W. T. READE, Resident Prop.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange.—One or two desirable suites to offer to season's guests; excellent table; appointments first-class. Phone 1240 Orange.

"Cedar View Inn." North Caldwell, N. J.—Rest cure for refined convalescents and nervous people; home cooking; fresh eggs and milk. Apply H. A. Looney, Manager.

New York State.

Beautiful Modern Country Place.—$11-$14; 36 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AN UNUSUAL CAR LIST.
RENAULT SPECIAL BOAT ROADSTER,
LATEST IMPORTATION.
CADILLAC 1917 SEDAN, wire wheels.
CADILLAC 1917 LANDAULET.
STUTZ 1917 "16-VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1916 BEARCAT, wire wheels.
G. C. FLETCHER CO., 1700 Broadway.
MERCER 1916 SPEEDSTER, 22-72.
MARMON 1916 CLOVERLEAF.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, Cor. 54th.

A SPECIAL SALE WEEK.

OVERLAND AND WILLYS KNIGHTS,
ALL MODELS,
FROM $350 UP.

ALL OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
BROADWAY AT 50TH ST.

AT 1,302 LEXINGTON AV., (74th.)—Three following automobiles sacrificed if sold immediately, for estate: Stutz Bearcat, 1917 speedster; 1916 Briscoe sedan, capacity three; 1916 Overland runabout; all electrically equipped with abundance of extras; automobiles on premises.

A 1915 FIAT (FOREIGN) TOURING, beautiful 7-passenger, looks like new car, 55 H. P., electric self-starter, lights, slip covers; perfect condition guaranteed; cost $6,000. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6674 Riverside.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1917 SINGER TOURING.
1917 REO SEDAN.
1916 ROSE 7-PASS. TOURING, $850.
1917 BUICK SEDAN.
BRAND NEW SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
Big discount.
BRAND NEW SCRIPPS-BOOTH CHUMMY ROADSTER. Big discount.
BRAND NEW SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER. Big discount.
1916 OVERLAND COUNTRY CLUB. Like new.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 STUTZ ROADSTER.
1916 FRANKLIN LIMOUSINE.
1916 CHALMERS, 6-36.
1916 KISSEL KAR; Victoria Brougham.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 HUDSON CABRIOLET.
1916 BUICK LITTLE 6 37
SERIES 37 STUDEBAKER, 6-cylinder.
1916 CADILLAC "8."
1916 OLDSMOBILE BABY "4."
1916 DODGE TOURING $695.
BRAND NEW SAXON ROADSTER, $310.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
227 WEST 56TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays & Evenings. Phone Circle 4061.

BARGAINS.—Mercer Brougham, 1917 runabout, raceabout, and touring. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUICKS, 1911-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,709 Broadway.

CADILLAC limousine, 1916, Model 53, 8-cyl., special Aeasbury; this car has been repainted and overhauled and remicrated, and is in especially fine condition.
DETROIT-CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
538 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC, 1917 Limousine, also Sedan Touring, Runabout; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC limousine for sale, $1,000; splendid condition. Strong, 153 East 83d St.

CHALMERS 1916, with Schlegwachter demountable rims; used 7 months. S. Goldsmith, Hotel Ansonia.

CHUMMY Roadster, 1917. Lexington four-passenger, slightly used; sold with discount and guarantee. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

EXCELLENT CARS PRICED LOW.

1916 Overland touring, model 83.
1916 Overland touring, model 75.
1916 Willys Knight; wire wheels.

OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., BROOKLYN.
1,224 Bedford Av., Cor. Hancock St.

HUDSON 1917 SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
Beautiful car, latest model, completely equipped, perfect condition, only three months' light usage; may be seen mornings, 10 to 12, at Krauss Garage, 127 West 59th St., New York.

KISSEL KAR, 1917, six cylinder, 42 horse power, touring body; extra, about completely equipped; perfect condition throughout; cash only. K 46 Times.

KISSEL 1917 three passenger roadster. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway.

LIMOUSINE 1914 MERCER.
"HOLBROOK BODY."

Handsomest limousine ever offered for sale; cost over $5,000; has been refinished and looks like new; price $1,500; can be seen day or evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

MARMON 1916, Model 34, 7 passenger touring car. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway, N. Y.

MARMON 1917, Model 34, 7 passenger touring car. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway, N. Y.

MARMON 1916 seven passenger limousine; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 1,880 Broadway, N. Y.

MARMON 1917 limousine; Marmon touring; also roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 four passenger club roadster; like new. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway, N. Y.

MERCER, 1916 seven passenger limousine; like new. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway, N. Y.

OVERLAND 1916 six-cylinder Continental motor; special C. T. Silver four-passenger covered body; Stout wire wheels; like new paint, machinery in excellent condition; cost new, $1,680; owner enlisted, will sacrifice for $750. Will demonstrate at private garage. 246 East 79th St., Flatbush. No agents.

OVERLAND 1916 special limousine; A1 condition. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway, N. Y.

OLDSMOBILE.—Contract for Model 45, reasonable. George Mosher, 16 West 111th St.

PACKARD 1916 limousine, 1-35 model, 7-passenger; fine condition. 587 Lenox Av.

PEERLESS 1915 touring car de luxe; excellent tires and paint; cost $2,000; sell quick $475. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

PIERCE-ARROW 4-passenger little six; 1918 model; 8 new cord tires put on for equipment; $1,150. Bouton's, 2,975 Broadway.

REGAL 1917 light touring; 2,500 miles; bargain for cash. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, 3-passenger roadster; good condition; $450. Telephone Hunters Point 3279.

SIMPLEX four-passenger; like new; self-starter; complete. Netherland Hotel, Desk.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light 4 Holbrook limousine; most desirable town and country car; walnut paneling, upholstered in blue broadcloth; overhauled, remodeled, and refinished, repainted royal blue and black; electric lighting and starting; new car equipment; sold with new-car guarantee. J. H. Driscoll, 415 West 55th St.

STEARNS KNIGHT CABRIOLET, equipped with wire wheels and starter, and sold under 90-day guarantee; excellent car for physician. Silent Knight Motor Repair Shop, 549 West 55d.

STEARNS Silent Knight 5-passenger touring car; Grey & Davis starting and light-ing system; used very little; will sacrifice for $600; original cost $3,600. Dr. Lunenfeld, 507 5th Av.

STEARNS-KNIGHT LIMOUSINE, 1917.
8-CYLINDER; MILEAGE 4,000.
PRICE BRIBE $1,250.
H. B., BOX 500 TIMES.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt 4, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. 4 floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WHITE 1915 four passenger touring car. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway, N. Y.

WINTON 35 H. P. convertible sedan; condition like new; has made very little mileage. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

FIAT.—7 passenger landaulet; hour, day, week, month. Jackson, tel. 6746.

OVERLAND six-cylinder, 7-passenger car at your service any time, distance; owner drives; reasonable rate. Tel. Bedford 2974.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3550 Bryant.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD.—Beautiful landaulet; appearance like new; hour, day, trip. Scanlon, Circle 2855.

PACKARD; rental service, late models; reasonable rates. 171 East 91st. Lenox 4472.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our giant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty and Prosperity at Broadway, 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 9270. Day, Eve. Sept. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON Superior instructors guarantee "AUTO" you expert knowledge. Inspect SCHOOL equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT-BOOKKEEPER, general office routine, understands the addressograph and graphotype; wishes position. K 264 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; 5 years' experience; thorough double entry; quick and accurate; unquestionable references; executive ability; $22. O 36 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; three years' experience; high school graduate; reliable; $15. R 336 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager; good executive; over 15 years' experience; university training; legal, commercial. R 264 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 12 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, 10 YEARS WITH ONE FIRM, CAPABLE TAKING FULL CHARGE OF OFFICE. F 11 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, — Six years' thorough training one firm; highest references. R 353 Times Downtown.

COMPANION-NURSE, medical masseuse, educated, European, to semi-invalid; lady; day or permanent; physicians, patients' references. H 407 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.—Young lady, Christian, who has supervised incoming and outgoing mail, filing, stencils, multigraph, stenographic department, banking experience. O 21 Times.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wants family hamper at home, 469 Amity St., Flushing.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A college woman with 10 years' experience in the law office and knowledge of stenography, bookkeeping and filing; $35 week. S 385 Times Downtown.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS, experienced, teaches English, German, wishes permanent position with fine family, country; highest references as to character, ability. E 152 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — College education; experienced; executive ability; knowledge of French; references; salary $18-$20. Box 30, Jamaica, L. I.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, competent, proficient in handling office details. B 100 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—First-class stenographer and typist; over ten years' legal experience; familiar with secretarial duties; loyal to employer; interesting, unexceptional city credentials. O 134 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; VALUABLE ASSISTANT; EXCELLENT REFERENCES; $18. R 267 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAHER-SECRETARY.—Rapid, accurate, Christian girl; high school graduate; good address; excellent references; $20. R 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, fully competent, good grammarian, desires permanent position with reliable firm; highest credentials. E 154 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly capable and efficient; six years' experience in film and engineering lines; A1 references. R 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' business experience; neat, accurate, and rapid; excellent reference; $15. Miss Fein, 4 West 111th St.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Dictaphone; 5 years' experience; thoroughly competent; $20; Christian. H 401 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Competent, experienced; references; salary $18. R., 1,391 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER desires permanent position; office details; neat, accurate; references; $15. D. E., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience, American, excellent references $15. S 380 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience, reliable, prefers bank or real estate; $18. S 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; thoroughly capable; exceptional ability; $22. Box 550, 852 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER and clerk; very competent; executive ability; $20-$25. R 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; experienced; high school graduate; speak and translate French. B 131 Times.

TYPIST, two years' experience, competent, desires permanent position; $15. Y 806 Times Annex.

TYPIST, switchboard operator, clerical worker; experienced; willing and efficient. E 123 Times.

VISITING GOVERNESS, has three afternoons a week free; give best lessons; also German; very best references. E 181 Times.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5126. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 50th.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, housecworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. (78th St.) Schuyler 9138.

Berta Carlson, Swedish Agency, supplies first class servants. 2,415 Broadway. Riverside 9469.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av.; Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A $5,000 SALESMAN-EXECUTIVE

will sell his services in the place of greatest usefulness; applied efficiency in office management, organization and direction of sales force, sales correspondence; actual experience on the "firing line"; officers of large manufacturing organizations will find in me an effective associate. 19 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper; young man, 26, exempt from military service, seeks position with out-of-town mercantile concern within United States; ten years' experience as bookkeeper and accountant; also employed but can start immediately; highest references. Write Room 606, 114 East 28th St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Aggressive, seasoned executive seeks responsible position with progressive firm; several years with public accountants; also commercial concerns; record clean; university graduate. T 272 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER.—Ten years' experience; capable taking charge; controlling accounts, trial balances, statements; moderate salary; references. T 233 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (public;) books opened, systematized, balanced, audited; special arrangement with firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Address R 263 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems, arrangements; monthly, quarterly, yearly statements; $2.50 weekly. 55 Broadway, Room 833. Telephone Broad 7227.

ACCOUNTANT, (28,) married, 3 years with certified accountants, desires connection as senior or semi-senior; best references. R 328 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, (24,) university graduate, experienced, thoroughly competent. Herbst, 1,448 3th Av.

AUDITOR, (33;) 15 years public utilities, commercial lines, present employed. T 228 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, credit man, office manager, nine years' experience manufacturing lines; all forms statements rendered; references. O 156 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man; experienced sales ledger and purchase journal clerk; executive ability; $17. Bookkeeper, 97 Meserole St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, four years' experience, New York University student, all modern methods, seeks reliable connection. R 352 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—(30,) thorough accountant and office manager, capable holding responsible position; have had long experience. S 79 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; five years' experience; capable of taking full charge of books; conscientious worker; highest credentials. F 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly efficient, experienced office man; good accountant; $20. M., 191 Keap St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER. — Age 25, Christian; 5 years' experience, control ledgers, $22. E 41 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—14 years, expert driver and machinist, any high-grade car, best references, wishes position with private family; city, country. Rossit, 448 West 163d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Five years with former employer, A1 reference, neat appearance, strictly temperate, careful driver. E 101 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—English, single, age 31; competent, prompt, reliable, careful driver. Address Tom Brown, 446 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR (42;) 15 years on two jobs; married; of good habits. Address 88, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, English, wishes position with private family; 13 years' experience any car; references. Niven, 965 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 12 years' experience, wishes position, city or country; best references given. F 15 Times. Columbus 2108.

CHAUFFEUR, neat, 28, one you will appreciate; 7 years' experience, private, all cars; best reference. Phone Orchard 5611.

CHAUFFEUR.—Careful driver; good mechanic; several years' experience; reliable; references. F 27 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position private family. Edward Smith, 317 East 71st. Lenox 10060.

CHAUFFEUR, expert, wishes posit'n; city; best of reference. Lawrence, 29 W. 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, 32, private; willing make himself useful. Chauffeur, 878 3d Av.

CHIEF CLERK, 28 years of age, married, eight years with present employer, food manufacturer, desires to make change; best references; familiar with bookkeeping, office systems, &c.; salary desired, $25 week. S 378 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Insurance line preferred; five years' banking experience; four years as real estate and insurance agent; age 37; married; reference. F. O. Box 213, Boonton, N. J.

CLERK.—Young man, 23, wishes position as clerk, with future advancement; last position five years Goldfarb, 255 Rutledge St., Brooklyn.

COMPANION.—Young man, thinly educated, exceptional experience in heart and nervous disorder, desires position with invalescent where tact and ability are required; highest credentials. Address F 16 Times.

COOK AND BAKER.—By couple, man and wife; man first-class cook, wife good baker; first-class references; private house. Address Joseph Janiska, 527 West 44th St.

CREDIT MAN.—Thoroughly experienced; will start with moderate salary. P 84 Times.

DESIGNER
or
EXECUTIVE
of

broad experience on ladies' and misses' dresses; if you are looking for a man with excellent ability and big ideas and who can operate your plant and show results, get in touch with me; salary, $3,000; city or out of town. F 10 Times.

DO YOU WANT A TRUSTWORTHY MAN who has traveled, and combines in his experience civil engineering and contracting in several countries; he will be glad to confer with your representative on commission or salary; college trained; good appearance; under 40. Y 263 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, college graduate, nine years' experience detailing, layouts, pipe work, desires work evenings; rate 60c hour. Y 340 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN-ENGINEER.—Expert electrical, mechanical designer; ten years' experience; $35. S 395 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, technical, graduate, 1½ years' experience mechanical, structural drafting; references, S. M., Times Harlem.

ELEVATOR MAN.—Neat, honest, strong Japanese seeks position; wages $40 month. Yama, 142 West 104th St.

EXECUTIVE desires location; has been especially successful in handling the financial affairs of large company, also in general management. O 70 Times.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY to wealthy man or estate; responsible; salary reasonable. O 77 Times.

FIREMAN, experienced, married, wants position; wife good housekeeper, first-class cook. A. B., 520 West 34th St. Phone Greeley 4613.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT, American, 31, college education, now holds important position, knowledge of Italian, Spanish, French, desires connection concern with branch office in Europe, Italy preferred; references. F 24 Times.

FOREMAN, general manager, (26,) desires position with progressive concern; experienced in manufacturing; can adjust himself quickly to any condition; at present employed. E 196 Times.

GARDENER, manager country estate, seeks position; life experience in all branches, as greenhouses, lawns, farming, dairy and landscape work; married; aged 40. O 195 Times.

INSIDE SALESMAN desires position as outside salesman in Greater New York; notions, yellings, or similar line. E 188 Times.

MANAGER, 30, executive ability, desires position, bookkeeper, cashier, salesman. R 261 Times Downtown.

PERMANENT position with good business house or manufacturing concern wanted, by young man of college education and business training; will also consider good out-of-town offer; out of draft; Christian. R 259 Times Downtown.

RETIRED OFFICER Fire Department (43) desires position with hotel, institution, or corporation; satisfactory references. O 160 Times.

SALESMAN with successful record desires connection with business house who will avail themselves of a producer. E 187 Times.

SALESMAN, &c.—Former college man, 24, fine appearance, salesman and executive, desires employment. S 295 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, married, experienced, textiles, open for position, first-class account. S 365 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL POSITION. — Young man, student, desires to give services several hours daily to society man or woman; best business and banking references. F 21 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (20,) 5 years' thorough business experience; systematic and analytical; possesses initiative, executive ability, and pleasing personality; good correspondent, secretarial position preferred; highest credentials; $20. Box 300, 1,413 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, high school graduate, experienced; references. Goldberg, 46 Bristol St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper — Reliable and experienced; high school graduate; $20. F 26 Times.

STENOGRAPHER- SECRETARY, EXPERIENCED LAW. O 125 TIMES.

TRAFFIC MAN, 20; excellent commercial experience, correspondent, proficient handling claims, expert tracing; also capable secretary; A1 reference ability, integrity. S 204 Times Downtown.

WHAT CAN YOU OFFER bright, competent, experienced man, 23? References. F 111 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WINDOW DRESSER, man's, wants position for one day a week. Q 84 Times.

YOUNG FOREIGNER, high education, graduate of university, desires situation as servant in high-class family; do not speak English fluently. F 28 Times.

YOUNG MAN, American, above conscription age, desires responsible position with electrical manufacturing, machine manufacturing, or export house; has had 15 years' general business experience, latterly electrical; thoroughly familiar with banking and shipping methods. Address K. A. S., Room 313, 105 Park Av.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) neat, aggressive, has five years' experience in the mechanical field, desires position with a permanent future; acquainted with receiving, examining material; will travel; unquestionable reference. R 122 Times.

YOUNG MAN, RAPID TYPIST, KNOWLEDGE SHORTHAND, EXPERIENCED WRITING DETAILED REPORTS, GOOD PENMAN; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; SALARY $17-$20. R 266 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, 26, live wire, seeks position with good house; was foreman of factory; understands shipping in stock room thoroughly; also waiting on trade. Herbert Klapper, 97 2d Av., city.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) Hebrew, former factory foreman, intelligent, fair education, A1 references, desires position chance to learn salesmanship; will start at bottom. R 354 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position with opportunity; general office experience; Elliott Fisher operator; export; steamship experience. K 257 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, six years' experience in hosiery and underwear line, wishes position with wholesale house; best references. F 50 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wishes position as clerk, with future advancement; last position 5 years. Goldfarb, 255 Rutledge St., B'klyn.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college education, responsible position, advancement. Schwarz, 883 Cleveland St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 21, five years' experience, as time statistician and checking clerk, wishes position. Collins, 1,000 8th Av.

YOUNG MAN desires position; wholesale dry goods concern view selling later. R 251 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, energetic, sales and clerical experience; good references. R 252 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, seeks responsible position; live wire; best references. T 227 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, experienced millinery, seeks any position with advancement. P 33 Times.

YOUNG MAN, employed, wishes position from 3 P. M. until midnight. P 33 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, good figurer, penman, desires position with future. F 29 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, energetic, desires position in large mercantile house. F 31 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) well educated, experienced office, stock, Blumberg, 147 Lapox Av.

YOUNG MAN, law student, desires position in law office. F 30 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT wanted, high-class French gowns; good pay. Breguy, 218 West 70th.

BOOKKEEPER. —Double entry, knowledge typewriting, importing grocery house; state full particulars; permanent position; apply by letter only. Room 310, 100 Hudson St.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted in an insurance office; must have some experience; salary to start, $10 weekly. Apply at 42 William St., Room 94.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, thoroughly experienced; must be accurate and good penman; state age, experience, and salary. J 127 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, trial balances, typewriter; references. Jacob Ellabewitz, 49-52 West 4th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, for high-class tea room, Piccadilly, 110 W. 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS.—Wages, $25 month. Apply 3202 Salford Av., Flushing; car fare paid. Telephone Flushing 3543.

CLERK.—Young woman, who is quick and accurate at figures, for statistical work in publisher's office; must be ambitious, come well recommended; preferably one who can operate a typewriter; excellent opportunity for advancement; hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; salary $10 weekly to start.

RALLY ALL PATRIOTS FOR LIBERTY LOAN

Secretary McAdoo Marks Out Work, to Begin Oct. 1, for All Societies.

PEACE LEAGUE AID PLEDGED

New York Committee Lays Plans for Driving Subscription Campaign in Every Trade.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has asked all patriotic societies to take an active part in promoting the second Liberty Loan. The League to Enforce Peace made public yesterday a letter from Secretary McAdoo to former President Taft, President of the league, in which the Secretary said that opportunity was offered to the patriotic societies to show their worth to the nation.

In reply Mr. Taft said that the League to Enforce Peace believed that to attain the league's ends the present war was necessary, and assured the Secretary of the unstinted support of the organization. Mr. Taft said he would call upon all State and county branches of the league to co-operate in accordance with Secretary McAdoo's suggestion. The League to Enforce Peace made a $10,000 subscription to the first Liberty Loan, and subscriptions were also made by its State branches.

Secretary McAdoo's letter to Mr. Taft follows:

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Taft: As you no doubt are aware, subscriptions to the second installment of the Liberty Loan will be asked by the Government about Oct. 1. To make this subscription as successful as the first (and it is important that the American people demonstrate that they are now as whole-heartedly in favor of the war as when the campaign for subscriptions to the first loan was closed) it will be necessary to have the unstinted support of every organization of whatever kind.

Will you, as President of the League to Enforce Peace, issue an appeal to your organization to join with the committees in the several Federal Reserve districts in the coming campaign?

Each reserve district will have a central organization, with committees in each city and town in the district. If your national organization will co-operate with the several reserve central organizations, and the league's State and county organizations with the local reserve committees, I believe a big step will have been taken to assure the success of the subscription to the second Liberty Loan. Cordially yours,

WILLIAM G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. William H. Taft, Pointe-a-Pic, Canada.

Mr. Taft's reply to Secretary McAdoo said:

Pointe-a-Pic, Canada, Sept. 20, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: It gives me much pleasure to comply with the request in your letter of Sept. 15, that I issue an appeal to the State and county branches of the League to Enforce Peace, of which I am President, requesting them to join with the committees appointed in the several Federal Reserve districts in securing subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan in the campaign which will open on Oct. 1.

The League to Enforce Peace holds that the war in which we are engaged is both justifiable and necessary, and demands that it shall continue until Prussian militarism is destroyed either by a lied force or by the uprising of a German democracy and a stable peace is established, guaranteed by a league of nations, such as the President has so admirably and convincingly advocated.

I am issuing an appeal today to the league's national organization and to its State and county branches for the most earnest co-operation with the several reserve organizations and the local reserve committees. Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Hon. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

To carry the campaign for subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan into every trade in New York trade committees are being organized rapidly by the Liberty Loan Committee, through its distribution sub-committee. An Advisory Trades Council of eight men has been formed to co-operate with the 100 trades committees, the Chairmanships of which have been accepted by thirty-three men, each a leader in his field. The Advisory Committee is composed of O. De B. Greene, Chairman; Craig Colgate, Cecil D. Landale, F. W. Loudon, Arthur J. Rosenthal, Richard H. Swarthout, Maurice Werthelm, and Sanderton Berman.

The plans for the campaign are outlined in the following letter, which has been sent to the Chairmen of the trades committees:

The experiences of the last Liberty Loan campaign indicate that a standard method of organization and operation is necessary, and it is to place the result of those experiences before the Chairmen of the trades committees that this outline is prepared.

It is suggested that each Chairman appoint a committee composed of representative men from the most active and influential concerns in his trade. These men will have initiative and force.

It is suggested that the Chairman of each committee appoint an active Vice Chairman, a Secretary who will be able to give the majority of his time to the work of the committee throughout the campaign, and a publicity man selected from the committee who will be able to devote practically all of his time to the work. A director of speakers should also be appointed by the Chairman.

Where conditions of the trade render it advisable it is suggested that there be appointed to the committee men representative of all the boroughs of New York. The publicity man will co-operate with the publicity division of the Liberty Loan Committee, which will supply him with standard material and every assistance. Speakers for meetings throughout the trade will be supplied by the Speakers' Bureau of the Liberty Loan Committee.

An experienced bond salesman will be assigned to each trade committee, who will supply the trade committee with standard selling talks, which the experiences of the last loan have proved necessary. In order that all canvassers may work along the same lines, the bond salesmen will confer and co-operate with the canvassers selected by the trade committee.

It is suggested that each trade committee select a field force of canvassers composed of active salesmen in that trade. The more canvassers the better showing that trade should make.

It is hoped that the members of the committees will endeavor personally to obtain subscriptions where they deem it advisable, while it is essential that every employer be visited. Canvassers should solicit subscriptions from firms and individual members and executives thereof. They should point out to each firm the business necessity of holding meetings of its employes and inducing these employes to subscribe as individuals on the partial-payment plan, either through the employer or through a bank, and at each firm agrees to undertake this activity, standard material for handling partial payments will be supplied.

It is suggested that members of the trade committees follow up the visits of the field canvassers by stimulating letters to every employer.

Among those who have accepted Chairmanships of trades committees are George B. Cortelyou, Public Utilities; Darwin P. Kingsley, Insurance Companies; Louis Stewart, Department Stores; Louis Heilbroner, Haberdashers; Ed Wise, Cigar and Drug Stores; S. W. Fairchild, Chemical and Drug Trade; James W. Lane, Machinery; J. Louis Schaeffer, Shipping Trades; Bertram H. Borden, Cotton Goods Trade; H. H. Campbell, Linen Trades; C. R. Clifford, Curtain Trade; Joseph W. Seligenberg, Women's Neckwear; Lionel F. Straus, Art Goods Trade, and James R. Keiser, Man's Neckwear Trade.

WATER PAGEANT FOR CITY.

Three Days for Commemoration of Croton Aqueduct System.

The city is to commemorate the completion of the Catskill Aqueduct System with a celebration lasting three days, beginning on Oct. 12, when the 120 miles of water tunnels, estimated to carry 500,000,000 gallons daily from the mountain reservoirs of Ashokan Dam, will be turned over to the municipality. These three days were chosen for the ceremonies because the seventy-fifth anniversary of the completion of the old Croton watershed comes on Oct. 14. Following exercises in the Aldermanic Chamber, in the City Hall, the celebration on the first day will include a mammoth pageant in Central Park, details for which are now being arranged by a committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel. This pageant will be entitled the "Good Gift of Water." It will consist of a prologue, five episodes or allegories, and an epilogue. The prologue will represent man's primary need of water to sustain life. The five allegories are to depict five of the great uses of water, and the epilogue will portray the city sending to the mountains for it.

More than 25,000 public school children will have a part in the festivities and President Wilson, Governor Whitman, Colonel Roosevelt, and Major George B. McClellan, who was the Mayor of New York when the Catskill project was commenced, have been invited to attend. In addition to the pageant committee, of which William J. Lee is Chairman, the Mayor has appointed this committee for the public observance: George McAneny, Chairman; Isaac Seligman, Treasurer; Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall, Secretary; Executive Committee, Arthur Williams, Chairman; William C. Breed, William H. Childs, Dr. George F. Kunz, J. W. Lieb, Samuel T. Martin, William M. Carroll, C. H. Strong, and Henry R. Towne.

TO ASK $1,000,000 FOR JEWS.

Appeal Will Be Made in 1,000 Synagogues on Wednesday.

An appeal for a fund of $1,000,000 to alleviate the suffering of Jews in the European war zones will be made in 1,000 synagogues on Wednesday, or Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement. The American Jewish Relief Committee said that all money contributed to the fund would be used to aid in the relief of the 3,000,000 Jews driven from their homes by the war, because the expenses of the campaign were to be paid by one contributor. The committee sent out this appeal:

"In order that the $10,000,000 pledged by the Jews of this country be forthcoming it is of vital importance to the Jews of this city to come forward as never before to meet the needs of our stricken brethren abroad whose suffering is unparalleled in history. Untold thousands are suffering the misery of hunger, homelessness and nakedness. With the approach of Winter their privations become greater and greater and unless the $10,000,000 originally pledged is realized before November of this year deaths from hunger and exposure will be recorded weekly by the thousands. We cannot help the men in the trenches or at the front, but the aged and infirm, the women, children, and babies at home must be saved if the Jewish race is to survive the terrible holocaust of the world war."

REPORT ON WAGE CHANGES.

Merchants' Bureau Takes Up Extra Compensation and Living Cost.

The Industrial Bureau of the Merchants' Association recently conducted an inquiry into the matter of extra compensation paid employes to enable them to meet the increased cost of living, and the results are printed in the issue of Greater New York, the association's bulletin, published today. The investigation was made through about fifty important employers.

The bureau found, according to the report, that in the case of factory and unskilled labor wage increases had nearly if not completely, offset the cost of living for many. Office help of all kinds, employes of special skill and aptitude for the particular positions held by them, and employes who, for many reasons, were reluctant to change their positions, were found to be the ones still working for wages received two and three years ago, and most of the extra compensation payments made were for the benefit of these.

Many employers advised against an increase in wages for such employes, on the ground that the present high cost of living was temporary, while increased wages could not be decreased later without serious difficulties to affected persons. Extra cash payments were recommended in lieu of increased salaries by some employers, but others said that they had found a bonus system unsatisfactory.

WANTS CITY FOR PARTNER.

New York Railways Ready to Receive a Proposal.

In appeal for a charge of 2 cents for transfers President Shonts of the New York Railways Company, in his annual report to be made public tomorrow, will say that his company is in "a receptive mood" toward any suggestion for municipal partnership in the street railway system. Mr. Shonts quotes a letter from Mayor Mitchel to the Corporation Counsel that said that "if the railways had been sharing their profits with the public in the past their claims for increased fare might be considered more favorably."

In response Mr. Shonts says:

"While such an arrangement had not, to my knowledge, been previously suggested, as stated in my reply to the Mayor's letter, dated May 26, 1917, this company is in a receptive mood toward any proposition contemplating a partnership with the city whereby the service to the public may be protected and the burdens of giving that service equitably adjusted in the public interest."

President Shonts reviews the applications made to the Public Service Commission for permission to charge 2 cents for transfers, and repeats the contention that the growth of the transfer habit has reduced the average fare from 5 cents to 3½. He asserts that the annual return is insufficient for the amount of capital invested, and continues:

"Studies made show that the average annual return actually received from the traveling public, or the earning power of the property in the system devoted to the public use for the five years ending Dec. 31, 1916, was $3,705,741. Had 8 per cent been earned on its value of $80,000,000, the return would have been $7,120,000. The public got free service worth the difference of $3,353,259 each year. This free service was at the expense of the owners of the property devoted to public use."

Boy Strangled by Window Sash.

Charles Holbloct, 4 years old, son of John Holbloct, 62 East Seventh Street, was strangled to death in his home last night when his neck was caught under a window sash. In the absence of his father the child pushed a low table to the window sill, raised the sash, and looked out. The window fell and caught his neck. Dr. Solomon Gans of 64 East Seventh Street was summoned and artificial respiration was resorted to without success.

Food Distributers Meet Tomorrow.

A meeting of the Central Committee of the New York Food Distributers' Association will be held in the assembly room of the Merchants' Association tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. It is expected that a representative from the office of Herbert Hoover, Federal Food Controller, will address the committee, the membership of which is composed of the leading food exchanges, food dealers' associations, and restaurant men's societies in the city.

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